

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: VENTURA RIVER WATER DISTRICT

Report Date: April 2025

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2024.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: The Sources for Well 01, Well 02, Well 03, Well 04, Well 06 and Well 7 are Groundwater. Please see the Drinking Water Source Assessment Information section located at the end of this report for more details.

Your water comes from 5 source(s): Well 01 (1989), WELL 03, WELL 04 (2007), WELL 06 (2018) and Well 07 (2016) **and from 1 treated location(s):** Baldwin Tank #2 - NO3 BLEND

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled Water District Board meetings held on the third Wednesday of the month at 2:00 p.m. at 409 Old Baldwin Road, Ojai, CA 93023

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call 8056463403 and ask for Alma Quezada or email alma@vrwd.ca.gov or visit our website at vrwd.ca.gov.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

ug/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

umhos/cm: micro mhos per centimeter

The sources of drinking water: (both tap water 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, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Table(s) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Water Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 (2024)	ND	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal coliform and E. coli	0 (2024)	ND			Human and animal fecal waste.

Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L)	(2022)	20	1.2	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	(2022)	20	0.22	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	(2017 - 2024)	52	38 - 68	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Hardness (mg/L)	(2017 - 2024)	400	373 - 433	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
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Table 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chromium (ug/L)	(2017 - 2024)	ND	ND - 14	50.0	n/a	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	(2017 - 2024)	0.4	ND - 0.5	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2019 - 2024)	1.7	0.6 - 4.0	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/L)	(2017 - 2024)	1.6	0.4 - 4.1	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as N (mg/L)	(2017 - 2024)	ND	ND - 0.4	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2019 - 2022)	2.22	1.03 - 3.75	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 5 - TREATED DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2019)	2	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Table 6 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	(2017 - 2024)	49	24 - 129	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ug/L)	(2017 - 2024)	7	ND - 40	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2017 - 2024)	994	888 - 1120	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	(2017 - 2024)	220	113 - 272	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	(2017 - 2024)	660	590 - 720	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2017 - 2024)	0.3	ND - 1.0	5	n/a	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	(2024)	0.02	n/a	5	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 7 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (mg/L)	(2017 - 2024)	0.6	0.1 - 0.8	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.

Vanadium (ug/L)	(2017 - 2024)	1	ND - 4	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.
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Table 8 - ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Calcium (mg/L)	(2017 - 2024)	112	105 - 119	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2017 - 2024)	29	27 - 33	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2017 - 2024)	7.72	7.30 - 8.1	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2017 - 2024)	210	180 - 260	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2017 - 2024)	12.5	12.0 - 12.9	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2017 - 2024)	0.6	0.1 - 1.0	n/a	n/a

Table 9 - DETECTION OF DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ug/L)	(2024)	46	3 - 67	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine, Total (mg/L)	(2024)	0.00	n/a	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Chlorine, Free (mg/L)	(2024)	0.00	n/a	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L)	(2024)	50.5	ND - 69	60	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 the 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. 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).

Lead Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Ventura River Water District* 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>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL,MRDL,AL,TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken To Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Haloacetic Acids (five)				Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

2024 Consumer Confidence Report Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

VRWD has five active groundwater wells as its groundwater sources. The active wells are Wells 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7. There are no sewer lines or sewage disposal facilities located within 50 feet of well sites. The five well sites are fenced for security. The wells are located about 700 feet from an active stream (when water is flowing). VRWD conducted the drinking water source assessment of its active wells in May of 2020.

Discussion of Vulnerability

There have been no contaminants detected in the Ventura River Water District's (VRWD) water supply, however the wells are still considered vulnerable to nearby land uses.

Wells # 1, 2, 3, 4 & 7 are drinking water sources for the VRWD system. The wells are located in the Upper Ventura River Groundwater Basin located in the Ojai Valley, near Highway 150 and the Ventura River. The Ventura River watershed covers 226 square miles and is the source for the Upper Ventura River Groundwater Basin. General land use designations are agricultural, urban, residential and National Forest.

The potential sources of contamination for Wells # 1, 2, 3, 4 & 7 of heightened concern are from onsite water treatment systems east of the wells, a sanitary sewer located between 53-feet to 100-feet to the west, and surface water in the Ventura River located 1,000-feet to the west.

