



United Water

CONSERVATION DISTRICT

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Oxnard Hueneme Water Delivery System

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Testing and Results

Last year we conducted thousands of tests for over 180 chemicals and contaminants that could be found in your drinking water. We did not detect any contaminants that would make the water unsafe to drink. This report highlights the quality of water we delivered to our customers last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. For more information about your water, please call our Chief Operations Office Craig Morgan at (805) 485-5114.

Public Meetings

Our monthly Board meetings are usually held on the second Wednesday of every month at 1:00 p.m. in our boardroom, located at 1701 North Lombard Street, Suite 200, Oxnard, CA 93030. Our meetings are open to the public and welcome your participation, questions, and comments.

About Your Water Supply

United Water's Oxnard Hueneme Delivery System supplies about 11,500 acre-feet of water per year to several agencies in the Oxnard Plain, including the City of Oxnard, the Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA), and several smaller water companies. These agencies supply our water to over 230,000 people, most of it treated or blended with other supplies. Our water source is 100% local groundwater, pumped from wells near El Rio, north of Oxnard. Water from these wells has its origin in the mountains and valleys of the 1,600 square mile Santa Clara River watershed. The wells are in an aquifer called the Oxnard Forebay. Our water is naturally high in minerals that affect its taste, but is safe to drink. Our groundwater is considered to be "under the influence of surface water," which means we do extensive monitoring of turbidity and other parameters to meet health regulations.

United Water Conservation District
1701 North Lombard Street, Suite 200
Oxnard, CA 93030
805/525-4431 Fax 805/525-2661

Water produced by our wells is naturally filtered through the ground. We use chlorine as a disinfectant to kill bacteria, parasites, and viruses. Then we add chloramines to provide a long-lasting disinfection residual to keep the water safe until it reaches our customers. Due to the longer-lasting residual of chloramines, owners of pet fish must treat their tap water before putting it into aquariums or ponds.

Types of Potential Contamination

In general, 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 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil, gas production, mining, or farming;

Organic chemical contamination, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems;

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, United States Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in public drinking water. We treat our water to meet these health regulations. The State Board's regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Scientists and health experts are continually studying the effects of various chemicals in drinking water to make sure the public water supply is safe.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Definitions

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 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.

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 odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

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

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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR): The level above which a chemical is to be reported.

NA: not applicable

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

ND: none detected

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

µS/cm: micro-Siemens/centimeter (a measure of conductivity)

TON: threshold odor number

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ng/L: Nanograms per liter

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our water treatment. Turbidity is measured in units called NTUs. We achieved 100% compliance with turbidity standards in 2023.

Contaminants Detected in 2023

Contaminant	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Avg	Range	Sample Date	Viola-tion	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform bacteria	Absence/ Presence/ 100ml	Systems that collect <40 sam-ples/month: no more than 1 positive sample	0	Absent	Absent	2023	No	Naturally present in the environ-ment.
Fecal Coliform bacteria and <i>E.coli</i>	Absence/ Presence/ 100ml	A routine and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is fecal or <i>E.coli</i> positive	0	Absent	Absent	2023	No	Human and animal fecal waste.
Delivered water turbidity	NTU	TT	NA	Highest Single Value 0.77		2023	No	Well corrosion byproducts. Micro-scopical soil particles.
		<0.2 NTU	NA	100%=Lowest monthly % of samples meeting<0.2 NTU		2023	No	
Radiological Contaminants								
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	4.05	2.74-4.67	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radon	pCi/L	NA	NA	225	162-314	2023	No	Decay of natural deposits.
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND	ND	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	2-2	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	.0.6	0.6-0.6	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	2.55	1.5-3.7	2023	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	30	11	9-13	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Dis-charge from mines, runoff from live-stock lots.
Disinfection								
Chloramine Resid-ual (as Cl2)	ppm	[4.0]	[4]	1.94	1.4-2.13	2023	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Disinfection By-Products								
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	13	6-18	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disin-fection.
Total Trihalome-thanes	ppb	80	NA	40.6	ND-72	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disin-fection.
Disinfection By-Product Precursors								
Total Organic Car-bon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.93	ND-1.5	2023	No	Various natural and man-made sources.
Secondary Standards								
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	52	45-59	2023	No	Leaching from natural mineral de-posits.
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	80	77-83	2023	No	Leaching from natural mineral de-posits.
Specific Conduct-ance	µS/cm	1600	NA	1250	1070-1370	2023	No	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	391.08	306-443	2023	No	Runoff/leaching from natural depos-its.
Total Dissolved Solids, TDS	ppm	1000	NA	923.33	770-1020	2023	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural depos-its.
Total Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	498	477-519	2023	No	Leaching from natural mineral de-posits.
Iron	ppb	300	NA	2.5	ND-100	2023	No	Leaching from natural deposits.
Manganese	ppb	50	NA	1.54	ND-50	2023	No	Leaching from natural deposits.
Unregulated Chemicals								
Boron	ppb	NA	NA	0.55	0.5-0.6	2023	No	Naturally present in the environ-ment.

