

APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

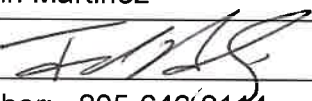
Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Meiners Oaks CWD
Water System Number:	CA5610005

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 30, 2022 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: Justin Martinez	Title: General Manager
Signature: 	Date: 6-20-2022
Phone number: 805-646-2114	

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:
www.meinersoakswater.com/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: www.meinersoakswater.com/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: www._____
- ☐ 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.

2021 CCR was posted on District's website homepage and CCR page on June 20, 2022.

Notices regarding availability of the 2021 Annual CCR was included in every customer's June 30, 2022 billing statements, providing the direct weblink and how to request a paper copy be mailed.

Paper CCRs were made available in the lobby of the MOWD Office (open to the public).

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.



Last year, as in years past, your tap water meets all EPA and State drinking water health standards. Meiners Oaks Water District has delivered safe drinking water that did not violate any maximum contaminant levels. This report details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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).

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. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic

chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Disposing of unused, unwanted, and expired medications once it was common practice to flush these medications (also known as pharmaceuticals) down the toilet. Your doctor or pharmacist may have directed you to do this. We now know that these substances are bad for our environment - the ground, water, and the air around us. Please return all unused medications to your pharmacist.
- Department of Health and EPA regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

For more information, please look to ([www.nodrugsdownthedrain .org](http://www.nodrugsdownthedrain.org))

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Sources of your Water

Your water comes from four District wells drilled 100 to 300 feet into underground aquifers. Two groundwater wells are located at Lomita and Rice, and two wells three miles north of Meiners Oaks. We also have two 4" connections to receive surface water from Lake Casitas, when needed.

Customers may receive Lake Casitas surface water if our wells need repair or cannot keep up with system demand. A blend of surface and groundwater is delivered on those occasions.

Water purchased from Casitas is treated by using chloramines: this type of treatment utilizes chlorine mixed with a small amount of ammonia. People on dialysis should ensure that they are using the proper filtration. If you have a fish pond or aquarium, the added ammonia will kill your fish if not properly treated by removing the ammonia content.

Water Conservation

Meiners Oaks Water District would like to remind its customers that a **Stage 3 water shortage** continues, and encourages every customer to stay diligent with their conservation practices. Lake Casitas currently measures at 33.2% of its capacity. Conserving water will help reduce the strain on our wells and lower the amount of water that would need to be purchased from Lake Casitas. It is a precious natural resource that we cannot afford to waste. So please keep in mind to use positive shut-off valves when washing your car or watering your plants or garden. Use low-flow

shower heads and faucets. Low flow toilets are also a big water saver. If you cannot afford low flow fixtures or any of the many other water-saving devices available to you, as a customer of Meiners Oaks Water District, you are eligible for rebates from Casitas Municipal Water District as a Meiners Oaks Water District customer.

Another way to save water is to use smart controllers for your irrigation valves. They are available through Casitas Municipal Water rebate program and most irrigation supply houses. Let Casitas Water know that you are one of our customers and present them a water bill from our District and they will take it from there. Casitas now offers rebates for getting rid of your lawns.

Please contact Casitas MWD at (805) 649-2251 for more information.

Once Lake Casitas level reaches 30% of capacity, the threshold for Stage 4 will be reached; this stage will require a mandatory 40% reduction in use.

Meiners Oaks Water District continues to work on the following projects to expand/support our water portfolio and lessen the amount of water we would have to supplement from Lake Casitas:

- Nitrate removal and blending at our well W-8
- Well Feasibility Study – for new source water well (including deep water well)
- Potential Chloramination Station for Wells 4 & 7 (Engineering)

The Meiners Oaks Water Board of Directors passed Resolution 20180417-1 supporting Casitas MWD in their pursuit of bringing State water into the Ojai Valley.

For more information about saving water and doing your part go to www.bewaterwise.com or www.meinersoakswater.org or www.casitaswater.org

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: MEINERS OAKS CWD

Report Date: June 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, 2021.

