CRESTVIEW MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
Public Water System #5610058
Annual Water Quality Report
June 2025

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

Water Quality as a Priority

Water quality is a priority for Crestview. Our mission since 1950 has been to provide our service area with a reliable supply of high quality locally produced and imported drinking water. The Staff of Crestview works diligently to ensure that Crestview's water supply meets all state and federal water quality standards. This report provides information about the sources and quality of water delivered by Crestview in 2024. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards.

During the year, multiple tests for over 150 drinking water contaminants were performed on Crestview's water supply to determine concentrations of mineral, physical, bacteriological, inorganic, organic, and radioactive constituents. **Once again, we are proud to report that our system met or exceeded all primary water quality standards.** For additional information about the quality of water delivered by Crestview, please contact Durrell McAdoo at (805) 482-2001.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants, including mineral and microscopic organic material. 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 (800) 426-4791.

General Information about Source Water

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 before we treat it 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 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*, which 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, and septic systems.
- ✓ *Radioactive contaminants* which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Our Source Water

Our primary water source is the Fox Canyon & Grimes Canyon Aquifers. This water is pumped by our deep wells, chlorinated, and delivered to your residence. Crestview has completed a "Source Water Assessment Survey" for our water sources. This assessment survey identified possible contaminants located within 2-year, 5-year, and 10-year radii of our wells. Copies of the report are available from the Crestview office; we can be reached at 482-2001.

Crestview also received 16.4% of our water supply during 2024 from the *Metropolitan Municipal Water District of Southern California (MWDSC)* through the *Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD)*. This imported water was delivered to you from November 7, 2024, to December 31, 2024. The MWDSC water supply contains about 2.0 parts per million chloramines as a disinfectant, instead of chlorine. This disinfectant has some advantages as compared to chlorine, such as fewer odors, better taste, and a reduction in the formation of carcinogenic trihalomethanes.

Originating in northern California, Calleguas' drinking water supply is conveyed over five hundred miles through the State Water Project's network of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pump stations. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California has completed a source water assessment of its State Water Project supply. This source is considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan by phone at (800) 354-4420. The State Water Project supply is filtered and disinfected at the Metropolitan's Jensen Filtration Facility in Granada Hills. Following treatment, water is conveyed by pipeline through the San Fernando Valley to Calleguas' mile-long tunnel in the Santa Susana Mountains. The water is then distributed by Calleguas and its purveyors to over one-half million Ventura County residents, representing 80% of the County's population. Surplus supplies of this imported water are stored in Lake Bard in Thousand Oaks and the Las Posas Groundwater Storage facility in Moorpark.

Our Treated Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (DHS) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Crestview achieves these standards through vigilant watershed protection and the treatment techniques used at our water production facilities and within our water distribution system. A good indicator of the effectiveness of our well design is the measurement of turbidity. Turbidity, or the cloudiness of water, is listed in the tables included in this report.

Information for Customers with Special Water Needs

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 persons, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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 (800) 426-4791.

About Lead and Copper

In 2024, according to a new Federally directed rule, we conducted a Lead and Copper survey throughout the system. A 3-point verification was completed to gather the best and most accurate data. To protect your health, Crestview also runs tests for lead and copper in tap water at homes with older plumbing, as required by the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule. These metals can enter drinking water from corrosion in household plumbing, such as lead pipes, solder, or brass fixtures, not from our groundwater or imported water sources. Crestview is on a 3-year rotation for Lead and Copper. The last rotation was collected from **10 homes** between **June and September 2022**. The results show our water is safe:

- **Lead**: None detected (0 parts per billion). The safety limit is 15 parts per billion.
- **Copper**: 0.186 parts per million, well below the safety limit of 1.3 parts per million.

This means **no additional treatment or actions were needed**, as our water meets all federal and state standards for lead and copper.
Important Health Information: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. Lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Crestview is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. To minimize exposure:

- Run your water for 15–30 seconds to flush out any lead, especially if it has been sitting for several hours.
- Use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.
- Check for lead pipes or fixtures in your home and consider certified filters if concerned.