Unregulated Contaminants Continued

Contaminant	Units	State DLR	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Avg	Range	Sample Date	Viola- tion	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
PFAS Chemicals								
PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS)	ng/l	2.0	0	0.25	ND-2.0	2023	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (PFNA)	ng/l	2.0	0	ND	ND	2023	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUORODECANOIC ACID (PFDA)	ng/l	2.0	0	ND	ND	2023	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUOROTETRADECANOIC ACID (PFTA)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2023	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE OXIDE DIMER ACID (HFPO-DA)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2023	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
4,8-DIOXA-3H-PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (ADONA)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2023	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHpA)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2023	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
N-ETHYL PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONAMIDOA CETIC ACID	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2023	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUORODECANOIC ACID (PFDoA)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2023	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUOROTRIDECANOIC ACID (PFTrDA)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2023	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
9-CHLOROHEXADECAFLUORO-3-OXANONE-1-SULFONIC ACID	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2023	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS)	ng/L	2.0	0	0.45	ND-1.8	2023	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2023	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
N-METHYL PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONAMIDOA CETIC ACID	ng/l	2.0	0	ND	ND	2023	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHxA)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2023	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUOROUNDECANOIC ACID (PFUnA)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2023	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
11-CHLOROIEICOSAFLUORO-3-OXAUNDECANE-1-SULFONIC ACID	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2023	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2023	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.

Water Quality Data

The table on page three lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2023 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. In addition to the contaminants on the table, we tested for many other chemicals which were not detected at significant levels. Please call us if you would like a copy of the complete list of chemicals we tested for and the test results.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Chloride, Sodium, Specific Conductance, Sulfate, TDS, Total Hardness, Iron and Manganese are secondary standards related to the taste of the water, and water exceeding the MCL is generally safe for human consumption. Our water exceeds the secondary standards for TDS and Sulfate because of naturally occurring minerals in the water.

Source Water Assessment

Drinking Water Source Assessments were completed for United Water Conservation District's water wells in 2001, 2015, and 2023. These reports are available to the public upon request. The assessments provide a survey of potential sources of contamination of the groundwater that supplies our wells. Activities that constitute the highest risk to our water are the following: petroleum storage tanks, fueling operations and septic systems. The tri-annual sanitary survey for the Oxnard Hueneme Delivery System was completed in 2020.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our source water monitoring in 2017 did not indicate the presence of this organism.

Security of your Water

We have completed a Vulnerability Assessment of our OH water facilities. This work, funded by an EPA grant, has improved the security and safety of our water supply.

PFAS (per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances)

PFAS are used as coatings for non-stick pans, food packaging, and personal hygiene products. They tend to accumulate in groundwater from run-off near airports, landfills and military bases, which use PFAS filled foam to suppress jet fuel fires. Laboratory tests have shown certain types of these compounds can cause adverse health affects.

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water through showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, you may test the air in your home. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call the National Safety Council's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

About Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Immuno-compromised Persons

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

Hablamos Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para información en español llámenos al (805) 525-4431.



United Water
CONSERVATION DISTRICT



Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:	MWC OF VINEYARD AVE ESTATES
Water System Number:	CA5610056

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/28/24 (date) 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.

Certified By:	Name:	<u>Rhonda Roach Burke</u>	
	Signature:	<u>Rhonda Roach Burke</u>	
	Title:	<u>Gen Manager</u>	
	Phone Number:	<u>(805) 485-8449</u>	Date: <u>7/1/24</u>

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the form below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used:

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posted the CCR on the internet at http:// _____
- ☒ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach a 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 the newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☒ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: http:// _____

☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: MWC OF VINEYARD AVE ESTATES

Report Date: May 2024

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, 2023.

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: All water used for consumption is provided from the water purchased from United Water Conservation District.

