COMMUNITY MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

Annual Water Quality Report
June 2024

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

Water Quality as a Priority

Water quality is a priority for Community. The Staff of Community works diligently to ensure that Community's water supply meets all state and federal water quality standards. This report provides information about the sources and quality of water delivered by Community during 2023. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards.

During the year, multiple tests for over 150 drinking water contaminants were performed on Community's water supply to determine concentrations of mineral, physical, bacteriological, inorganic, organic, and radioactive constituents. **Once again, we are proud to report that our system met or exceeded all primary water quality standards.** For additional information about the quality of water delivered by Community, please contact Durrell McAdoo at 805-732-1478

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants, including mineral and microscopic organic material. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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 (800) 426-4791.

General Information about Source Water

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 before we treat it include:

- ✓ *Microbial contaminants,* such as viruses and bacteria, which 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*, which 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, and septic systems.
- ✓ *Radioactive contaminants* which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Our Source Water

Our water source is the Santa Paula Groundwater basin. This water is pumped by our wells, chlorinated, and delivered to your residence. Community has completed a "Source Water Assessment Survey" for our water sources. This assessment survey identified possible contaminants located within 2-year, 5-year, and 10-year radii of our wells. Copies of the report are available from the Community office; we can be reached at (805) 732-1478.

Our Treated Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (DHS) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Community achieves these standards through vigilant watershed protection and the treatment techniques used at our water production facilities and within our water distribution system. A good indicator of the effectiveness of our well design is the measurement of turbidity. Turbidity, or the cloudiness of water, is listed in the tables included in this report.

Information for Customers with Special Water Needs

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 persons, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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 (800) 426-4791.

Water Quality Data

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2023 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2023. The State requires that we monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of water quality, is more than one year old.

More Information on Water Quality

State of California Department of Health Services Office of Drinking Water 601 North 7th Street Sacramento, CA 94234-7320 http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (WH-550) Office of Ground Water & Drinking Water 401 M. Street, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20460 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/

For More Information: for additional information or questions regarding this report, please contact Durrell McAdoo, Consulting General Manager, at (805) 732-1478. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. They are usually held on the second Tuesday of each quarter (January, April, July, October) at 11:00 am in person at the Cole Creativity Center located at 123 N 10th Street, Santa Paula.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

Non-Detects (ND) -	Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Not Required (NR)-	The water district is not required to collect these because samples are collected by other districts on our behalf.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter -	One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) -	One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)	One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr)	Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)	Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)	Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Regulatory Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Public Health Goal or 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.
Treatment Technique (TT) -	A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

PRIMARY STANDARDS: Mandatory Health Related Standards

CHEMICALS	UNIT	MCL mg/l	PHG or (MCLG)	Community PRODUCT RANGE	Violation?	Frequency Tested and Typical Source of Chemical or Contaminant
		Percent of Supply		100%		
Turbidity (Clarity)	NTU	TT (0.5)	NS	1.00	No	Well Corrosion, Soil Runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform Bacteria		2 or 5%	0	0.00%	No	Monthly: Natural in Environment
Coliform bacteria monitoring in the Community Mutual distribution system is required monthly at one location, and had 0 positive sample out of 12 samples collected.						
ORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	n/a	ND	No	Annual: Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	n/a	ND	No	Annual: Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Sodium	mg/L	NS	NS	84 - 85	No	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Boron	ppb	NS	NS	600	No	Triennial: Discharge from oil and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.8	No	Triennial: Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	2.0 - 2.3	No	Well immediately removed from service, system flushed. Confirmation sample below MCL
Vanadium	ppb	NS		ND	No	
RADIOACTIVITY (tested every 3 years)						
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	15	(0)	9.88	Yes	2023: Natural erosion
Uranium	pCi/l	20	(0)	4.68	No	2023: Natural erosion

SECONDARY STANDARDS: Recommended Aesthetic Standards

CHEMICALS	UNIT	MCL mg/l	PHG or (MCLG)	Community RANGE	Violation ?	Typical Source of Chemical or Contaminant
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	143 - 144	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Color	units	15	NS	ND - 1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Chloride	ppm	500	NS	56	No	Leaching & Natural Erosion
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	395 - 420	No	Leaching & Natural Erosion
Total Minerals (TDS)	ppm	1000	NS	1010 - 1040	No	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Fluoride	ppm	2		0.8	No	Leaching & Natural Erosion
Hardness	ppm	NS	NS	558 - 571	No	Found in Well & Surface Waters
Manganese	ppm	20	NS	60	No	Leaching & Natural Erosion
Magnesium	ppm	NS	n/a	49	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Conductance	umho/cm	1500	NS	1370 - 1450	No	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Chlorine Residual	ppm	4	4	0.5 - 2.3	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
LEAD & COPPER IN-HOME SAMPLING PROGRAM		**Action Level**	**MCLG**		**Violation ?**	**Source of Chemical or Contamination**
Lead	ppb	15	ND	ND - 0.7	No	Aug 2020: Internal plumbing corrosion
Copper	ppb	1300	259	ND - 71	No	Aug 2020: Internal plumbing corrosion

The District wishes to extend a special thanks to the residents who participated in our in-home sampling program

AL = Federal Regulatory Action Level
CFU/ml = Colony-Forming Units per Milliliter
DLR = Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MFL = Million Fibers per Liter
µS/cm = MicroSiemen per Centimeter
MPN = Most Probable Number
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
NA = Not Analyzed
NS = No Standard
NL = Notification Level
ND = None Detected
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L = PicoCuries per Liter
PHG = Public Health Goal
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)
ppq = Parts per Quadrillion, or Picograms per Liter (pg/L)
RAA = Running Annual Average
SI = Saturation Index (Langlier)
TON = Threshold Odor Number
TT = Treatment Technique