

APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Saticoy Country Club-City of Ventura
Water System Number:	CA5602140

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/15/2026 (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 (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Ignacio Rodriguez	Title: Water Treatment/Production Manager
Signature: <i>Ignacio Rodriguez</i>	Date: 6/16/2026
Phone number: 805-797-1185	blank

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

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL:
<https://www.cityofventura.ca.gov/904/consumer-confidence-Report>
 - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - ☒ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach 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 newspaper and date published)
 - ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☒ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☒ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☒ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ 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 URL: www._____
- ☐ *For privately-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- ☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: <https://www.cityofventura.ca.gov/904/consumer-confidence-Report>
- ☒ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: <https://www.cityofventura.ca.gov/904/consumer-confidence-Report>
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- ☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

Customers are notified in monthly Invoice which includes a direct link to the CCR
Webpage with an option to request a hard copy if needed. For customers not able to

receive electronic delivery an ad on the local newspaper was advertised.

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

Saticoy Country Club

Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2025

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 2025.

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.

2025 Consumer Confidence Report Saticoy Country Club Water System

Ventura Water tests 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, or most recent sampling 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 2025, the Saticoy Country Club (SCC) water system supplied drinking and irrigation water from both groundwater wells. The wells pump draw water from the Fox Canyon aquifer at a depth between 300 and 400 feet and are located on the golf course adjacent to residential structures. Production of 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) pipes. 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 43 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 Ventura City Council meetings held most Tuesday evenings in the Council Chambers, Ventura City Hall, 501 Poli Street. Visit us at <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 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.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

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)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/l)

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

SWRCB: State Water Resource Control Board

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

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.

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 <i>E. coli</i> (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 2025.	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6	1.0	0	15 (AL)	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	6	365	0	1,300 (AL)	300	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)	2024	114	111-117	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2024	574	551-597	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Hardness (grains per gallon)	2024	33.6	32-35	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)	2024	2.5	2-3	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2025	1.8	1.1 - 2.2	(4)	(4)	Disinfectant added to treat the water
Total Chromium(ppb)	2024	14	ND-17	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer
Hexavalent Chromium(ppb)	2024	0.09	ND- 0.17	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial activities.
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	0.3	0.3	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2025	15.4	10.9- 20.2	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	2025	7.1	4.2 – 9.1	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
*Selenium (ppm)	2025	0.052	0.045-0.062	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)	2025	42	42	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2025	ND	ND	60	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Uranium (pCi/L)	2025	15.2	14.7- 15.7	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)	2025	260	260	NA	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2024	82	77-87	500	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Langelier Index (Corrosivity)	2024	0.3	0.3 - 0.4	Non-Corrosive (result is greater than zero)		Natural balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in water; affected by temperature and other factors
Magnesium (ppm)	2024	54	52-56	NA	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2024	45	ND-90	300	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)	2024	0.02	0.011-0.024	0.05	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
pH (Units)	2025	7.45	7.45	6.5-8.5	NA	Natural balance of hydrogen and hydroxyl ions in water
Potassium (ppm)	2024	4	4	NA	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micro mhos)	2025	1,640	1,581 - 1,627	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	535	498-599	500	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits and industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,241	1,167 - 1,317	1,000	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	2025	0.3	0.2 – 1.10	5	NA	A measure of the cloudiness of the water and an indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
Zinc	2024	20	20	5000	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits and industrial uses

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppm)	2024	0.6	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 (ppb)	2024	6	50	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

*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, Uranium, and Radium 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 Gross alpha radiation is uranium result below the MCL and radium 226 was not detected.

Selenium

Selenium is a metal found in natural deposits as ores containing other elements. Selenium is an essential nutrient at low levels. However, EPA has found it to potentially cause the following health effects when people are exposed to it at levels above the MCL: hair and fingernail changes; damage to the peripheral nervous system; fatigue and irritability. Selenium falls under the primary water standards category. The MCL has been set at 50 ppb.

