

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Thomas Aquinas College

Report Date: June 14, 2022

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, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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: Two (2) groundwater source wells

Name & general location of source(s): The two source water wells are on the northeast of the college property.

Supply wells are designated as Well 03 (5601139-002-002 and Well 04 (5601139-006-006) separately identified under state water system IDs.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A drinking water source assessment was conducted by the CDPH (California Department of Public Health), now the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water

In May of 2001. In the assessment, the source waters are considered most vulnerable to activities at the Parks, School, Road and Creek, wastewater treatment plant, dorms, stream/river and the highway.

A water system inspection, by the CDPH, occurred on March 23rd, 2017. You may request summaries directly from the Division of Drinking Water – Field Operations, 1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200, Carpinteria, CA 93013. Also, a summary may be requested by contacting Jeff Densmore, District Engineer at (805) 566-1326.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Annual meetings are held in a school year orientation, at the beginning of the school year – 10000 Ojai Road, Santa Paula.

For more information, contact: Clark Tulberg, Facilities Manager

Phone: (805) 421-5938

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 (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.

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 levels.

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

Specific Conductance (uS/cm): The unit of measurement for conductivity is expressed as micro-Siemens (uS/cm) which is the reciprocal of the unit of resistance. Specific conductance is measured by passing a current between two electrodes (one centimeter apart) that are placed into a sample of water.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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

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

in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

| Units | | Equivalence |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| mg/L – milligrams per liter | ppm – parts per million | 1 second in 11.5 days |
| µg/L – micrograms per liter | ppb – parts per billion | 1 second in nearly 32 years |
| ng/L – nanograms per liter | ppt – parts per trillion | 1 second in nearly 32,000 years |
| pg/L – picograms per liter | ppq – parts per quadrillion | 1 second in nearly 32,000,000 years |

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*, 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*, 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 Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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 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 an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. 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 Source of Bacteria |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule) | (In a mo.) | 1 | 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule) | (In the year) | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| <i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | (from 1/1/21-12/31/21) | 0 | (a) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

| Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | Sample Date | No. of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 8/25/2021 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 8/25/2021 | 5 | 0.135 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 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 | Level Detected (Average) | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------|---------------|--|
| Sodium (ppm) | 9/4/2019 – 3/17/2021 | 29.5 | 29-30 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 3/20/2019 – 9/4/2019 | 378 | 359 - 397 | 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 | Level Detected (Average) | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCL G) [MRDL G] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---|
| Aluminum (ppm) | 9/4/2019 – 3/17/2021 | <0.050 | <0.050 | 1 | 0.6 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface treatment processes |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 9/4/2019 – 3/17/2021 | 0.34 | 0.32 – 0.36 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 9/4/2019 – 1/15/2020 | 4.96 | 3.00-6.92 | 15 | (0) | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected (Average) | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------|---------------|---|
| Calcium (ppm) | 3/20/2019 – 9/4/2019 | 111 | 104-117 | ---- | | Naturally-occurring mineral in ground and surface water |
| Chloride (ppm) | 3/20/2019 – 9/4/2019 | 9.6 | 8.2 - 11 | 500 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Iron (ppm) | 9/4/2019 – 3/17/2021 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 0.3 | | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese (ppm) | 9/4/2019 – 3/17/2021 | <0.020 | <0.020 – 2 | 0.05 | | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 3/20/2019 – 9/4/2019 | 24.8 | 24.1 – 25.6 | ---- | | Naturally-occurring mineral in ground and surface water |
| Foaming Agents (MBAS, ppm) | 3/20/2019 – 9/4/2019 | <0.5 | <0.5 | 0.5 | | Municipal and industrial waste discharges |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------|-----------|------|--|---|
| | | | | | | |
| Odor – Threshold, °60 C (TON) | 9/4/2019 - 3/17/2021 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance (uS/cm) | 3/20/2019 - 9/4/2019 | 850 | 800 - 850 | 1600 | | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 3/20/2019 - 9/4/2019 | 225 | 210 - 240 | 500 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 3/20/2019 - 9/4/2019 | 675 | 550-600 | 1000 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity, Laboratory (NTU) | 9/4/2019 - 3/17/2021 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 5 | | Soil runoff |
| Zinc (ppb) | 9/4/2019 - 3/17/2021 | <50 | <50 | 5000 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| | | Level Detected (Average) | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| pH, Laboratory (Std. Units) | 3/20/2019 - 9/20/2019 | 7.04 | 6.8-7.27 | Less than 6.5 Greater than 8.5 | |
| Aggressiveness Index (Corrosivity) ratio | 3/20/2019 | 12.1 | 12.1 | No standard | Value greater than/equal to 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water to transport pipes |
| Bicarbonate (as HCO ₃ , mg/L) | 3/20/2019 - 9/20/2019 | 260 | 250-270 | General information | |

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 service lines and home plumbing. Thomas Aquinas College – water system 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Additional unit definitions:

TON = Threshold Odor Number; approximate quantitative measurements of odor intensity (human sensory)

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units; intensity of light scattered at 90° to the path of incident light.

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,
or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

| VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
| Citation No. 04_06_21C_009 | Listed On Next Page | NA | Explained On Next Page | None |

APPENDIX 1. NOTIFICATION Citation No. 04_06_21C_009

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for
Thomas Aquinas College water system

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During May 2021, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteria and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

| <i>Contaminant</i> | <i>Required Sampling Frequency</i> | <i>Number of Samples Taken</i> | <i>When All Samples Should Have Been Taken</i> | <i>When Samples Were or Will Be Taken</i> |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Total Coliform and E. coli | Collect 5 bacteria samples in the month following a total coliform-positive sample | 1 | May 2021 | 5 bacteria samples are to be collected during June 2021 |

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

Thomas Aquinas College is a nontransient-noncommunity public water system which samples its water monthly to test for total coliform and E. coli bacteria. A routine bacteria sample collected on April 13, 2021 from the water distribution system tested positive for total coliform (it did not show the presence E. coli). Bacteria samples collected from the two supply wells on April 13, 2021, also tested positive for total coliform (they did not show the presence of E. coli). In follow up, Thomas Aquinas College collected five bacteria samples on April 15, 2021 from different distribution system locations (one being the same as from April 13, 2021) and none showed the presence of total coliform or E. coli. Thomas Aquinas College also collected bacteria samples on April 15, 2021 from the two supply wells and none showed the presence of total coliform or E. coli. Because of the one total coliform-positive sample collected in April 2021, Thomas Aquinas College was required to collect five bacteria samples from the water distribution system during May 2021. However, Thomas Aquinas College collected only one bacteria sample from the water distribution system during May 2021 (which did not show the presence of total coliform or E. coli). Thomas Aquinas College will collect five bacteria samples during June 2021 and then continue its routine monthly bacteria sampling to verify water quality.

For more information, please contact Pete Chartier at 805-658-4654 or 1001 Partridge Dr. Suite 150 Ventura, CA 93003.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- **SCHOOLS:** Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- **RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS** (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- **BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS:** Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by Thomas Aquinas College.

State Water System ID#: CA5601139. Date distributed: 6/17/2021.

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

| TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected) | Total No. of Detections | Sample Dates | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| <i>E. coli</i> | (In the year) 0 | | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | (In the year) 0 | NA | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (In the year) 0 | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

| SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------|--|-------------------------|
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| SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES | | | | |
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| VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT | | | | |
| TT Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
| | | | | |

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

| | |
|--|---|
| Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used) | |
| Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process) | Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to ____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed ____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. | |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | |

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

| VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------|--|-------------------------|
| TT Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
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Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

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