Your water comes from 1 source(s): UWCD Purchased Water

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings are held at Roger Jones Center, 2864 Jordan Street, El Rio (Oxnard), CA 93036, date and time is notified by mail. Information regarding the meetings proceedings is sent to those unable to attend.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805)485-8449 and ask for Rhonda Roach or email mwcvae110@yahoo.com.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

Tables 1 and 2 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 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
Copper (mg/L)	(2021)	11	1.1	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2 - 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)	(2023)	43	n/a	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	(2023)	0.00	n/a	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L)	(2023)	16	n/a	60	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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. *Mutual Water Co. of Vineyard Ave Estates* 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>.

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

All water used for consumption is provided from the water purchased from United Water Conservation District.

Discussion of Vulnerability

There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, except nitrate exceedances, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

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

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

Jason Cunningham
Regional Engineer
805.566.1326

Analytical Results By FGL - 2023

LEAD AND COPPER RULE									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Copper		mg/L		1.3	.3			1.08	11
1012 Orange DR.	SP 2108732-2	mg/L				2021-06-29	1.08		
1105 Walnut Dr	SP 2108732-4	mg/L				2021-06-29	0.30		
1263 Orange Dr.	SP 2108731-10	mg/L				2021-06-25	1.24		
137 Orange Dr.	SP 2108731-7	mg/L				2021-06-26	1.13		
264 Walnut Dr	SP 2108732-3	mg/L				2021-06-29	0.08		
410 Corsicana Dr.	SP 2108731-1	mg/L				2021-06-28	0.05		
425 Orange Dr.	SP 2108731-8	mg/L				2021-06-25	ND		
440 Walnut Dr.	SP 2108731-4	mg/L				2021-06-26	0.87		
653 Walnut Dr.	SP 2108731-5	mg/L				2021-06-24	0.66		
702 Corsicana Dr	SP 2108732-1	mg/L				2021-06-29	0.08		
852 Corsicana Dr.	SP 2108731-2	mg/L				2021-06-24	0.15		

[illegible]

Mutual Water Co. of Vineyard Ave Estates

CCR Login Linkage - 2023

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date Sampled	Method	Description	Property
101 Orange Dr	SP 1600222-1	2016-01-08	Field Test	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1600222-1	2016-01-08	Sampling	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1600222-1	2016-01-08	Coliform	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1602000-1	2016-02-22	Coliform	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1602000-1	2016-02-22	Field Test	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1603887-1	2016-04-08	Coliform	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1603887-1	2016-04-08	Field Test	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1609412-1	2016-08-15	Coliform	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1609412-1	2016-08-15	Field Test	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 2300032-1	2023-01-03	Coliform	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 2300032-1	2023-01-03	Field Test	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 2301072-1	2023-01-24	Field Test	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 2301072-1	2023-01-24	Coliform	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 2301598-1	2023-02-02	Coliform	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 2301598-1	2023-02-02	Field Test	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 2302172-1	2023-02-13	Coliform	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 2302172-1	2023-02-13	Field Test	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 2302934-1	2023-03-01	Coliform	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 2302934-1	2023-03-01	Field Test	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 2305691-1	2023-04-17	Coliform	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling - 1
	SP 2305691-1	2023-04-17	Field Test	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling - 1
	SP 2307290-1	2023-05-08	Field Test	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling - 1
	SP 2307290-1	2023-05-08	Coliform	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling - 1
	SP 2309335-1	2023-06-06	Coliform	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling - 1
	SP 2309335-1	2023-06-06	Field Test	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling - 1
	SP 2311435-1	2023-07-06	Coliform	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling - 1
	SP 2311435-1	2023-07-06	Field Test	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling - 1
	SP 2313229-1	2023-08-03	Coliform	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling - 1
	SP 2313229-1	2023-08-03	Field Test	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling - 1
	SP 2315328-1	2023-09-11	Field Test	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling - 1
	SP 2315328-1	2023-09-11	Coliform	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling - 1
	SP 2316647-1	2023-10-04	Coliform	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling - 1
	SP 2316647-1	2023-10-04	Field Test	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling - 1
	SP 2319421-1	2023-11-21	Field Test	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling - 1
	SP 2319421-1	2023-11-21	Coliform	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling - 1
	SP 2320193-1	2023-12-07	Coliform	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling - 1
	SP 2320193-1	2023-12-07	Field Test	101 Orange Drive	Bacteriological Sampling - 1
DBP-Stg2-ss01	SP 1609413-1	2016-08-15	EPA 551.1	101 Orange Drive - Stage 2 DBP	THM/HAA5 Monitoring
	SP 1609413-1	2016-08-15	EPA 552.2	101 Orange Drive - Stage 2 DBP	THM/HAA5 Monitoring
	SP 2315320-1	2023-09-11	EPA 551.1	101 Orange Drive - Stage 2 DBP	THM/HAA5 Monitoring
	SP 2315320-1	2023-09-11	EPA 552.2	101 Orange Drive - Stage 2 DBP	THM/HAA5 Monitoring
1012 Orange DR.	SP 2108732-2	2021-06-29	Metals, Total	1012 Orange DR.	Lead and Copper Monitoring
1105 Walnut Dr	SP 2108732-4	2021-06-29	Metals, Total	1105 Walnut Dr	Lead and Copper Monitoring
CuPb-ss10	SP 2108731-10	2021-06-25	Metals, Total	1263 Orange Dr.	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss07	SP 2108731-7	2021-06-26	Metals, Total	137 Orange Dr.	Copper & Lead Monitoring
264 Walnut Dr	SP 2108732-3	2021-06-29	Metals, Total	264 Walnut Dr	Lead and Copper Monitoring
335 Corsicana	SP 2303848-1	2023-03-15	Coliform	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
	SP 2303848-1	2023-03-15	Field Test	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
	SP 2304738-1	2023-04-03	Field Test	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
	SP 2304738-1	2023-04-03	Coliform	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
	SP 2307985-1	2023-05-16	Coliform	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
	SP 2307985-1	2023-05-16	Field Test	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
	SP 2310286-1	2023-06-19	Coliform	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
	SP 2310286-1	2023-06-19	Field Test	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
	SP 2312230-1	2023-07-18	Field Test	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2

