

2021

**CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE REPORT**

DRINKING WATER



**FEATURING
CALENDAR YEAR 2020
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 2021 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



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.

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.





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

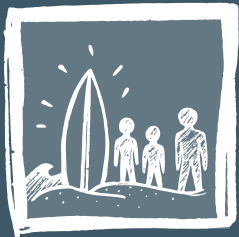
STATE WATER INTERCONNECTION PROJECT

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 water between Calleguas and the City's water distribution systems to improve regional water supply reliability.



VenturaWaterPure | Potable Reuse

The VenturaWaterPure Program will diversify Ventura's water supplies through innovative water treatment technologies. The proposed program 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 - Web Connect - that enables customers to visually see and track their water use daily or hourly and receive 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 | VENTURA RIVER | | CMWD | TYPICAL ORIGINS |
|--|-------|--------|----------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------|
| Filtered Effluent Turbidity | NTU | TT = 1 | Highest Value = 0.08 | | Highest Value = 0.04 | Soil runoff |
| Percentage of measurements below 0.2 NTU | | | 100% | | 100% | |

| MICROBIOLOGICAL | UNITS | MCL | MCLG | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONTHLY MAXIMUM | | TYPICAL ORIGINS |
|-----------------|-------|-----|------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform | ppm | 5% | 0 | 1.72% | | Naturally present in the environment |

The result is the highest percentage of positive samples collected in a month during 2020. In September 2020, two samples tested positive for total coliform, which was 1.72% of the total samples collected. All follow-up samples were negative for Total Coliform and Fecal/E. coli bacteria.

| DISINFECTION | UNITS | MRDL | MRDLG | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE | TYPICAL ORIGINS |
|---------------------|-------|------|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Chloramine Residual | ppm | 4 | 4 | 2.5 (highest RAA) | 0.0 - 4.9 | 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 | AVERAGE | | RANGE | TYPICAL ORIGINS |
|-------------------------------|-------|-----|-------------------|--|-----------|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes | ppb | 80 | 68 (highest LRAA) | | 4.0 - 120 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | ppb | 60 | 59 (highest LRAA) | | ND - 303 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

Disinfection By-Product compliance with the MCL is based on the Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), calculated at each sample location every quarter.

| LEAD AND COPPER - RESIDENTIAL | UNITS | RAL | PHG | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM 90TH PERCENTILE | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE | TYPICAL ORIGINS |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Lead | ppm | 0.015 | 0.0002 | 0.0022 | ND - 0.0042 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper | ppm | 1.3 | 0.0003 | 0.65 | 0.017 - 1.2 | 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 (55 residences) was collected in 2020. Copper was detected in 55 samples; none exceeded the RAL. Lead was detected at low levels in 44 samples; none exceeded the RAL.

| LEAD - SCHOOLS | UNITS | RAL | PHG | AVERAGE | RANGE | TYPICAL ORIGINS |
|----------------|-------|-------|--------|--------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Lead | ppm | 0.015 | 0.0002 | Not Detected | 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 | | GROUND WATER | | CASITAS MWD | | TYPICAL ORIGINS |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------|--|
| | | | | AVERAGE | RANGE | AVERAGE | RANGE | AVERAGE | RANGE | |
| Arsenic | ppm | 0.010 | 0.000004 | ND | ND | 0.0024 | ND - 0.004 | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards |
| Barium | ppm | 1 | 2 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.12 | 0.12 | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries |
| Fluoride | ppm | 2 | 1 | 0.43 | 0.4 - 0.5 | 0.47 | 0.37 - 0.60 | 0.40 | 0.40 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | ppm | 10 | 10 | 1.3 | 0.6 - 1.9 | 4.3 | 2.9 - 6.7 | ND | ND | Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from tanks and sewage |
| Selenium | ppm | 0.05 | 0.03 | ND | ND | 0.02 | ND - 0.042 | 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 | 6.7 | 2.2 - 9.6 | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium | pCi/L | 20 | 0.43 | 2.2 | 1.8 - 2.7 | 5.1 | 2.2 - 8.9 | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