Wells #1, 2, 3, 4 & 7 have been constructed with 50-foot-deep sanitary seals. Perforations vary from 72-feet below ground surface in Well #3 to 105-feet below ground surface in Well #7. This design feature protects against vulnerabilities associated with onsite water treatment systems, sanitary sewer mains, and surface water from the Ventura River.

Well #6 is another drinking water source for VRWD and is located approximately 1.5 miles to the east of the District office. The potential sources of contamination for Well #6 are from onsite water treatment systems and an ephemeral drainage ditch located 180-feet north. Well #6 has been constructed with a 120-foot-deep sanitary seal and the first perforations are 200-feet below the ground surface. This design features help protect against vulnerabilities from onsite water treatment systems and the ephemeral drainage ditch.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:
SWRCB Division of Drinking Water District Office
1180 Eugenia Place
Suite 200
Carpinteria, CA 930135

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Jeff Densmore
District Engineer
(805) 566-1326
jeff.densmore@cdph.ca.gov

A copy of the reports can also be downloaded at:
<http://venturariverwd.com/reports>

CASITAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, PWS CA5610024 Water Quality Summary, 2024 Data									
WATER CLARITY	REGULATORY STANDARD	PHG, (MCLG)	LAKE CASITAS TREATED				SAMPLE SOURCE & YEAR TESTED		SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
			FILTER EFFLUENT		RANGE		Filter Effluent		
Direct Filtration	Treatment Technique (TT)								
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity ^a (NTU)	TT < 1	NA	Highest Value = 0.21		0.01 - 0.21		2024		Soil run-off
	≤ 0.20 NTU in at least 95 % of measurements	NA	99.96% = lowest monthly % of samples meeting turbidity limits				2024		
Individual Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU)	TT < 1	NA	Treatment Technique Violation: Failure to monitor individual filter effluent turbidity [★]				2024		
MICROBIOLOGICAL	MCL or (TT)	(MCLG)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM				Distribution System		
			HIGHEST # POSITIVE SAMPLES		NUMBER OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION				
Total Coliform Bacteria ^b	(More than 1 positive per month) ^b	(0)	0 / Month		0		2024		Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. Coli</i> ^c	Revised Total Coliform Rule: <i>E. coli</i> MCL ^c	(0)	0 / Year		0		2024		Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	MCL	PHG	Lake Casitas Treated		Mira Monte Well Treated ^d		Lake Casitas Treated	Mira Monte Well Treated ^d	
			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.11	NA	0.12	NA	2024	2024	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.3	NA	0.3	NA	2024	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	0.4	NA	0.8	0.7-1.4	2024	2024	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits
DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	Running Annual Average (RAA) MCL or [MRDL]	PHG or [MRDLG]	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM				Distribution System		
			HIGHEST [RAA]/LOCATIONAL RAA ^e		INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE RANGE				
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (ppm)	[4.0]	[4.0]	[3.0]		1.1 - 4.0		2024		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NA	55		30 - 73		2024		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	60	NA	54		10 - 65		2024		By-product of drinking water disinfection
LEAD AND COPPER	Regulatory Action Level (RAL)	PHG	Number of Samples Collected	Homes above RAL	Level Detected at 90th percentile		Individual Taps		
Lead (ppb) ^f	15	0.2	33	0	ND		2023 ^e		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products
Copper (ppm) ^f	1.3	0.3	33	0	0.5		2023 ^e		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead school (ppb)	15	0.2	Number of schools requesting lead sampling = 4; Sample locations = 19; Locations above RAL = 0				2017 ^e		Internal corrosion of end-user plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products
SECONDARY AESTHETIC STANDARDS & ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS									
SECONDARY AESTHETIC STANDARDS	STATE MCL	PHG	Lake Casitas Treated		Mira Monte Well Treated ^d		Year Tested		SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	Lake Treated	MMW Treated	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	NA	430	NA	420	NA	2024	2024	Run-off / leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (units)	3	NA	1	ND - 4	1	ND - 4	2024	2024	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	NA	668	NA	672	NA	2024	2024	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	18	NA	21	NA	2024	2024	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	170	NA	168	NA	2024	2024	Run-off /leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS	SECONDARY MCL	PHG or (NL)							
Alkalinity - Total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	NA	NA	150	NA	150	NA	2024	2024	A measure of the capacity to neutralize acid
Boron (ppb)	NA	(1000)	200	NA	200	NA	2024	2024	A naturally-occurring element
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	78	NA	75	NA	2024	2024	A naturally-occurring element
Corrosivity (Langlier Index) ^f	Noncorrosive (US EPA)	NA	0.1	NA	0.3	NA	2024	2024	Indicator of corrosivity. Water with a positive Langlier Index can be considered as non-corrosive
Hardness - Total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	NA	NA	297 (17.4 gpg)	NA	286 (16.7 gpg)	NA	2024	2024	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	NA	25	NA	24	NA	2024	2024	A naturally-occurring element
pH (pH standard units)	6.5-8.5 (US EPA)	NA	7.5	NA	7.7	NA	2024	2024	A measure of acidity or alkalinity
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	3	NA	3	NA	2024	2024	A naturally-occurring element