The Saticoy Country Club water system consists of two ground water wells, Saticoy CC Well #2 and Saticoy CC Well #3. Both wells were sampled quarterly and results for selenium samples taken in 2025 fluctuated above and below the MCL. Fluctuations in constituents such as selenium can occur when water sources are disturbed due to climatic influences or necessary maintenance activities. The calculated combined annual running average for 2025 was 57 ppb. The State Water Resources Water Quality Control Board Division of Drinking Water has requested that Ventura Water continue sampling quarterly and implement a solution to reduce selenium in the water delivered to customers. Ventura Water continues to sample quarterly and is working on options to comply.

Hexavalent Chrome (Cr VI)

The US EPA and SWRCB, Department of Drinking Water has implemented a new Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 ug/l or ppb for Hexavalent Chromium. Hexavalent chromium is a heavy metal that has been used in industrial applications and found naturally occurring throughout the environment. While chromium can exist in a nontoxic, trivalent form, the hexavalent form has been shown to be carcinogenic and toxic to the liver. Much of Hexavalent Chromium occurs naturally from erosion from Chromium deposits but can also come from industrial activities. Included in this Consumer Confidence Report are the results for Cr VI from Saticoy Club sources. All results were under the MCL.

Perfluoroalkyl & Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

On December 18, 2025, the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW) issued the PFAS General Order for drinking water sources, requiring initial monitoring for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). PFAS substances originate from discharges from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities. Some people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the maximum contaminate level (MCL) over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, thyroid, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood. Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including kidney and testicular cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

PFAS monitoring for the Saticoy Country Club water system will be conducted in 2026 and results will be available in the next Consumer Confidence reporting period.

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.

Your 2026 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report is now available online



Ventura Water is pleased to present our 2026 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This annual water quality report provides a snap shot of where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

The 2026 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report is available at www.venturawater.net.

You may request a printed version of the CCR in English or Spanish by contacting Customer Care at (805) 667-6500 or myvtawater@cityofventura.ca.gov

Attention landlords, businesses, schools and other groups:

please share this information with tenants, students, and other water users at your location who are not billed customers of Ventura Water.

Trusted life source for generations

Su Informe de Confianza del Consumidor de Agua Potable de 2026 ya está disponible en línea



Ventura Water se complace en presentar nuestro Informe de Confianza para el Consumidor (CCR) 2026 según lo exige la Ley de Agua Potable Segura. Este informe anual de calidad del agua proporciona una vista de dónde proviene el agua, qué contiene y cómo se compara con los estándares establecidos por las agencias reguladoras.

El informe de Confianza para el Consumidor de Agua Potable para el año 2026 está disponible en www.venturawater.net.

Usted puede solicitar una versión impresa del CCR en inglés o español comunicándose con el Departamento de Atención al Cliente al (805) 667-6500 o myvtawater@cityofventura.ca.gov

Atención propietarios, negocios, escuelas y otros grupos:

comparta esta información con inquilinos, estudiantes y otros consumidores de agua en su ubicación que no sean clientes facturados de Ventura Water.

Fuente de vida confiada para generaciones

City of Ventura Consumer Confidence Report

Ventura Water is pleased to present our 2026 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) and 2025 Saticoy Country Club Consumer Confidence Report as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This annual water quality report provides a snapshot of where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. The 2026 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report is available at www.venturawater.net. You may request a printed version of the CCR in English or Spanish by contacting Customer Care at (805) 667-6500 or myvtawater@cityofventura.ca.gov

Ventura Water se complace en presentar nuestro Informe de Confianza para el Consumidor (CCR) 2026 y el Informe de Confianza para el Consumidor 2025 de Saticoy Country Club—según lo exige la Ley de Agua Potable Segura. Este informe anual de calidad del agua proporciona una vista de dónde proviene el agua, qué contiene y cómo se compara con los estándares establecidos por las agencias reguladoras. El informe de Confianza para el Consumidor de Agua Potable para el año 2026 está disponible en www.venturawater.net. Usted puede solicitar una versión impresa del CCR en inglés o español comunicándose con el Departamento de Atención al Cliente al (805) 667-6500 o myvtawater@cityofventura.ca.gov

Publication Dates

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