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)

Water System Name:	**CASITAS MUTUAL WATER CO**
Water System Number:	**CA5601104**

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 29th 2026 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:	Marcell Pena	
	Title:	Distribution Operator	
	Phone Number:	(805) 603-7110	Date: June 26th 2026

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:

[X] CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used:

_____

_____

[ ] "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

(This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.)

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: CASITAS MUTUAL WATER CO Report Date: March 2026

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, 2025.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: According to SWRCB records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 1 source(s): Well 01
and from 1 treated location(s): Casitas Municipal (purchased)

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.

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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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 if 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.

Table(s) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 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 COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 (2025)	ND	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal coliform and E. coli	0 (2025)	ND			Human and animal fecal waste.

Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of Samples**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Lead (ug/L)	(2025)	5	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	(2025)	5	0.90	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Sodium (mg/L)	(2022 - 2025)	50	49 - 51	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Hardness (mg/L)	(2022 - 2025)	439	427 - 451	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chromium (ug/L)	(2022 - 2025)	ND	ND - 15	50.0	n/a	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	(2022 - 2025)	0.4	0.3 - 0.5	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2023 - 2025)	1.9	0.9 - 2.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/L)	(2022 - 2025)	1.7	0.9 - 2.4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2024)	1.15	n/a	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	(2022 - 2025)	46	44 - 47	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
MBAS (ug/L)	(2022 - 2025)	62	ND - 123	500	n/a	Municipal and industrial waste discharges.
Manganese (ug/L)	(2025)	0.8	n/a	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2022 - 2025)	1085	1010 - 1160	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	(2022 - 2025)	264	257 - 270	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	(2022 - 2025)	745	720 - 770	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2025)	0.1	n/a	5	n/a	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	(2025)	0.02	n/a	5	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (mg/L)	(2022 - 2025)	0.5	0.4 - 0.5	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Vanadium (ug/L)	(2022 - 2025)	4	3 - 5	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.
Manganese (ug/L)	(2025)	0.8	n/a	500	Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.

Table 7 - ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Calcium (mg/L)	(2022 - 2025)	124	120 - 128	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2022 - 2025)	32	31 - 32	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2022 - 2025)	7.17	6.74 - 7.6	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2022 - 2025)	240	220 - 260	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2022 - 2025)	12.1	11.7 - 12.4	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2022 - 2025)	0.2	-0.2 - 0.5	n/a	n/a

Table 8 - DETECTION OF DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE							
Chemical or Constituent (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)	(2025)	29	n/a	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine, Total (mg/L)	(2025)	3.75	2.9 - 3.9	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L)	(2025)	29	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 if 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.

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01 of the CASITAS MUTUAL WATER COMPANY water system in March, 2001.

Well 01 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Chemical/petroleum pipelines
Machine shops

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
Water Quality Summary, 2025 Data

WATER CLARITY	REGULATORY STANDARD	PHG, (MCLG)	LAKE CASITAS TREATED		SAMPLE SOURCE & YEAR TESTED	SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Direct Filtration	Treatment Technique (TT)		FILTER EFFLUENT	RANGE	Filter Effluent	
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity[a] (NTU)	TT < 1	NA	Highest Value = 0.31	0.01 - 0.31	2025	Soil run-off
	≤ 0.20 NTU in at least 95 % of measurements	NA	99.99% of turbidity measurements were < 0.2 NTU		2025	
		NA	99.97% = lowest monthly % of samples meeting turbidity limits		2025	
MICROBIOLOGICAL	**MCL or (TT)**	**(MCLG)**	**DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**		**Distribution System**	
			HIGHEST # POSITIVE SAMPLES	NUMBER OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION		
Total Coliform Bacteria[b]	(More than 1 positive per month)[b]	(0)	0 / Month	0	2025	Naturally present in the environment
E. *Coli*[c]	Revised Total Coliform Rule: E. coli MCL[c]	(0)	0 / Year	0	2025	Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	**MCL**	**PHG**	**Lake Casitas Treated**		**Lake Casitas Treated**	
			AVERAGE	RANGE		
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.1	NA	2025	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.3	NA	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	0.4	NA	2025	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[f]	INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE RANGE		
Chloramines as Cl_2 (ppm)	[4.0]	[4.0]	[2.8]	1.4 - 4.0	2025	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NA	50	29 - 60	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	60	NA	45	9 - 54	2025	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 Tap Range	Individual Taps	
Lead (ppb)[e]	15	0.2	33	0	ND	ND - ND	2023[d]	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products
Copper (ppm)[e]	1.3	0.3	33	0	0.5	0.1 - 0.6	2023[d]	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[d]	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		Year Tested	SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
			AVERAGE	RANGE	Lake Treated	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	NA	390	NA	2025	Run-off / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	NA	676	NA	2025	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	16	NA	2025	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	171	NA	2025	Run-off /leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS	**SECONDARY MCL**	**PHG or (NL)**				
Alkalinity - Total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	NA	NA	160	NA	2025	A measure of the capacity to neutralize acid
Boron (ppb)	NA	(1000)	160	NA	2025	A naturally-occurring element
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	69	NA	2025	A naturally-occurring element
Corrosivity (Langlier Index)[e]	Noncorrosive (US EPA)	NA	0.1	NA	2025	Indicator of corrosivity. Water with a positive Langlier Index can be considered as non-corrosive
Hardness - Total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	NA	NA	263 (15.4 gpg)	NA	2025	"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	22	NA	2025	A naturally-occurring element
pH (pH standard units)	6.5-8.5 (US EPA)	NA	7.5	NA	2025	A measure of acidity or alkalinity
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	3	NA	2025	A naturally-occurring element
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	23	NA	2025	"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	MCL	PHG (NL)	Lake Casitas Treated		Year Tested	SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
			AVERAGE	RANGE	Lake Treated	
Lithium (ppb)	NA	NA	15	14- 15	2023[d]	A naturally-occurring element
29 Individual Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (Collectively known as PFAS)	NA	(NA - 500 ppt)	ND	ND	2023[d] - 2024	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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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 (US EPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

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.

Running Annual Average (RAA): 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.

Notification Level (NL): Health based advisory levels established by the State Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

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

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.

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

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

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

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR): 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.

UCMR 5: The fifth set of chemical contaminant monitoring under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. Samples collected under UCMR 5 are analyzed for Lithium and 29 individual Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances using analytical methods developed by the US EPA and consensus organizations.

US EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency

MMW - Mira Monte Well

NA - Not Applicable or Available

ND - None Detected at or above the limits of detection for reporting purposes

NL - Notification Level

NS - No Sample

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

PFAS - Used to refer to the synthetic chemical group of Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances

ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt -Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

RAA: Running Annual Average

µS/cm - Micro Siemens per Centimeter (a measure of specific conductance)

gpg - Grains per gallon, an alternative unit used to measure hardness

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; the turbidity requirement for filtration of Lake Casitas Treated water is 0.2 NTU in the combined filter effluent for at least 95 % of the measurements in each month.

b) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: Two or more total-coliform positive monthly samples is a treatment technique trigger. During 2025 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.

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 2025.

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.

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.

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 2025.