2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

DRINKING WATER

FEATURING
CALENDAR YEAR 2023 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

VENTURA WATER

www.venturawater.net

This report contains very important information about your drinking water.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER

Ventura Water is pleased to present our 2024 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 have dedicated certified professionals 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. It is a honor to serve you and on behalf of the entire staff, thank you for partnering with us to protect and preserve our local water resources.

Sincerely,

GINA DORRINGTON
General Manager

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Want to get involved?

Regularly scheduled Water Commission meetings are held on the fourth Monday 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.

1. VENTURA RIVER

Groundwater under the influence of Surface Water

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

2. CASITAS

Purchased Treated Surface Water

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

3. GROUNDWATER BASINS

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

Originating from three groundwater basins, this water primarily services East & Midtown Ventura.

MEET OUR LABORATORY STAFF

The City of San Buenaventura Laboratory is located at the Ventura Water Reclamation Facility (VWRF) Laboratory and employs seven full-time staff members. The laboratory is accredited through the California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) and is certified in nine different fields of testing (FOT) covering drinking water, wastewater, hazardous waste, and recreational water. Laboratory staff members are certified through the California Water Environment Association (CWEA) Laboratory Analyst program.

To ensure that the citizens of Ventura have access to safe drinking water, the laboratory is responsible for collecting and analyzing water in the distribution system to ensure that the City's drinking water supply meets or exceeds all State regulatory requirements. To protect the health of local ecosystems, the laboratory also collects and analyzes water samples from the wastewater treatment process to ensure that the City meets all discharge requirements as required by its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued by the State of California. In addition, the laboratory analyzes water from industrial dischargers within the City aiding the Environmental Compliance Division to ensure industries are complying with the City's sewer ordinance.

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.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

To learn more about these and other exciting Ventura Water projects, visit: vwww.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 City is 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.

VENTURA WATER™ pure

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.

To learn more, visit: www.venturawaterpure.net

Adaptable Solutions

Enhancing Environment

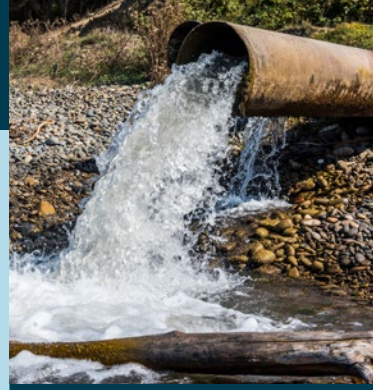
High Quality

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:
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, 1-800-426-4791** 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 by calling 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 2023

Only water quality constituents detected by laboratory testing appear in the chart.
USING DATA COLLECTED IN 2023 UNLESS NOTED

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)

WATER CLARITY	UNITS	MCL	VENTURA RIVER	CASITAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT (CMWD)	TYPICAL ORIGINS
Filtered Effluent Turbidity	NTU	TT = 1	Highest Value = 0.24	0.07	Soil runoff
Percentage of measurements below 0.2 NTU			99%	100%	

MICROBIOLOGICAL	UNITS	MCL	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONTHLY MAXIMUM	TYPICAL ORIGINS
Total coliform	%	TT=5	1.32%	Naturally present in the environment

There were two different occasions with two positive samples for total coliform in 2023, one in January and one in October. In addition there were two different occasions with one positive sample for total coliform in 2023, one in July and one in December. The result is the highest percentage of positive samples collected in a month. All follow-up samples were negative for Total Coliform bacteria. No positive samples of E. coli were detected the entire year.
Treatment Technique (TT): For systems with ≥40 samples/month, 5.0% of monthly samples are positive.

DISINFECTION	UNITS	MRDL	MRDLG	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	TYPICAL ORIGINS
Chloramine Residual	ppm	4	4	2.3 (highest RAA)	0.1 - 3.9	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	55.4 (highest LRAA)	2.5 - 90	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	46.8 (highest LRAA)	ND - 102	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	ND	ND	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.0003	0.33	ND - 0.69	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 (57 residences) was collected in 2023.
Copper was detected in 52 samples; none exceeded the RAL. Lead was not detected at or above the detection limit for purposes of reporting.

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.

PFAS 2019	UNITS	MCL	NL	VENTURA RIVER		GROUND WATER		CASITAS MWD		TYPICAL ORIGINS
				AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppt	4.0	0.0065 (NL)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from industrial processes or chemical factories
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	4.0	0.0051 (NL)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from industrial processes or chemical factories

INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	VENTURA RIVER		GROUND WATER		CASITAS MWD		TYPICAL ORIGINS
				AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND	ND	<2	ND - 7	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
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.5	0.4 - 0.5	0.44	0.3 - 0.6	0.30	0.30	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	2.8	2.1 - 3.5	2.0	ND - 7.2	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from tanks and sewage
Selenium	ppm	0.05	0.03	0.002	ND - 0.006	0.014	ND - 0.029	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	0	<3	ND - 3.1	6.7	5.2 - 9.2	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2.7	1.8 - 3.7	3.2	1.8 - 5.06	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	
Inorganic Constituents	Boron	ppm	0.13	ND - 0.4	0.07	ND - 0.5	0.20	0.20	0.20	Naturally-occurring element
	Chloride	ppm	38	36 - 43	73	48 - 100	22	22	23	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
	Corrosivity (Aggressive Index)	no units	12.1	12.1 - 12.2	12.40	12.3 - 12.5	Non-Corrosive			Langlier Index is an indicator of corrosion. A value greater than 12 indicates the water is non-corrosive
	Iron	ppm	ND	ND	<0.1	ND - 0.054	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
	Manganese	ppm	ND	ND	<0.020	ND - 0.039	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
	Specific Conductance	µmhos	1,078	1,070 - 1,099	1,791	1,546 - 2,050	628	628	706	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
	Sulfate	ppm	267	205 - 289	631	565 - 763	166	166	199	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	778	750 - 820	1,376	1,210 - 1,614	420	420	470	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Zinc	ppm	0.023	ND - 0.07	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Hardness	ppm	445	433 - 451	637	489 - 911	263	263	291	
	Hardness	grains per gallon	26	25 - 26	37	29 - 53	15	15	17	
	Magnesium	ppm	32	30 - 32	51	34 - 80	25	25	29	
	Potassium	ppm	2.2	2 - 3	5.1	4 - 8	3.0	3.0	4	
	Sodium	ppm	49	46 - 55	128	87 - 213	28	28	35	

WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	UNITS	SECONDARY MCL	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	
			AVERAGE	RANGE
Alkalinity, Total	mg/L as CaCO3	None	227	152 - 288
Calcium	ppm	None	142	77 - 227
Orthophosphate (PO4)	mg/L as PO4	None	0.8	ND - 1.35
pH	pH units	6.5 - 8.5	7.5	7.2 - 8
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	1,600	1,354	674 - 1,869
Turbidity	NTU	5	<0.1	ND - 3.4

USEPA UCMR4 - HALOACETIC ACID GROUPS (HAAS)	UNITS	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

USEPA UCMR5 - ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS	UNITS	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	TREATED VENTURA RIVER		TREATED GROUNDWATER		CASITAS MWD		TYPICAL ORIGINS
			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Lithium	ppb	None	33	29 - 36	74	48 - 140	15	14 - 15	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; Lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	ppb	0.005	<0.003	ND - 0.0031	ND	ND	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from industrial processes or chemical factories
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ppb	0.003	<0.003	ND - 0.003	ND	ND	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from industrial processes or chemical factories
All Other 27 per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	ppb	Varies	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from industrial processes or chemical factories

DEFINITIONS

CMWD Casitas Municipal Water District

LRAA Locational running annual average of total trihalomethanes or haloacetic acids, calculated at each monitoring location

MCL Maximum contaminant level

MCLG Maximum contaminant level goal

mg/L as CaCO3 milligrams per liter as calcium carbonate

MRDL Maximum residual disinfectant level

MRDLG Maximum residual disinfectant level goal

N/A Not applicable

ND Not detected above the detection limit for purposes of reporting

(NL) Notification Level as established by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)

NTU Nephelometric Turbity Unit

pCi/L picoCuries per liter

PHG Public health goal

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

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

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.

SWRCB State Water Resources Control Board

TT Treatment technique

UCMR4 Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule
https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

µmhos micromhos

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) includes the results from the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years the EPA issues a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). UCMR 5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants, 29 PFAS and Lithium. PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. Consistent with the EPA's steps to safeguard communities from PFAS contamination, UCMR 5 will provide new data that will improve the agency's understanding of the frequency that 29 PFAS (and lithium) are found in the nation's drinking water systems, and at what levels.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

QUESTIONS?
Water Treatment & Production Manager
805-652-4549

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, special needs can be met by calling 805-667-6500 or through the California Relay Service.