Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: City of San Buenaventura / Ventura Water (VW)

Water System Number: CA5610017

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report notification was distributed from May 1 – October 31, 2019 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: Joe Marcinko

Signature: Joe Marcinko

Title: Water Utility Manager

Phone Number: (805) 652-4504 Date: 7/25/2019

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://ca-ventura.civicplus.com/DocumentCenter/View/17037/2019-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 (City Hall and Ventura Water at 336 Sanjon Road)
- ☐ 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) Pipeline E-newsletter
- ☒ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the URL: https://ca-ventura.civicplus.com/DocumentCenter/View/17037/2019-Consumer-Confidence-Report
- ☐ *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://ca-ventura.civicplus.com/DocumentCenter/View/17037/2019-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.

Electronic Notification to Ventura Water customers consists of a large notice on the back of customers' bills. This notification runs on bills issued from May 1, 2019 through October 31, 2019. Hardcopies are mailed to customers that are unable to receive electronic notification.

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

2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

DRINKING WATER

FEATURING
CALENDAR YEAR 2018 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

VENTURA WATER

www.venturawater.net

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su ague potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER

Ventura Water is pleased to present our 2019 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. Every year water quality staff tests water for several hundred chemical compounds at multiple points in the distribution system, as well as in our treatment plants, watersheds and reservoirs. 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 staff, thank you for partnering with us to protect and preserve our local water resources.

Sincerely,

SUSAN RUNGREN
General Manager

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Want to get involved?

Regularly scheduled Water Commission meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month in the Community Meeting Room at City Hall, 501 Poli St. A public comment period is held during each meeting.

Visit www.venturawater.net and click on the Water Commission Button for agendas and minutes.

OUR WATER SOURCES

Ventura is one of the largest cities in California that relies exclusively on local water supplies. We manage our water portfolio of three distinct sources based on the availability from each source.

VENTURA RIVER

Groundwater under the influence of Surface Water

Located around Foster Park, this water primarily services West & Midtown Ventura.

CASITAS

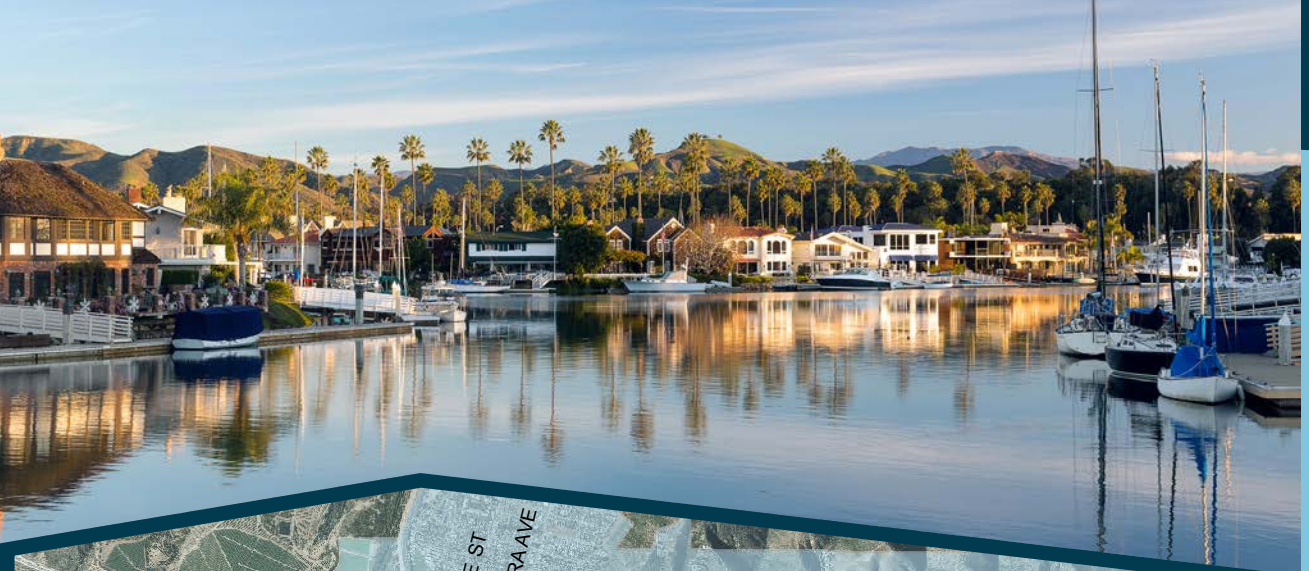
Purchased Treated Surface Water

Originating from Lake Casitas, this water primarily services West & Midtown Ventura.

GROUNDWATER BASINS

- **Mound**
- **Oxnard Plain**
- **Santa Paula**

Originating from three groundwater basins on the east side of town, this source services Midtown & East Ventura.



WATER QUALITY EXCEEDANCE

APRIL & JULY 2018

Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

During routine testing of our water distribution system, it was determined that an isolated part of our water supply exceeded the allowable Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Tests and results on July 23, 2018 showed TTHM levels of 81 mg/l (maximum contaminant level = 80 mg/l).

This was not an immediate risk and the water supply was safe to drink. See map for affected areas.

TTHM's are a group of chemicals known as disinfection byproducts. They form when chlorine used for disinfection in the water treatment process, reacts with naturally occurring organic material found in surface water sources.

Ventura Water took immediate action to address this issue by blending water sources, cycling storage levels, and increasing water quality sampling.

For additional questions, please contact:
Ventura Water's Utility Manager, Joe Marcinko at (805) 652-4504

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

To learn more about these and other exciting Ventura Water projects, visit venturawater.net

STATE WATER INTERCONNECTION PROJECT

The California State Water Project (SWP) is a water storage and delivery system of reservoirs, aqueducts, power plants and pumping plants extending more than 700 miles—two-thirds the length of California. To date, the City has not received direct delivery of its annual State Water Project allocation due to a lack of infrastructure. The nearest SWP wholesaler to the City is Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas). The joint agencies, which include the City, Casitas Municipal Water District, and United Water Conservation District, are currently working with Calleguas to develop an interconnection to allow for direct delivery of the City's SWP allocation. The interconnection project would be a pipeline that could facilitate water transport between Calleguas and the City's water distribution systems to improve regional water supply reliability.

VENTURA WATER™ pure

VenturaWaterPure | Potable Reuse (PR)

The VenturaWaterPure project would diversify Ventura's water supplies through innovative water treatment technologies. The proposed project includes an Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF) for potable water reuse. It would create a locally owned source of highly purified drinking water that provides Ventura with a long-term drought-resilient water supply.

Adaptable Solutions

Enhancing Environment

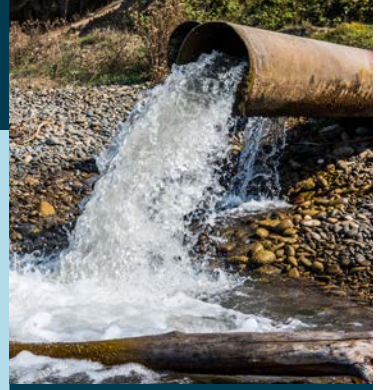
High Quality

Drought Resistant

SMART METERS | Meter Upgrade Project

In the Fall of 2018 Ventura Water kicked off the replacement of all manually read meters with smart meters and the project is anticipated to finish in 2021. Smart Meters provide hourly, weekly & monthly water usage as well as other features such as near real time leak detection. For more project information visit www.venturawater.net

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION



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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

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. 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, agriculture and livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants,** such as salts and metals that may 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** 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 applications, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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/lead**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the number of 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.

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

Ventura Water conducted a Source Water Assessment (DSWAP) in 2013 for each of the drinking water sources serving the Ventura Water system. Sources in this system are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: gas stations, automobiles repair shops, sewer collection systems, and metal manufacturing. Contaminants associated with these activities have not been detected in the water supply.

A copy of the assessment may be viewed at:

SWRCB, DDW Santa Barbara District Office
1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200, Carpinteria, CA 93013

You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting:

SWRCB, DDW Santa Barbara District Office at (805) 566-1326

VENTURA WATER

Ventura's Water Quality Summary 2018

Only water quality constituents detected by laboratory testing appear in the chart.
USING DATA COLLECTED IN 2018 UNLESS NOTED

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)

WATER CLARITY	UNITS	MCL	PHG	VENTURA RIVER	CMWD	TYPICAL ORIGINS
Filtered Effluent Turbidity	NTU	TT = 1	N/A	Highest Value = 0.41	Highest Value = 0.07	Soil runoff
Percentage of measurements below 0.2 NTU				98%	100%	

DISINFECTION	UNITS	MRDL	MRDLG	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	TYPICAL ORIGINS
Chloramine Residual	ppm	4	4	2.59 (highest RAA)	0.2 - 5	Disinfectant added for treatment

Disinfectant compliance with the MRDL (maximum residual disinfectant level) is based on the calculated running annual average (RAA).