| AESTHETIC STANDARDS | | UNITS | SECONDARY MCL | VENTURA RIVER | | GROUND WATER | | CASITAS MWD | | TYPICAL ORIGINS |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------|---|
| | | | | AVERAGE | RANGE | AVERAGE | RANGE | AVERAGE | RANGE | |
| Organic Constituents | Perfluorooctanesulfo-nic 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) | 0.57 | 0.40 - 0.80 | 0.53 | 0.40 - 0.60 | 0.20 | 0.20 | Naturally-occurring element |
| | Chloride | ppm | 500 | 40 | 40 - 41 | 67 | 43 - 98 | 23 | 23 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| | Corrositivity (Aggressive Index) | no units | None | 12.4 | 12.1 - 12.5 | 12.30 | 11.7 - 12.9 | Non-Corrosive | | Langlier Index is an indicator of corrosion. A value greater than 12 indicates the water is non-corrosive |
| | Iron | ppm | 0.3 | ND | ND | <0.1 | ND - 0.027 | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| | Manganese | ppm | 0.05 | ND | ND | <0.02 | ND - 0.070 | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| | Specific Conductance | µmhos | 1,600 | 1,157 | 1,150 - 1,160 | 1,941 | 1,634 - 3,000 | 705 | 705 | Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence |
| | Sulfate | ppm | 500 | 292 | 288 - 299 | 655 | 563 - 797 | 176 | 176 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| | Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | 1,000 | 813 | 760 - 860 | 1,438 | 1,220 - 1,700 | 470 | 470 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| | Zinc | ppm | 5 | 0.037 | ND - 0.11 | ND | ND | ND | ND | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| | Hardness | ppm | None | 429 | 419 - 440 | 666 | 486 - 908 | 295 | 295 | |
| | Hardness | grains per gallon | None | 25 | 24 - 26 | 39 | 28 - 53 | 17 | 17 | |
| | Magnesium | ppm | None | 32 | 31 - 33 | 55 | 36 - 80 | 28 | 28 | |
| | Potassium | ppm | None | 2.0 | 2.0 | 5.4 | 4.0 - 8.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | |
| Sodium | ppm | None | 49 | 48 - 50 | 136 | 94 - 223 | 31 | 31 | | |

| WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS | UNITS | SECONDARY MCL | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|--|-------------|--|
| | | | AVERAGE | | RANGE | |
| Alkalinity, Total | mg/L as CaCO3 | None | 238 | | 160 - 290 | |
| Calcium | ppm | None | 155 | | 73 - 214 | |
| Orthophosphate (PO4) | mg/L as PO4 | None | 0.99 | | 0.48 - 2.0 | |
| pH | pH units | 6.5 - 8.5 | 7.3 | | 7.0 - 7.8 | |
| Specific Conductance | µmhos | 1,600 | 1,641 | | 690 - 2,600 | |
| Turbidity | NTU | 5 | 0.09 | | 0.05 - 2.1 | |

| USEPA UCMR4 - HALOACETIC ACID GROUPS (HAAS) | UNITS | SECONDARY MCL | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | | VENTURA RIVER | | TYPICAL ORIGINS |
|---|-------|---------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|--|
| | | | AVERAGE | RANGE | AVERAGE | RANGE | |
| 5 HAAs (HAA5) | ppb | 60 | 24 | 0.98 - 44 | N/A | | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| 6 Brominated HAAs (HAA6Br) | ppb | None | 19 | 1.4 - 32 | N/A | | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| 9 HAAs (HAA9) | ppb | None | 37 | 1.4 - 63 | N/A | | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | ppm | None | N/A | N/A | 2.1 | 1.3 - 2.9 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Bromide | ppb | None | N/A | N/A | 47 | 32 - 55 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |

| USEPA UCMR4 - ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS | UNITS | SECONDARY MCL | TREATED SURFACE WATER | | TREATED GROUNDWATER | | TYPICAL ORIGINS |
|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | AVERAGE | RANGE | AVERAGE | RANGE | |
| Manganese | ppm | 0.05 | 0.00055 | ND - 0.0014 | 0.0083 | 0.007 - 0.014 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |

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, the concentration which, if exceeded in more than 10% of the residences tested, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. |
| 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) |
| pCi/L | picoCuries per liter |
| ND | Not detected above the detection limit for purposes of reporting |
| mg/L as CaCO₃ | milligrams per liter as calcium carbonate |
| NTU | Nephelometric Turbidity Unit |
| μmhos | micromhos |
| UCMR4 | Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule |

