MEINERS OAKS WATER DISTRICT
VENTURA COUNTY SINCE 1949
(805) 646-2114
"WATER IS PRECIOUS"
202 WEST EL ROBLAR DRIVE

Last year, as in years past, your tap water meets all EPA and State drinking water health standards.Meiners Oaks Water District has delivered safe drinking water that did not violate any maximum contaminant levels. This annual report details where yourwater comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the State standards.

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, 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).

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 land's surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases,radioactive material. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that, may come from sewagetreatment plants, septic systems, agricultural, livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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, may come from a variety of sources, such asagriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic

chemicals,are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oiland gas production and mining activities.
- Disposing of unused, unwanted, and expired medications once it was common practice to flush these medications (also known as pharmaceuticals) down the toilet. Your doctor or pharmacist may have directed you to do this. We now know that these substances are bad for our environment - the ground, water, and the air around us. Please return all unused medications to your pharmacist.
- Department of Health and EPA regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

For more information, please look to (www.nodrugsdownthedrain .org)
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Departmentof Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Sources of Your Water

Your water comes from four District wells drilled 100 to 300 feet into underground aquifers. Two groundwater wells are located at Lomita and Rice, and two wells are three miles north of Meiners Oaks. When needed, we also have two 4" connections to receive surface water from Lake Casitas. Customers may receive Lake Casitas surface water if our wells need repair or cannot meet system demand. A blend of surface andgroundwater is delivered on those occasions.
Water purchased from Casitas is treated using chloramines, which utilize chlorine mixed with a small amount of ammonia. People on dialysis should ensure that they are using the proper filtration. If you have a fish pond or aquarium, the added ammonia will kill your fish if not properly treated by removing the ammonia content.

Water Conservation

Meiners Oaks Water District adopted the Stage 1 conditions effective June 1, 2023. Stage 3 conditions were in effect during 2022. Meiners Oaks Water District encourages customers to stay diligent with their conservation practices. Lake Casitas currently measures at 74% of its capacity.
Conserving water will help reduce the strain on our wells and lower the amount of water needed from Lake Casitas. It is a precious natural resource that we cannot afford to waste.So please remember to use positive shut-off valves when washing your car or watering your plants or garden. Use low-flow shower heads and faucets. Low-

flow toilets are also a big water saver. If you cannot afford low-flow fixtures or any of the many other water-saving devices available to you, as a customer of Meiners Oaks Water District, you are eligible for rebates through Casitas Municipal Water District. Another way to save water is by using smart controllers for irrigation valves. They are available through the Casitas Municipal Water District rebate program and most irrigation supply houses. Let Casitas Municipal Water District know that you are one of our customers and present them with a current water bill from our District, and they will take it from there. Please contact Casitas MWD at (805) 649-2251 for more information.

Meiners Oaks Water District continues to work on the following projects to expand/support our water portfolio and lessen the amount of water we would have to supplement from Lake Casitas:

- Nitrate removal and blending at our Well 8
- Well Feasibility Study – for new source groundwater well
- Potential Chloramination Station for Wells 4a& 7

For more information about saving water and doing your part go to www.bewaterwise.com or www.meinersoakswater.org or www.casitaswater.org

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

WaterSystem Name: MEINERS OAKS WATER DISTRICT Report Date: May 2023

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, 2022.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: According to SWRCB records, the Sources Well 01 and Well 02 are Groundwater under the influence of Surface Water. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method. According to SWRCB records, the Sources Well 04A, and Well 07 are Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method. Casitas MWD is treated Surface Water.

Your water comes from 5 source(s): WELL 01, WELL 02, WELL 04A, WELL 07 AND CASITAS MWD

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly scheduled water board meetings are held at 202 W. El Roblar every 3rd Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm. Virtual meetings options are available.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805) 646-2114 and ask for Justin Martinez or email justin@meinersoakswater.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.

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 if 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, 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 Ecomplete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Total Coliform Bacteria	(2022)	0		0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal coliform and E. coli	(2022)	0	Revised Total Coliform Rule: E.Coli MCL		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**
Copper (mg/L)	(2020)	20	0.95	1	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)	(2020 - 2022)	58	55 - 61	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	(2020 - 2022)	506	474 - 554	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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**
Arsenic (ug/L)	(2020 - 2022)	ND	ND - 2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (ug/L)	(2020 - 2022)	ND	ND - 14	50.0	n/a	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	(2020 - 2022)	0.5	0.4 - 0.6	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2022)	4.8	0.6 - 6.6	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/L)	(2020 - 2022)	3	ND - 5.7	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ug/L)	(2020 - 2022)	6	ND - 10	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots(feed additive)
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2022)	2.87	n/a	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 5 - 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)	(2020 - 2022)	40	24 - 57	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ug/L)	(2020 - 2022)	ND	ND - 120	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2020 - 2022)	1170	1120 - 1210	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	(2020 - 2022)	291	220 - 373	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	(2020 - 2022)	790	740 - 850	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2020 - 2022)	0.1	ND - 0.2	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Table 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Boron (mg/L)	(2020 - 2022)	0.7	0.6 - 0.7	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Vanadium (ug/L)	(2020 - 2022)	ND	ND - 4	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

Table 7 - 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)	(2020 - 2022)	139	129 - 151	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2020 - 2022)	39	36 - 43	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2020 - 2022)	7.42	7.1 - 8.09	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2020 - 2022)	222	160 - 260	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2020 - 2022)	12.2	11.9 - 13.0	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2020 - 2022)	0.36	0.04 - 1.2	n/a	n/a

Table 8 - 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)	(2022)	25	2 - 53.0	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	(2022)	1.27	0.2-4.0	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L)	(2022)	15.25	1 - 45	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 if 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. *Meiners Oaks 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**
Not Applicable				

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01, WELL 02, WELL 04, WELL 07 and CMWD of the MEINERS OAKS WD water system in March, 2001.

WELL 01 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Agricultural Drainage
Septic systems - low density [<1/acre]

WELL 02 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Agricultural Drainage

WELL 04A- is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Agricultural Drainage

WELL 07 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Agricultural Drainage Sewer
collection systems Wells -
Agricultural/ Irrigation

CMWD - is considered a backup water source. Please see attached CMWD 2022 Consumer Confidence Report.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:
SWRCB Division of Drinking Water
1180 Eugenia Place
Suite 200
Carpinteria, CA 93013

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:
Jeff Densmore
District Engineer
805 566 1326

CASITAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, PWS CA5610024
Water Quality Summary, 2022 Data

WATER CLARITY	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG, (MCLG)	LAKE CASITAS TREATED		SAMPLE SOURCE & YEAR TESTED	SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Direct Filtration	Treatment Technique (TT)		FILTER EFFLUENT	RANGE	Filter Effluent	
Filter Effluent Turbidity[a] (NTU)	TT < 1	NA	Highest Value = 0.07	0.01 - 0.07	2022	Soil run-off
	95 % < 0.2	NA	100% of turbidity measurements were < 0.2 NTU		2022	
			100% = lowest monthly % of samples meeting turbidity limits		2022	

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)	1 / Month	0	2022	Naturally present in the environment
E. *Coli*[c]	Revised Total Coliform Rule: E. coli MCL[c]	(0)	0 / Year	0	2022	Human and Animal Fecal Waste

INORGANIC CHEMICALS	MCL	PHG	Lake Casitas Treated		Mira Monte Well Treated[d]		Lake Casitas Treated	Mira Monte Well Treated	
			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.11	NA	0.11	NA	2022	2022	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.4	NA	0.4	NA	2022	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	ND	NA	0.7[d]	0.5 - 0.8[d]	2022	2022	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	INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE RANGE		
Chloramines as Cl_2 (ppm)	[4.0]	[4.0]	[2.7][g]	0.2 - 3.9	2022	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NA	52[g]	38 - 68	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	60	NA	38[g]	9 - 45	2022	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[e]	
Lead (ppb)[f]	15	0.2	30	0	ND	2020	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products
Copper (ppm)[f]	1.3	0.3	30	0	1.0	2020	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	Internal corrosion of end-user plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products

SECONDARY AESTHETIC STANDARDS

CONSTITUENTS	STATE MCL	PHG	Lake Casitas Treated		Mira Monte Well Treated[d]		Year Tested		SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	Lake Treated	MMW Treated	
Apparent Color (color units)	15	NA	ND	NA	5	NA	2022	2022	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	NA	470	NA	450	NA	2022	2022	Run-off / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	NA	706	NA	725	NA	2022	2022	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	23	NA	26	NA	2022	2022	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	199	NA	189	NA	2022	2022	Run-off /leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS	SECONDARY MCL	PHG (NL)	Lake Casitas Treated		Mira Monte Well Treated[d]		Year Tested		SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	Lake Treated	MMW Treated	
Alkalinity - Total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	NA	NA	140	NA	150	NA	2022	2022	A measure of the capacity to neutralize acid
Boron (ppb)	NA	(1000)	200	NA	200	NA	2022	2022	A naturally-occurring element
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	69	NA	68	NA	2022	2022	A naturally-occurring element
Corrosivity (Langlier Index)[f]	Noncorrosive (US EPA)	NA	0.10	NA	0.05	NA	2022	2022	Indicator of corrosivity. Water with a positive Langlier Index can be considered as non-corrosive
Hardness - Total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	NA	NA	291 (17.0 gpg)	NA	285 (16.6 gpg)	NA	2022	2022	"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	29	NA	28	NA	2022	2022	A naturally-occurring element
pH (pH standard units)	6.5-8.5 (US EPA)	NA	7.6	NA	7.5	NA	2022	2022	A measure of acidity or alkalinity
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	4	NA	4	NA	2022	2022	A naturally-occurring element
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	35	NA	34	NA	2022	2022	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Vanadium (ppb)	NA	(50)	3	NA	3	NA	2022	2022	A naturally-occurring element

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.

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).

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.

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.

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.

Notification Level (NL): Health based advisory levels established by the State Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TT) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

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.

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

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 levels.

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

MMW - Mira Monte Well

NA - Not Applicable or Available

ND - None Detected at or above the limits of detection for reporting purposes

NL - Notification Level

NS - No Sample

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

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

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

RAA: Running Annual Average

µS/cm - Micro Siemens per Centimeter (a measure of specific conductance)

gpg - Grains per gallon, an alternative unit used to measure hardness

US EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency

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; 100 % of the samples tested for turbidity were below the required TT level of 0.2 NTU and 100% is the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits.

b) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: Two or more total-coliform positive monthly samples is a treatment technique trigger. During 2022 Casitas collected 159 routine and repeat distribution system samples for total coliform bacteria testing under the Revised Total Coliform Rule. Total coliform bacteria was detected in one routine sample, all repeat samples were absent for total coliform.

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 E. *coli* -positive, 2) the system fails to take repeat samples following an E. *coli* -positive routine sample, or 3) the system fails to analyze a total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. *coli* . Casitas did not have any E. coli MCL violations during 2022.

d) Mira Monte Well water receives blending treatment with lake Casitas Treated water and when operated, blended water is sampled weekly for nitrates with the resulting nitrate level averaging 0.7 ppm as nitrogen in 2022. All other sample results are from samples collected of the blended water.

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.

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 2022.