Copper at high levels may cause stomach upset, but our levels are low and safe. For more information, call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or contact Crestview at (805) 482-2001.

Water Quality Data

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2024. The State requires that we monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of water quality, is more than one year old.

More Information on Water Quality

Calleguas Municipal Water District 2100 Olsen Road Thousand Oaks, CA 91360-6800 (805) 526-9323 http://www.calleguas.com	State of California Department of Health Services Office of Drinking Water 601 North 7th Street Sacramento, CA 94234-7320 http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Public Affairs P.O. Box 54153 Los Angeles, CA 90054-0153 (800) CALL MWD www.mwdh2o.com/	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (WH-550) Office of Ground Water & Drinking Water 401 M. Street, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20460 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/

For More Information: for additional information or questions regarding this report, please contact Durrell P McAdoo, Superintendent, at (805) 482-2001. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. They are usually held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 5:30 pm. **Please contact the office for Board Meeting location or visit https://www.crestviewwater.org to view Agenda and Public Board Packets.**

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

Non-Detects (ND) -	Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Not Required (NR)-	The water district is not required to collect these because samples are collected by other districts on our behalf.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter -	One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) -	One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)	One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr)	Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)	Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)	Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Regulatory Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Public Health Goal or 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.
Treatment Technique (TT) -	A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Crestview Mutual Water Company

Summary of Water Quality Results For 2024

			Imported Surface Water Delivered By Calleguas Municipal		Locally Produced Groundwater Treated by Crestview		
		Percent of	*16%*		*84%*		
Parameter	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	Average	Range	Average	Range	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER							
CLARITY *(a)*							
Turbidity (NTU) (TT)	Highest Single Value		ND		ND		Soil runoff
	% of samples ≤0.3 NTU		100%		100%		
MICROBIOLOGICAL *(b)*							
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	> 1	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND							
Bromate (ppb) *(c)*	10	0.1			ND	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) *(d)*	60	n/a	Highest LRAA = 9.5, Range = 6.0 - 12.0		Highest LRAA = 24.5, Range = 11.0 - 32.0		By-product of drinking water disinfection, sampled quarterly
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	[4]	[4]	Highest Running Annual Average = 2.3, Range = 1.5 - 2.6		Range = 0.6 - 2.2		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NS	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) *(d)*	80	n/a	Highest LRAA = 28.1, Range = 13.0 - 38.5		Highest LRAA = 64.8, Range = 29 - 77		By-product of drinking water disinfection, sampled quarterly
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Aluminum (ppb)	1,000	600	89	ND - 120	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits, residual from water treatment
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND	ND - 2.4	5.0	3.0 - 7.0	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards
Copper (ppm)	1.3	500			0.1	ND - 0.186	Every 3-years, samples collected in June 2022
Fluoride - Distribution System (ppm) *(e)*	2.0	1	Highest Running Annual Average = 0.8, Range = 0.7 - 1.3		0.2	0.2	Water additive that promotes strong teeth, naturally occuring
Lead (ppb)	15.0	5.0	10.6	ND - 15	ND	ND	Every 3-years, samples collected in June 2022
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	0.6	0.6	ND	ND	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer & sewage
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	ND	ND	10	6 -14	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries
RADIOLOGICALS *(f)*							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND - 3.0	2.49	2.03 - 4.15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	ND	ND - 1	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits

ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

AI = Aggressiveness Index
AL = Federal Regulatory Action Level
CFU = Colony Forming Unit
DBP = Disinfection Byproducts
DLR = Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting
DDW = Division of Drinking Water
LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average
MBAS = Methylene Blue Active Substances
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MFL = Million Fibers per Liter
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
MWD = Metropolitan Water District
NA = Not Applicable
ND = Not Detected
NL = Notification Level
NS = No Standard
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
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)
ppq = Parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt = Parts per Trillion, or Nanograms per Liter (ng/L)
RAA = Running Annual Average
RL = Reporting Limit
SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board
TT = Treatment Technique
uS/cm = microSiemen per centimeter

(a) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.

