Saticoy Country Club

Drinking Water Quality
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2022

The Saticoy Country Club and Ventura Water (City of Ventura) is pleased to provide you with this year's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This report contains water quality information collected from calendar year 2022.

This report provides a snapshot of where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to delivering a safe and dependable supply of drinking water that meets or exceeds all drinking water quality and health standards 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

On behalf of the entire Ventura Water staff, we look forward to continuing to serve you.

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Saticoy Country Club Water System

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, 2022, or most recent time period required.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para más información o obtener copias del informe de agua en español llame (805) 667-6500.

Water System Description

In 2022, the Saticoy Country Club (SCC) water system supplied drinking and irrigation water from one of two groundwater wells. The wells pump water from the Fox Canyon aquifer at a depth between 650 and 1,000 feet and are located on the golf course adjacent to residential structures. Production from these wells is subject to the ordinances of the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency (FCGMA). The water system ownership is split between the City of Ventura (one-third) and SCC (two-thirds).

The service area population of the SCC water system is estimated at 234 people. The water system includes two 500,000-gallon water storage tanks, a booster station that pumps water from the lower tank to the upper tank, and two backup generators in the event of power loss. Water flows by gravity from the elevated storage tanks and is delivered through approximately four miles of distribution piping measuring 6 to 12 inches in diameter. The water system piping consists of asbestos-cement, PVC, and high-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe. There are 74 active water service connections, of which 71 connections are currently metered for residential use, and three are for irrigation lines. There are also 38 backflow prevention devices to protect the integrity and water quality of the water distribution system.

The well water is treated with liquid sodium hypochlorite (12.5%) for bacteriological disinfection. The City utilizes state certified labs to test the quality of the water. The City also employs state-certified treatment and distribution operators to monitor and maintain the SCC water system and ensure that the water is properly treated and distributed.

Drinking Water Quality and Source Assessment Information

The water from the wells meets primary health related drinking water standards and regulations for groundwater sources. Sulfate, total dissolved levels (TDS) and specific conductance are at times above the aesthetic Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS). An additional treatment process, such as ion exchange or reverse osmosis, can improve aesthetic water quality by reducing TDS and sulfate. The latest Drinking Water Source Assessment was conducted in 2013. According to the last assessment, this source was most vulnerable to: golf course, water supply wells, irrigated crops, fertilizers, pesticide/herbicide application, agricultural drainage, high density housing, septic systems (<1/acre), and transportation corridors (roads and streets). You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Santa Barbara District Office at (805) 566-1326.

Public Meetings and Contact Information

The public is invited to express their opinions at the Saticoy Country Club Board of Directors meetings or the Ventura City Council meetings held most Monday evenings in the Council Chambers, Ventura City Hall, 501 Poli Street. Due to COVID-19 requirements, meeting times and venues may have changed, please visit

https://www.cityofventura.ca.gov/AgendaCenter for an updated schedule. The Saticoy Country Club General Manager can be contacted at (805) 485-4956 and the Ventura Water Treatment & Production Manager at (805) 652-4549.

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.

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

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.

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: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: Not detectable above laboratory detection limit

NA: Not applicable

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

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

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater 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 SWRCB DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amounts of certain constituents in water provided by public water systems. State regulations also establish limits for constituents in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all regulated drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling conducted for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Drinking water regulations define the frequency of sampling and allowable levels that

they can be in the potable water supply. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants Sampled weekly from the Distribution System	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (California Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	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 Every three years first draw sample. **These results are from sampling in 2022.**	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	7	ND	0	15 (AL)	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	7	120	0	1,300 (AL)	170	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	2022	117	117	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2022	562	562	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Hardness (grains per gallon)	2022	32.9	32.9	None	None	

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL (MRDL)**	**PHG [MCLG] (MRDLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	3	3	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2022	1.8	1.2 - 3.1	(4)	(4)	Disinfectant added to treat the water
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	0.3	0.3	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2020	17*	17*	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	2022	5.5	4.2 - 6	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2020	0.183	0.183	5	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2020	0.111	0.111	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppm)	2021	0.040	0.040	0.050	0.030	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive); discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2022	30	30	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2022	20	20	60	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Uranium (pCi/L)	2020	10.2	10.2	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Alkalinity, Total (mg/L as $CaCO_3$)	2022	250	250	NA	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2022	75	75	500	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Langlier Index (Corrosivity)	2019	0.38	0.26 - 0.45	Non-Corrosive (result is greater than zero)		Natural balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in water; affected by temperature and other factors
Magnesium (ppm)	2022	54	54	NA	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits

Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Manganese (ppm)	2022	0.02	0.02	0.05	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
pH (Units)	2021	7.49	7.49	6.5-8.5	NA	Natural balance of hydrogen and hydroxyl ions in water
Potassium (ppm)	2019	4	3 - 4	NA	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micro mhos)	2022	1620	1610 - 1639	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	494	476 - 512	500	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits and industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2022	1200	1144 - 1324	1,000	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	2022	0.34	0.1 - 0.5	5	NA	A measure of the cloudiness of the water and an indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
Boron (ppm)	2019	0.45 – 0.62	1	Infants of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals
Vanadium (ppm)	2021	0.003	0.05	Infants of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals
Radon (pCi/L)	2014	265 - 525	None	Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for you home if the level of radon is 4 picocuries per liter of air (piCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call you State radon program (1-800-745-7236), the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).

*Any violation of an MCL or MRDL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Potential Concerns For Vulnerable Populations

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 Health Effect Language

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. Ventura Water 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/safewater/lead.

Nitrate Health Effect Language

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Gross Alpha, Radium, and Uranium Health Effect Language

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Included in alpha radiation are uranium and radium 226, both of which were not detected above the MCL.

For Addition Information

The Saticoy Country Club General Manager can be contacted at (805) 485-4956 and the Ventura Water Treatment & Production Manager at (805) 652-4549.