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: According to SWRCB records, the Sources Well 01 and Well 02 are Groundwater under the influence of Surface Water. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method. According to SWRCB records, the Sources Well 04, and Well 07 are Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 4 source(s): Well 01, Well 02, Well 04 and Well 07

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly scheduled water board or city/county council meetings are held at 202 W. El Roblar every 3rd Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm. Virtual meetings during COVID-19.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805) 646-2114 and ask for Justin Martinez or email justin@meinersoakswater.com or visit our website at www.meinersoakswater.org.

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)

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 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 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.

Tables 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 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
Copper (mg/L)	(2020)	20	0.95	1	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2 - 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)	(2020)	58	55 - 61	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	(2020)	505	474 - 554	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3 - 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
Arsenic (ug/L)	(2020)	ND	ND - 2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (mg/L)	(2020)	0.5	0.4 - 0.6	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2021)	5.4	0.7 - 7.3	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/L)	(2020)	3.3	ND - 6.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ug/L)	(2020)	8	6 - 11	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots(feed additive)

Table 4 - 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)	(2020)	41	24 - 61	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ug/L)	(2020)	ND	ND - 120	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2020)	1188	1120 - 1220	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	(2020)	295	236 - 373	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	(2020)	780	740 - 850	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2020)	0.1	ND - 0.2	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Table 5 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Boron (mg/L)	(2020)	0.7	0.6 - 0.7	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.

Table 6 - 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)	(2020)	139	129 - 151	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2020)	38	36 - 43	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2020)	7.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2020)	240	210 - 270	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2020)	12	11.9 - 12.1	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2020)	0.11	0.04 - 0.2	n/a	n/a

Table 7 - 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)	(2021)	42	1 - 46	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	(2021)	1.97	0.2 - 2.6	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L)	(2021)	57	ND - 57	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 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Meiners Oaks Water District* 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>.

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
Copper*				Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who use water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson`s Disease should consult their personal doctor.

***About your Copper:** The Copper Action Level of 1.3 mg/L is based on the 90th percentile of sample results. Of the 20 samples collected in 2020, only 1 site exceeded 1.3 mg/L and the 90th percentile was under 1.3 mg/L at 0.95 mg/L.

About your Nitrate as N: Nitrate above 5 mg/L as nitrogen (50 percent of the MCL), but below 10 mg/L as nitrogen (the MCL); 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.

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01, WELL 02, WELL 04, and WELL 07 of the MEINERS OAKS CWD water system in March, 2001.

Well 01 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Agricultural Drainage

Septic systems - low density [$<1/\text{acre}$]

Well 02 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Agricultural Drainage

Well 04 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Agricultural Drainage

Well 07 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Agricultural Drainage

Sewer collection systems

Wells - Agricultural/ Irrigation

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

SWRCB Division of Drinking Water

1180 Eugenia Place

Suite 200

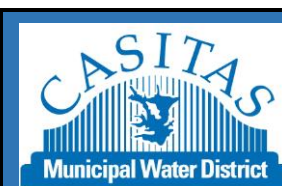
Carpinteria, CA 93013

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Jeff Densmore

District Engineer

805 566 1326



Casitas Municipal Water District, PWS CA5610024
Water Quality Summary, 2021 Data



WATER CLARITY	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG, (MCLG)	LAKE CASITAS TREATED WATER				SAMPLE SOURCE & YEAR TESTED		SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
	Direct Filtration		Treatment Technique (TT)	FILTER EFFLUENT		RANGE		Filter Effluent	
Filter Effluent Turbidity ^a (NTU)	TT < 1 NTU	NA	Highest Value = 0.03		0.01 - 0.03		2021		Soil run-off
	95 % < 0.2 NTU	NA	100% of turbidity measurements were < 0.2 NTU				2021		
			100% = lowest monthly % of samples meeting turbidity limits				2021		
MICROBIOLOGICAL	MCL	(MCLG)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM				Distribution System		
			HIGHEST POSITIVE SAMPLES / MONTH		RANGE				
Total Coliform Bacteria ^b	> 1 positive sample/month	(0)	0		ND		2021		Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli Bacteria	> 1 positive sample/month	(0)	0		ND		2021		Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	MCL	PHG	Lake Casitas Treated Water		Mira Monte Well Treated		Lake Casitas Treated	Mira Monte Well	
			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	< 2	ND - 2	< 2 ^f	ND - 2	2021	2019 ^d	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.11	0.11 - 0.11	0.11 ^f	0.10 - 0.11	2021	2019 ^d	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	0.4	0.3 - 0.4	0.4 ^f	0.3 - 0.5	2021	2019 ^d	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	ND	ND - ND	0.6 ^c	0.4 - 0.8 ^c	2021	2021	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from tanks and sewerage; erosion from natural products
DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	Running Annual Average (RAA) MCL or [MRDL]	PHG or [MRDLG]	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM				Distribution System		
			HIGHEST [RAA]/LOCATIONAL RAA		INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE RANGE				
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (ppm)	[4.0]	[4.0]	[2.6]		1.0 - 3.6		2021		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NA	50		33 - 56		2021		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	60	NA	41		11 - 54		2021		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 Taps ^d		
Lead (ppb) ^e	15	0.2	30	0	ND		2020		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products
Copper (ppm) ^e	1.3	0.3	30	0	1.0		2020		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead school	15	0.2	Number of schools requesting lead sampling = 4; Sample locations = 19; Locations above RAL = 0				2017		Internal corrosion of end-user plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products