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS		MCL	PHG			
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	81 (highest LRAA)	4.0 - 106	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	56 (highest LRAA)	1.0 - 69	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER - RESIDENTIAL	UNITS	RAL	PHG	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM 90TH PERCENTILE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	TYPICAL ORIGINS
Lead	ppm	0.015	0.0002	0.0051	ND - 0.009	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.0003	0.71	ND - 1.1	Corrosion of household plumbing

Every three years, residences are sampled and tested for lead and copper at the tap. The most recent set of samples (54 residences) was collected in 2017.
Copper was detected in 52 samples; none exceeded the RAL. Lead was detected in 6 samples; none exceeded the RAL.

LEAD - SCHOOLS	UNITS	RAL	PHG		RANGE	TYPICAL ORIGINS
Lead	ppm	0.015	0.0002	ND	ND - 0.0055	Corrosion of household plumbing

In 2018, Ventura Unified School District requested lead sampling at 22 schools. A total of 108 samples were collected from 22 schools for lead; none exceeded the RAL.

INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	VENTURA RIVER AVERAGE	VENTURA RIVER RANGE	GROUND WATER AVERAGE	GROUND WATER RANGE	CMWD AVERAGE	CMWD RANGE	TYPICAL ORIGINS
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND	ND	2	ND - 5	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Barium	ppm	1	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.10	0.10	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries
Chromium	ppm	0.05	N/A	ND	ND	0.005	ND - 0.014	ND	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.46	0.41 - 0.49	0.50	0.40 - 0.60	0.40	0.40	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	1.1	0.3 - 1.7	2.5	2.1 - 3.2	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from tanks and sewage
Selenium	ppb	50	30	ND	ND	23	3.0 - 43	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS										
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ppb	0.005	0.0007	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
RADIONUCLIDES										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	0	2.9	2.6 - 3.1	12	9.5 - 14.9	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2.2	1.8 - 2.7	6.2	1.0 - 10	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

DATA CONTINUED

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

AESTHETIC STANDARDS	UNITS	SECONDARY MCL	VENTURA RIVER AVERAGE	VENTURA RIVER RANGE	GROUND WATER AVERAGE	GROUND WATER RANGE	CMWD AVERAGE	CMWD RANGE	TYPICAL ORIGINS
Boron	ppm	Notification Level = 1	0.52	0.32 - 0.64	0.55	0.33 - 0.76	0.20	0.20	Naturally-occurring element
Chloride	ppm	500	58	50 - 63	72	46 - 85	24	24	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Corrositivity (Langlier Index)	no units	None	0.61	0.37 - 0.81	0.28	0.04 - 0.41	0.005	0.005	Langlier Index is a indicator of corrosion. A positive Langlier Index indicates the water is non-corrosive
pH	pH units	6.5 - 8.5	7.6	7.3 - 7.8	7.2	6.9 - 7.5	7.8	7.8	
Specific Conductance	µmhos	1,600	1,120	1,030 - 1,170	1,770	1,300 - 1,980	652	652	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	271	239 - 301	604	241 - 745	163	163	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1,000	822	716 - 880	1,350	1,280 - 1,660	390	390	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	0.20	0.10 - 0.50	0.21	0.10 - 0.30	0.20	0.20	Soil runoff
ADDITIONAL (UNREGULATED) CONSTITUENTS									
Alkalinity, Total	mg/L as CaCO3		235	197 - 268	270	240 - 302	130	130	
Calcium	ppm		139	113 - 165	198	128 - 247	52	52	
Hardness	ppm		458	146 - 561	719	546 - 831	233	233	
Hardness	(grains per gallon)		27	8.5 - 33	42	32 - 49	14	14	
Magnesium	ppm		34	31 - 36	54	45 - 64	25	25	
Phosphate	ppm		0.15	ND - 0.15	0.19	ND - 0.26	N/A	N/A	
Potassium	ppm		2.4	2.2 - 2.8	5.1	2.4 - 7.6	3.0	3.0	
Sodium	ppm		51	3.0 - 61	137	99 - 176	30	30	

LEGEND & DEFINITIONS

LEGEND

AL	Action Level
RTCR	Revised Total Coliform Rule
ppm*	Parts per million or milligrams per liter
ppb*	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity in water
CMWD	Casitas Municipal Water District
UCMR	Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule
UMHOS	Micro Ohms per Centimeter
<	Less than
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not detected above the detection limit for purposes of reporting
NS	No Standard
NTU	Turbidity, a measure of clarity or cloudiness of water
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average

*If this is hard to imagine, think about these comparisons:

ppm: - One inch in 16 miles
- One drop in 14 gallons

ppb: - One inch in 16,000 miles
- One drop in 14,000 gallons

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary (halth related) MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (PHGs) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary (aesthetically related) MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to one's health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA. Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to one's health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHGs.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The maximum level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not exceed at the customers tap. Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

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 Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment 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

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

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