

# Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at  
[http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml))

|                      |                                |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Water System Name:   | <b>CASITAS MUTUAL WATER CO</b> |
| Water System Number: | <b>CA5601104</b>               |

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 29th, 2024 \_\_\_ (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

|               |               |                          |                       |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Certified By: | Name:         | Marcellino Pena          |                       |
|               | Signature:    | <i>Marcellino Pena</i>   |                       |
|               | Title:        | Distribution Operator D1 |                       |
|               | Phone Number: | ( 805 ) 603 - 7110       | Date: June 19th, 2024 |

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the form below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used:

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☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posted the CCR on the internet at <http://> \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach a copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of the newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: <http://> \_\_\_\_\_

☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

# 2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: CASITAS MUTUAL WATER CO

Report Date: March 2024

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2023.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

**Type of water source(s) in use:** Purchased treated water from Casitas Municipal Water District. A copy of Casitas Municipal Water District 2023 Consumer Confidence Report will be included at the end of this report.

**Your water comes from 1 source(s):** Purchased treated water from Casitas Municipal Water District. A copy of Casitas Municipal Water District 2023 Consumer Confidence Report will be included at the end of this report.

**Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality:** Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings are held at Board Member Residence every 90 days at 7 PM, Contact Jayme Pena (805) 798-7199 for date and location information.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805)340-2830 and ask for John Dickenson or email [jmdiv@hotmail.com](mailto:jmdiv@hotmail.com).

## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for the contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**mg/L:** milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)

**ug/L:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**umhos/cm:** micro mhos per centimeter

**The sources of drinking water:** (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the USEPA and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1 and 7 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent.** The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Water Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

| Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER  |             |                |                                |                        |     |     |   |
|--|-------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead and Copper<br>(There was 0 Pb Lead detected in last sample set) | Sample Date | No. of Samples | 90th percentile level detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | AL  | PHG | Typical Sources of Contaminant  |
| Copper (mg/L)  | (2022)      | 5              | 0.25                           | 0                      | 1.3 | .3  | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

| Table 7 - DETECTION OF DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE |             |                        |                     |            |            |           |  |
|---|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--|
| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units)                | Sample Date | Average Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL (MRDL) | PHG (MCLG) | Violation | Typical Sources of Contaminant                   |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ug/L)                            | (2023)      | 37                     | n/a                 | 80         | n/a        | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection        |
| Chlorine (mg/L)   | (2023)      | 3.49                   | n/a                 | 4.0        | 4.0        | No        | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment. |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L)                                  | (2023)      | 43                     | n/a                 | 60         | n/a        | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection        |

## **Additional General Information on Drinking Water**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/ Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with the service lines and home plumbing. *Casitas Mutual Water Co.* is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

## **2023 Consumer Confidence Report**

### **Drinking Water Assessment Information**

#### **Assessment Information:**

**Purchased treated water from Casitas Municipal Water District. A copy of Casitas**

**Municipal Water District 2023 Consumer Confidence Report will be included at the end of this report.**

#### **Discussion of Vulnerability**

Assessment summaries are not available for some sources. This is because:

- ☐ The Assessment has not been completed. Contact the local Department of Health Services (DHS) Drinking Water field office or the water system to find out when the Assessment is scheduled to be done.
- ☐ The source is not active. It may be out of service, or new and not yet in service.
- ☐ The Assessment was not submitted electronically. The site used to obtain Assessments only provides access to Assessment summaries submitted electronically.

#### **Acquiring Information**

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

SWRCB Division of Drinking Water

1180 Eugenia Place

Suite 200

Carpinteria, CA 93013

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Jason Cunningham

District Engineer

805 566 1326

For more info you may visit <http://swap.ice.ucdavis.edu/TSinfo/TSintro.asp> or contact the health department in the county to which the water system belongs.

| CASITAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, PWS CA5610024<br>Water Quality Summary, 2023 Data   |   |                |  |                               |                                   |  |   |
|---|---|----------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| WATER CLARITY   | REGULATORY STANDARD                                   | PHG, (MCLG)    | LAKE CASITAS TREATED   |                               | SAMPLE SOURCE & YEAR TESTED       | SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT  |   |
|   |   |                | FILTER EFFLUENT  | RANGE                         |                                   |  |   |
| Direct Filtration   | Treatment Technique (TT)                              |                |  |                               | Filter Effluent                   |  |   |
| Filter Effluent Turbidity <sup>a</sup> (NTU)  | TT < 1  | NA             | Highest Value = 0.42   | 0.01 - 0.42                   | 2023                              | Soil run-off   |   |
|   | 95 % or higher  | NA             | 99.98% of turbidity measurements were < 0.2 NTU  |                               | 2023                              |  |   |
|   |   |                | 99.86% = lowest monthly % of samples meeting turbidity limits  |                               | 2023                              |  |   |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL   | MCL or (TT)   | (MCLG)         | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM  |                               | Distribution System               |  |   |
|   |   |                | HIGHEST # POSITIVE SAMPLES   | NUMBER OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION |                                   |  |   |
| Total Coliform Bacteria <sup>b</sup>  | (More than 1 positive per month) <sup>b</sup>         | (0)            | 0 / Month  | 0                             | 2023                              | Naturally present in the environment   |   |
| E. Coli <sup>c</sup>  | Revised Total Coliform Rule: E. coli MCL <sup>c</sup> | (0)            | 0 / Year   | 0                             | 2023                              | Human and animal fecal waste   |   |
| INORGANIC CHEMICALS   | MCL   | PHG            | LAKE CASITAS TREATED   |                               | Lake Casitas Treated              |  |   |
|   |   |                | AVERAGE  | RANGE                         |                                   |  |   |
| Barium (ppm)  | 1   | 2              | 0.13   | NA                            | 2023                              | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits   |   |
| Fluoride (ppm)  | 2   | 1              | 0.3  | NA                            | 2023                              | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories   |   |
| Nitrate as N (ppm)  | 10  | 10             | ND   | NA                            | 2023                              | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits   |   |
| DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS   | Running Annual Average (RAA) MCL or [MRDL]            | PHG or [MRDLG] | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM  |                               | Distribution System               |  |   |
|   |   |                | HIGHEST [RAA]/LOCATIONAL RAA <sup>f</sup>  | INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE RANGE       |                                   |  |   |
| Chloramines as Cl <sub>2</sub> (ppm)  | [4.0]   | [4.0]          | [2.5]  | 0.8 - 3.7                     | 2023                              | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment  |   |
| Trihalomethanes (ppb)   | 80  | NA             | 68   | 39 - 106                      | 2023                              | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |   |
| Haloacetic acids (ppb)  | 60  | NA             | 61 <sup>★</sup>  | 12 - 101                      | 2023                              | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |   |
| LEAD AND COPPER   | Regulatory Action Level (RAL)                         | PHG            | Number of Samples Collected  | Homes above RAL               | Level Detected at 90th percentile | Individual Taps  |   |
| Lead (ppb) <sup>e</sup>   | 15  | 0.2            | 33   | 0                             | ND                                | 2023   | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products |
| Copper (ppm) <sup>e</sup>   | 1.3   | 0.3            | 33   | 0                             | 0.5                               | 2023   | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives         |
| Lead school (ppb)   | 15  | 0.2            | Number of schools requesting lead sampling = 4; Sample locations = 19; Locations above RAL = 0   |                               |                                   | 2017 <sup>d</sup>  | Internal corrosion of end-user plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products  |
| SECONDARY AESTHETIC STANDARDS & ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS   |   |                |  |                               |                                   |  |   |
| SECONDARY AESTHETIC STANDARDS   | STATE MCL   | PHG            | LAKE CASITAS TREATED   |                               | Lake Casitas Treated              | SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT  |   |
|   |   |                | AVERAGE  | RANGE                         |                                   |  |   |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)  | 1000  | NA             | 420  | NA                            | 2023                              | Run-off / leaching from natural deposits   |   |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm)  | 1600  | NA             | 628  | NA                            | 2023                              | Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence   |   |
| Chloride (ppm)  | 500   | NA             | 22   | NA                            | 2023                              | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence   |   |
| Sulfate (ppm)   | 500   | NA             | 166  | NA                            | 2023                              | Run-off /leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes   |   |
| ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS   | SECONDARY MCL   | PHG or (NL)    |  |                               |                                   |  |   |
| Alkalinity - Total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)   | NA  | NA             | 130  | NA                            | 2023                              | A measure of the capacity to neutralize acid   |   |
| Boron (ppb)   | NA  | (1000)         | 200  | NA                            | 2023                              | A naturally-occurring element  |   |
| Calcium (ppm)   | NA  | NA             | 64   | NA                            | 2023                              | A naturally-occurring element  |   |
| Corrosivity (Langlier Index) <sup>e</sup>   | Noncorrosive (US EPA)                                 | NA             | -0.01  | NA                            | 2023                              | Indicator of corrosivity. Water with a positive Langlier Index can be considered as non-corrosive  |   |
| Hardness - Total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)   | NA  | NA             | 263<br>(15.4 gpg)  | NA                            | 2023                              | "Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring   |   |
| Magnesium (ppm)   | NA  | NA             | 25   | NA                            | 2023                              | A naturally-occurring element  |   |