SECONDARY AESTHETIC STANDARDS

CONSTITUENTS	STATE MCL	PHG	Lake Casitas Treated		Mira Monte Well Treated		Year Tested		SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	Lake Treated	Mira Monte Well ^d	
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	ND	ND - ND	< 0.1 ^f	ND - 0.2	2021	2019	Soil run-off
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	NA	445	440 - 450	443 ^f	390 - 450	2021	2019	Run-off / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	NA	724	707 - 740	722 ^f	683 - 740	2021	2019	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	22	22 - 22	23 ^f	22 - 63	2021	2019	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	183	180 - 186	178 ^f	39-186	2021	2019	Run-off /leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS (Unregulated)		PHG (NL)	Lake Casitas Treated		Mira Monte Well Treated		Year Tested		SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	Lake Treated	Mira Monte Well ^d	
Alkalinity - Total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	NA	NA	155	150 - 160	155 ^f	150 - 160	2021	2019	A measure of the capacity to neutralize acid
pH (pH standard units)	6.5-8.5 (US EPA)	NA	7.6	7.5 - 7.6	7.5 ^f	7.3 - 7.6	2021	2019	A measure of acidity or alkalinity
Hardness - Total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	NA	NA	268 (15.7 gpg)	267 - 269 (15.6 - 15.7 gpg)	266 ^f (15.5 gpg)	198 - 269 (11.6-15.7 gpg)	2021	2019	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring
Corrosivity (Langlier Index) ^e	NA	NA	0.08	0.05 - 0.10	0.07 ^f	-0.20 - 0.10	2021	2019	Indicator of corrosion. A positive Langlier Index indicates the water is non-corrosive
Boron (ppb)	NA	(1000)	200	200 - 200	195 ^f	ND - 200	2021	2019	A naturally-occurring element
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	65	64 - 65	64 ^f	53 - 65	2021	2019	A naturally-occurring element
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	NA	26	26 - 26	26 ^f	16 - 26	2021	2019	A naturally-occurring element
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	4	3 - 4	3 ^f	ND - 4	2021	2019	A naturally-occurring element
Bicarbonate (ppm)	NA	NA	185	180 - 190	185 ^f	180 - 190	2021	2019	A measure of the capacity to neutralize acid
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	31	30 - 32	32 ^f	30 - 50	2021	2019	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

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 levels.

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

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)

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

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

RAA: Running Annual Average

$\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ - Micro Siemens per Centimeter (a measure of specific conductance)

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

US EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency

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; 100 % of the samples tested for turbidity were below the required TT level of 0.2 NTU and 100% is the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits.

b) During 2021 Casitas collected 156 distribution system samples for total coliform bacteria testing according to the Total Coliform Rule & Revised Total Coliform Rule. Total coliform bacteria were not detected in any of these samples.

c) Mira Monte Well water receives blending treatment with lake Casitas Treated water and when operated, blended water is sampled weekly for nitrates with the resulting nitrate level averaging 0.6 ppm as nitrogen in 2021.

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) Mira Monte Well Treated is calculated as a weighted average using Lake Casitas Treated and Mira Monte Well sample results and average 2021 blended water production from each source.