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	26	NA	27	NA	2024	2024	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Vanadium (ppb)	NA	(50)	3	NA	3	NA	2024	2024	A naturally-occurring element
US EPA FIFTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 5)									
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS	MCL	PHG (NL)	Lake Casitas Treated		Mira Monte Well Treated ^d		Year Tested		SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	Lake Treated	MMW Treated	
Lithium (ppb)	NA	NA	15	14- 15	15	14 - 16	2023 ^e	2023 ^e	A naturally-occurring element
29 Individual Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (Collectively known as PFAS)	NA	(NA - 500 ppt)	ND	ND	ND	ND	2023 ^e - 2024	2023 ^e	Runoff / leaching from industrial processes , chemical factories, waste sites or sites using aqueous film-forming foam (a type of foam used to fight liquid-fueled fires)
ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS									
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.			Notification Level (NL): Health based advisory levels established by the State Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.			US EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency		PFAS - Used to refer to the synthetic chemical group of Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA).			Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TT) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.			MMW - Mira Monte Well		ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.			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.			NA - Not Applicable or Available		ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	
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.			Regulatory Action Level (RAL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.			ND - None Detected at or above the limits of detection for reporting purposes		ppt -Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)	
Running Annual Average (RAA): Some MCL's are determined based on the running annual average which is calculated by averaging all sample results within the previous four quarters. Locational running annual average includes results averaged over the previous four quarters for a specific sample site.			Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL			NL - Notification Level		RAA: Running Annual Average	
			Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.			NS - No Sample		µS/cm - Micro Siemens per Centimeter (a measure of specific conductance)	
			Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR): US EPA uses to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be in drinking water and do not have health-based standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act.			NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)		gpg - Grains per gallon, an alternative unit used to measure hardness	
			UCMR 5: The fifth set of chemical contaminant monitoring under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. Samples collected under UCMR 5 are analyzed for Lithium and 29 individual Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances using analytical methods developed by the US EPA and consensus organizations.						
WATER QUALITY TABLE FOOTNOTES									
a) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is a good measure of water quality and filtration performance; the turbidity requirement for filtration of Lake Casitas Treated water is 0.2 NTU in the combined filter effluent for at least 95 % of the measurements in each month.			d) When operated, Mira Monte Well water receives blending treatment with lake Casitas Treated water, monitoring results are of the blended water.			★ Casitas is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. An individual filter was not monitored for effluent turbidity on 12/02/2024 and 12/03/2024. The combined filter effluent and all other individual filter effluent turbidimeters were functioning and met filtration standards with a maximum combined filter effluent of 0.06 NTU during this period. There was no need to use alternative water supplies and no further action was required. Turbidity has no health effects, however, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Operational procedures were modified to prevent a reoccurrence.			
b) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: Two or more total-coliform positive monthly samples is a treatment technique trigger. During 2024 Casitas collected 159 routine distribution system samples for total coliform bacteria testing under the Revised Total Coliform Rule. Total coliform bacteria were not detected in any of these samples.			e) The State monitoring requirements for some contaminants is less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. These data are from the most recent sampling, and although representative, are more than one year old.						
c) Based on the Revised Total Coliform Rule, an E-Coli MCL violation occurs when 1) a routine and associated repeat sample(s) are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive, 2) the system fails to take repeat samples following an <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample, or 3) the system fails to analyze a total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> . Casitas did not have any <i>E. coli</i> MCL violations during 2024.			f) Casitas has implemented a corrosion control plan by adding a small amount of phosphate to the water to lower corrosivity and reduce copper levels.						
			g) Highest running annual average and locational running annual averages are used to calculate the MCL / MRDL and include sample results from a previous reporting period, whereas range only includes individual sample results from 2024.						