

2020

**CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE REPORT**

DRINKING WATER



**FEATURING
CALENDAR YEAR 2019
WATER QUALITY RESULTS**

www.venturawater.net

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



A MESSAGE FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER

Ventura Water is pleased to present our 2020 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 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. 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

OUR WATER SOURCES

Ventura is one of the largest cities in Southern 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 near 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.



COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Want to get involved?

Regularly scheduled Water Commission meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month. A public comment period is held during each meeting.

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



WATER QUALITY FLUSHING NO-DES

The City's water service area is a complex system of more than 390 miles of pipelines with a total storage capacity of approximately 52 million gallons in 32 tanks and reservoirs providing water to residents and businesses. Water main flushing is a necessary part of operating and maintaining a drinking water distribution system to ensure high quality drinking water.

Routine maintenance is required to:

- Maintain water quality
- Clean water mains
- Maintain proper distribution operation
- Flush dead ends
- Maximize pipe lifespan
- Conduct fire flow tests

To save water, Ventura Water invested in a state-of-the-art flushing unit called the NO-DES (Neutral Output Discharge Elimination System) truck. The unit filters and recirculates water within the distribution system, saving thousands of gallons of clean drinking water from flushing to residential streets.

COVID-19 (CORONAVIRUS)

Ventura's water supply meets all stringent state and federal drinking water requirements. COVID-19 has not been detected in drinking water and will not affect water supply. In adherence to California Drinking Water Standards Ventura Water's treatment processes includes membrane filtration and disinfection which remove and kill 99.99% of viruses, including COVID-19, bacteria and other pathogens. Ventura Water owns and operates a full scale, State-certified laboratory and also uses outside State-certified labs to monitor water quality.

For more water quality information on COVID -19 visit:

<https://www.epa.gov/coronavirus/coronavirus-and-drinking-water-and-wastewater>



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

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

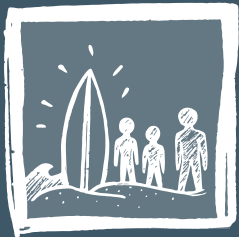
STATE WATER INTERCONNECTION PROJECT

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 delivery of their SWP allocations. The interconnection project will include a pipeline used to transport between Calleguas and the City's water distribution systems to improve regional water supply reliability.



VenturaWaterPure | Potable Reuse

The VenturaWaterPure project will 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 will 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

METER UPGRADE PROJECT

Ventura Water is committed to equipping customers to use water efficiently. One of the ways the City is demonstrating this commitment is through the Meter Upgrade Project. Your new Smart Meter comes equipped with an easy-to-use online water tracker - Home Connect - that enables customers to visually see and track their water use daily or hourly and sign up for leak detection notifications. For more project information visit 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



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 = 0.15	Highest Value = 0.16	Soil runoff
Percentage of measurements below 0.2 NTU				100%	100%	

MICROBIOLOGICAL	MCL			MCLG	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONTHLY MAXIMUM	TYPICAL ORIGINS
Total Coliform	No more than 5% of total samples can be total coliform positive for any given month.			0	0.86%	Naturally present in the environment
The result is the highest percentage of positive samples collected in a month during 2019. In October 2019, one sample tested positive for total coliform, which was 0.86% of the total samples collected. All follow-up samples were negative for Total Coliform and Fecal/E. coli bacteria. Total Coliform was not detected in any other month during 2019.						

DISINFECTION	UNITS	MRDL	MRDLG	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	TYPICAL ORIGINS
Chloramine Residual	ppm	4	4	2.32 (highest RAA)	0.3 - 5.2	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	UNITS	MCL	PHG	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	TYPICAL ORIGINS
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	69 (highest LRAA)	6.0 - 98	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	48 (highest LRAA)	3.0 - 55	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	0.710	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. The next sampling event will be conducted in Summer 2020.						

LEAD - SCHOOLS	UNITS	RAL	PHG	AVERAGE	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	0.13	0.13	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	0.45	0.43 - 0.48	0.46	0.27 - 0.57	0.40	0.40	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	2.4	2.1 - 2.6	3.0	2.5 - 3.6	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from tanks and sewage
Selenium	ppb	50	30	< 5.0	ND - 5.0	23	3.0 - 43	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	0	2.9	2.6 - 3.1	9.4	5.3 - 11.5	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2.2	1.8 - 2.7	4.9	1.5 - 8.0	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

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
Organic Constituents	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppb	0.0065 (NL)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from industrial processes or chemical factories
	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppb	0.0051 (NL)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from industrial processes or chemical factories
Inorganic Constituents	Boron	ppm	1 (NL)	0.49	0.44 - 0.50	0.53	0.40 - 0.60	0.20	0.20	Naturally-occurring element
	Chloride	ppm	500	54	45 - 69	78	47 - 110	24	24	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
	Corrosivity (Langlier Index)	no units	None	0.22	-0.05 - 0.40	0.45	0.15 - 0.70	0.01	0.01	Langlier Index is an indicator of corrosion. A positive Langlier Index indicates the water is non-corrosive
	Specific Conductance	µmhos	1,600	1,161	1,100 - 1,219	1,830	1,651 - 2,200	679	679	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
	Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1,000	863	788 - 924	1,418	1,248 - 1,624	420	420	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Hardness	ppm	None	494	469 - 515	715	655 - 783	239	239	
	Hardness	(grains per gallon)	None	29	8.5 - 33	42	32 - 49	14	14	
	Potassium	ppm	None	2.0	2.1 - 2.6	5.0	4.4 - 6.0	4.0	4.0	
Sodium	ppm	None	55	51 - 60	137	101 - 188	30	30		
WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS		UNITS	SECONDARY MCL	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE		DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE				
Alkalinity, Total		mg/L as CaCO ₃	None	244		160 - 290				
Calcium		ppm	None	160		62 - 221				
Magnesium		ppm	None	50		24 - 69				
Orthophosphate		mg/L as PO ₄	None	1.1		0.5 - 1.4				
pH		pH units	6.5 - 8.5	7.1		7.0 - 7.5				
Turbidity		NTU	5	0.11		0.05 - 0.30				

DEFINITIONS

- N/A** Not applicable
- MCL** Maximum contaminant level
- MCLG** Maximum contaminant level goal
- PHG** Public health goal
- MRDL** Maximum residual disinfectant level
- MRDLG** Maximum residual disinfectant level goal
- RAA** Running annual average
- RAL** Regulatory Action Level

- LRAA** Locational running annual average of total trihalomethanes or haloacetic acids, calculated at each monitoring location
- (NL)** Notification Level as established by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)
- CMWD** Casitas Municipal Water District
- TT** Treatment technique
- ppm** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- pCi/L** picoCuries per liter

- ND** Not detected above the detection limit for purposes of reporting milligrams per liter as calcium carbonate
- NTU** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
- µmhos** micromhos

Not detected above the detection limit for purposes of reporting milligrams per liter as calcium carbonate
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
micromhos