| pH (pH standard units)  | 6.5-8.5 (US EPA)                                      | NA             | 7.5  | NA                            | 2023                              | A measure of acidity or alkalinity   |   |
| Potassium (ppm)   | NA  | NA             | 3  | NA                            | 2023                              | A naturally-occurring element  |   |
| Sodium (ppm)  | NA  | NA             | 28   | NA                            | 2023                              | "Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.   |   |
| US EPA FIFTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 5)   |   |                |  |                               |                                   |  |   |
| UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS  | SECONDARY MCL   | PHG (NL)       | LAKE CASITAS TREATED   |                               | Lake Casitas Treated              | SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT  |   |
|   |   |                | AVERAGE  | RANGE                         |                                   |  |   |
| Lithium (ppb)   | NA  | NA             | 15   | 14- 15                        | 2023                              | A naturally-occurring element  |   |
| 29 Individual Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (Collectively known as PFAS)   | NA  | (NA - 500 ppt) | ND   | ND                            | 2023                              | Runoff / leaching from industrial processes , chemical factories, waste sites or sites using aqueous film-forming foam (a type of foam used to fight liquid-fueled fires)  |   |
| ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS   |   |                |  |                               |                                   |  |   |
| <b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):</b> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.   |   |                | <b>Notification Level (NL):</b> Health based advisory levels established by the State Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.<br><b>Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):</b> MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TT) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.<br><b>Public Health Goal (PHG):</b> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.<br><b>Regulatory Action Level (RAL):</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.<br><b>Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):</b> MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL<br><b>Treatment Technique (TT):</b> A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.<br><b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR):</b> US EPA uses to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be in drinking water and do not have health-based standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act. |                               |                                   | <b>US EPA</b> - United States Environmental Protection Agency<br><b>MMW</b> - Mira Monte Well<br><b>NA</b> - Not Applicable or Available<br><b>ND</b> - None Detected at or above the limits of detection for reporting purposes<br><b>NL</b> - Notification Level<br><b>NS</b> - No Sample<br><b>NTU</b> - Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)   |   |
| <b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA).  |   |                |  |                               |                                   | <b>PFAS</b> - Used to refer to the synthetic chemical group of Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances<br><b>ppm</b> - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)<br><b>ppb</b> - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)<br><b>ppt</b> -Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)<br><b>RAA:</b> Running Annual Average<br><b>µS/cm</b> - Micro Siemens per Centimeter (a measure of specific conductance)<br><b>gpg</b> - Grains per gallon, an alternative unit used to measure hardness   |   |
| <b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):</b> The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.  |   |                |  |                               |                                   |  |   |
| <b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):</b> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.   |   |                |  |                               |                                   |  |   |
| <b>Running Annual Average (RAA):</b> Some MCL's are determined based on the running annual average which is calculated by averaging all sample results within the previous four quarters. Locational running annual average includes results averaged over the previous four quarters for a specific sample site.   |   |                |  |                               |                                   |  |   |
| WATER QUALITY TABLE FOOTNOTES   |   |                |  |                               |                                   |  |   |
| a) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is a good measure of water quality and filtration performance; 99.98 % of the samples tested for turbidity were below the required TT level of 0.2 NTU and 99.86% is the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits.  |   |                | d) The State monitoring requirements for some contaminants is less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. These data are from the most recent sampling, and although representative, are more than one year old.  |                               |                                   | ★ A portion of the Casitas distribution system exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level for Haloacetic Acids which is set at 60 ppb. Results received from routine samples collected in November, 2023 indicated the Locational Running Annual Average at a sampling location representing the eastern portion of the distribution system was 61 ppb. Customers within the affected portion were notified by mail in December, 2023. Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The LRAA returned below the MCL with a result of 50 ppb following routine sampling in February, 2024. Casitas is currently in the process of constructing water system improvements to lower the levels of Haloacetic Acids in the Water System. |   |
| b) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: Two or more total-coliform positive monthly samples is a treatment technique trigger. During 2023 Casitas collected 156 routine distribution system samples for total coliform bacteria testing under the Revised Total Coliform Rule. Total coliform bacteria were not detected in any of these samples.  |   |                | e) Casitas has implemented a corrosion control plan by adding a small amount of phosphate to the water to lower corrosivity and reduce copper levels.  |                               |                                   |  |   |
| c) Based on the Revised Total Coliform Rule, an E-Coli MCL violation occurs when 1) a routine and associated repeat sample(s) are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli -positive, 2) the system fails to take repeat samples following an E. coli -positive routine sample, or 3) the system fails to analyze a total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli . Casitas did not have any E. coli MCL violations during 2023. |   |                | f) Highest running annual average and locational running annual averages are used to calculate the MCL / MRDL and include sample results from a previous reporting period, whereas range only includes individual sample results from 2023.  |                               |                                   |  |   |