	SP 2312230-1	2023-07-18	Coliform	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
	SP 2313866-1	2023-08-14	Field Test	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
	SP 2313866-1	2023-08-14	Coliform	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
	SP 2315775-1	2023-09-18	Coliform	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
	SP 2315775-1	2023-09-18	Field Test	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
	SP 2317487-1	2023-10-16	Coliform	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
	SP 2317487-1	2023-10-16	Field Test	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
	SP 2318550-1	2023-11-06	Coliform	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
	SP 2318550-1	2023-11-06	Field Test	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
	SP 2320724-1	2023-12-19	Field Test	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
	SP 2320724-1	2023-12-19	Coliform	335 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling - 2
410 Corsicana Dr	SP 1600717-1	2016-01-20	Field Test	410 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1600717-1	2016-01-20	Sampling	410 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1600717-1	2016-01-20	Coliform	410 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1601564-1	2016-02-10	Sampling	410 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1601564-1	2016-02-10	Coliform	410 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1601564-1	2016-02-10	Field Test	410 Corsicana Dr.	Bacteriological Sampling
CuPb-ss01	SP 2108731-1	2021-06-28	Metals, Total	410 Corsicana Dr.	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss08	SP 2108731-8	2021-06-25	Metals, Total	425 Orange Dr.	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss04	SP 2108731-4	2021-06-26	Metals, Total	440 Walnut Dr.	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss05	SP 2108731-5	2021-06-24	Metals, Total	653 Walnut Dr.	Copper & Lead Monitoring
702 Corsicana Dr	SP 2108732-1	2021-06-29	Metals, Total	702 Corsicana Dr	Lead and Copper Monitoring
CuPb-ss02	SP 2108731-2	2021-06-24	Metals, Total	852 Corsicana Dr.	Copper & Lead Monitoring
End of OrgeSt	SP 1608514-1	2016-07-25	Field Test	End of Orange St	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1608514-1	2016-07-25	Coliform	End of Orange St	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1610061-1	2016-08-29	Coliform	End of Orange St	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1610061-1	2016-08-29	Field Test	End of Orange St	Bacteriological Sampling
OrangeST	SP 1604367-1	2016-04-20	Coliform	Orange ST	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1604367-1	2016-04-20	Field Test	Orange ST	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1605828-1	2016-05-23	Field Test	Orange ST	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1605828-1	2016-05-23	Coliform	Orange ST	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1606657-1	2016-06-10	Coliform	Orange ST	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1606657-1	2016-06-10	Field Test	Orange ST	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1607173-1	2016-06-24	Field Test	Orange ST	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1607173-1	2016-06-24	Coliform	Orange ST	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1607869-1	2016-07-12	Coliform	Orange ST	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1607869-1	2016-07-12	Field Test	Orange ST	Bacteriological Sampling
Orange Ave	SP 1605363-1	2016-05-12	Coliform	UWCD Purchased Water	Bacteriological Sampling
	SP 1605363-1	2016-05-12	Field Test	UWCD Purchased Water	Bacteriological Sampling