

Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Company
1863 Las Posas Road
Camarillo, CA 93010
(805) 482-5061

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2024

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

Water quality has always been a priority for Pleasant Valley Mutual Water Co. Our mission has been to provide a reliable supply of quality water. This report provides information about the sources and quality of the water delivered to you in 2024. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to state standards.

Last year we conducted multiple tests for over one hundred drinking water contaminants to determine concentrations of mineral, physical, bacteriological, inorganic, organic and radioactive constituents. For more information about your water, please call (805) 482-5061 and ask for Jerry Doran.

Your water comes from three municipal wells sunk about six hundred feet into an underground source of water called the Fox Canyon Aquifer. These wells are located on the east side of our district. The Water Company owns the land around these wells and restricts any activity that could contaminate them. After the water comes out of the wells, we treat it to remove some contaminants and we also add a disinfectant to protect against microbial contaminants. In addition, we use a Filtronics Iron and Manganese Filtration Plant, with a Water Reclaim System to remove iron, manganese and sulfur from the water.

We also use another source of water imported from Calleguas Municipal Water District, which is filtered and disinfected at the Metropolitan Water District of California's Jensen Filtration Facility located in Granada Hills. In December 2002, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California completed its source water assessment of its State Water Project supplies. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan by phone at (213) 217-6850. In July 2001; Pleasant Valley Mutual Water completed its source water assessment. We are considered most vulnerable to Sewer Collection System. A copy of the assessment can be obtained contacting us by phone at (805) 482-5061.

Our water board meets the third Tuesday of each month at 5:30 p.m. at the Water Company's office, located at 1863 Las Posas Road. All shareholders are welcome to participate in these meetings.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

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 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- ✓ *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- ✓ *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2024. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- **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 contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):**
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):**
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):**
- **n/a:** not applicable
- **n/d:** not detectable at testing limit
- **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter
- **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
- **mfl:** million fibers per liter (longer than 10um)
- **ntu:** nephelometric turbidity units

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

| Lead and Copper | No. of samples collected | 90th percentile level detected | No. Sites exceeding AL | AL | MCLG | Typical Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----|------|--|
| Lead (ppb) | 20 | ND | 0 | 15 | 2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (ppm) | 20 | 0.299 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.17 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF SODIUM AND HARDNESS

| Chemical | WELL # 10 | | | WELL # 11 | | | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contamination |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|---|
| | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | | | |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2021 | 123 | 60-128 | 2023 | 155 | 140-227 | NONE | NONE | Generally found in ground and surface water |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2021 | 750 | 300-679 | 2023 | 653 | 432-1020 | NONE | NONE | Generally found in ground and surface water |

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards

TABLE 3 - CLARITY

| Chemical | WELL # 10 | | | WELL # 11 | | | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-----|------------|---------------------------------|
| | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | | | |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 2021 | 0.15 | 0.3-0.15 | 2023 | 0.24 | ND-1.1 | 5 | | Soil run off |

TABLE 4 - INORGANIC CHEMICALS

| Chemical | WELL # 10 | | | WELL # 11 | | | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contamination |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-----|------------|--|
| | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | | | |
| Flouride (ppm) | 2021 | ND | 0-0.3 | 2023 | 0.2 | 0.2-0.3 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

TABLE 5 - RADIONUCLIDES

| Chemical | WELL # 10 | | | WELL # 11 | | | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contamination |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-----|------------|---------------------------------|
| | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | | | |
| Gross Alpha | 2023 | 2.56 | 1.6-7.6 | 2023 | 2.81 | 1.74-13.3 | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium | | | | | | | | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium | | | | | | | | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |

TABLE 6 - SECONDARY STANDARDS (AESTHETIC STANDARDS)

| Chemical | WELL # 10 | | | WELL # 11 | | | PHG (MCLG) | MCL | Typical Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|------|---|
| | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | | | |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2021 | 140 | 65-140 | 2023 | 156 | | NS | 500 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 2021 | 1510 | 600-1510 | 2023 | 1580 | 1170-1890 | NS | 1000 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Iron (ppb) (a) | 2021 | ND | ND | 2023 | 40 | 120-335 | NS | 300 | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese (ppb) (a) | 2021 | 80 | 80-250 | 2023 | 100 | 170-200 | NS | 50 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (umho/cm) | 2021 | 2000 | 920-2000 | 2023 | 2050 | 1600-2460 | NS | 1600 | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2021 | 568 | 170-621 | 2023 | 644 | 321-911 | NS | 500 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

(a) Iron and manganese was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 ug/l for Iron and 50 ug/l for Manganese.

The MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g. tubs, sinks) and clothing while washing. The high levels are due to leaching natural deposits. Since violating this MCL does not pose a risk to the public health, the state allows the affected community to decide whether or not to treat to remove it. In December of 1999, we conducted a consumer survey to decide whether the consumer wanted to pay to remove it. The majority voted against paying for removal.

TABLE 7 - ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED

| Chemical | WELL # 10 | | | WELL # 11 | | | PHG (MCLG) |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | |
| PH (units) | 2021 | 7.6 | 7.7-7.5 | 2023 | 7.8 | 7.3-8.3 | NS |
| Aggressive Index (a1) | 2021 | 12.7 | 12.1-13 | 2023 | 12.8 | 12.7-13.0 | - |
| Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm) | 2021 | 280 | 260-300 | 2023 | 310 | 290-450 | - |
| Calcium (ppm) | 2021 | 177 | 89-193 | 2023 | 148 | 107-275 | - |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 2021 | 75 | 25-48 | 2023 | 69 | 40-70 | - |
| Potassium (ppm) | 2021 | 8 | 4-100 | 2023 | 12 | 5.0-7.0 | - |
| Total Anions (meq/L) | 2021 | 20.4 | 11.3-21.4 | 2023 | 22.9 | 18.3-29.2 | - |
| Total Cations | 2021 | 20.6 | 11.5-20.6 | 2023 | 20.1 | 0-28.3 | - |
| BORON | 2021 | 500 | 260-500 | 2023 | 400 | 0-600 | N/S |
| Odor Threshold | 2021 | | | 2023 | 8 | 0-8 | |
| Total Alkalinity(as CaCO3) | 2021 | 230 | 0-240 | 2023 | 260 | 0-270 | |

(a1) Aggressive Index >11.5 suggests non-corrosive water

TABLE 8 - ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED

| Chemical | Mesa Dr./W. Highland Dr. | | Mesa Dr./W. Highland Dr. | | Mesa Dr./W. Highland Dr. | | Mesa Dr./W. Highland Dr. | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Sample Date | Month | Sample Date | Month | Sample Date | Month | Sample Date | Month |
| Total Trihalomethanes | 2024 | March | 2024 | June | 2024 | September | 2024 | December |
| MCL 80ppm | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | ND 61 | ND | ND | | 15 68 | 11 | 25 |
| Halacetic Acids | 2024 | March | 2024 | June | 2024 | September | 2024 | December |
| MCL 60ppm | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | ND 22 | 15 7 | | | 15 7 | 7 | 7 |

TABLE 9 - IRON AND MANGANESE FILTRATION PLANT

| Chemical | TREATED WATER | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------------|-----------|
| | Sample Date | Range of Detections | MCL (ppb) |
| Iron | 2024 | ND | 300 |
| Manganese | 2024 | 50-90 | 50 |

TABLE 10 - TDS & SULFATE

| | WELL #10 | | WELL #11 | |
|---------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | Sample Date | Range Of Detections | Sample Date | Range Of Detections |
| TDS | 2024 | 1400-1440 | 2024 | 1470-1490 |
| SULFATE | 2024 | 546-578 | 2024 | 605-619 |