(b) Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

(c) Acute total coliform (*E. coli*) MCL: The occurrence of two consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains *E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation. No samples were *E. coli*-positive and the MCL was not violated.

(d) Total coliform TT trigger, Level 1 assessments, and total coliform TT violations: More than 5.0% total coliform-positive samples in a month trigger Level 1 assessments. Failure to conduct assessments and correct findings within 30 days is a total coliform violation.

(e) *E. coli* MCL and Level 2 TT triggers for assessments: Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either sample is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to collect all repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive sample, or fails to test for *E. coli* when the repeat sample is total coliform positive. No samples were *E. coli*-positive. No MCL violations or no

(f) MWD data samples were collected in 2018. Calleguas collects this data annually.

(g) 1,2,3 Trichloropropane was monitored quarterly for the initial monitoring requirements promulgated in January 2018. Annually monitoring began in 2019.

(h) MWD data are from samples collected in 2020 and reported every year during the nine year compliance cycle. Calleguas collects asbestos samples annually.

(i) MWD treats their water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm, as required by State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

(j) MWD collects four consecutive quarters of radiological monitoring triennially. MWD data from 2020. Calleguas conducts radiological monitoring annually.

(k) Combined Radium is the sum of radium-226 and radium-228.

(l) Compliance was based on the LRAA of data collected at distribution system-wide monitoring locations. The range of all samples collected is included.

(m) Compliance for treatment plants that use ozone is based on a running annual average of monthly samples.

(n) AI measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. Water with AI <10.0 is highly aggressive and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. AI > 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water. AI between 10.0 and 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water.

(o) Calleguas did not sample for Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in 2022.

(p) All PFAS monitoring results were below the DDW established Consumer Confidence Report Detection Limits. PFAS results below the laboratory minimum reporting level are reported as ND. Data are from voluntary monitoring of constituents and are provided for informational purposes.

Crestview Mutual Water Company

Summary of Water Quality Results For 2024

			Imported Surface Water delivered by Calleguas Municipal		Locally Produced Groundwater Treated by Crestview		
	Percent of Supply		*16%*		*84%*		
Parameter	**Secondary MCL**	**Notification Level**	Average	Range	Average	Range	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards							
Aluminum (ppb) *(a)*	200		89	ND - 120	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits, residual from water treatment process
Chloride (ppm)	500		84	74 - 94	66	60 - 72	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	15		2	1 - 2	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1,600		592	557 - 626	1230	1090 - 1300	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500		70	61 - 78	318	260 - 340	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000		344	316 - 373	820	720 - 850	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)							
Alkalinity (ppm)	NS	NS	86	85 - 86	230	100 - 110	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Boron (ppm)	NS	1	0.2	0.2	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	NS	NS	27	27	96	93 - 106	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Corrosivity (AI) *(b)*	NS	NS	12.0	12.0 - 12.1	12.3	12.3	
Hardness (Total Hardness) (ppm)	NS	NS	119	118 - 120	392	355 - 417	
Iron (ppb)	300	NS	ND	ND - 3.2	100	100	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	NS	NS	13	12 - 14	42	35 - 50	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH Units)	NS	NS	8.3	8.2 - 8.3	7.4	7.4	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Potassium (ppm)	NS	NS	3.2	3.1 - 3.2	6.0	5.0 - 6.0	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NS	NS	69	58 - 80	110	108 - 111	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppt)	NS	10	ND	ND - 3.2	*ND*	*ND*	

ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS, and NOTES

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Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Notification Level = The level at which notification of the public water system's governing body is required.

(a) Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards. Compliance with the MCL is based on a running annual average.
No secondary standard MCL exceedance occurred in the Jensen treatment plant effluent.

(b) AI measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. Water with AI <10.0 is highly aggressive and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. AI ≥12.0 indicates non-aggressive water. AI between 10.0 and 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water.