Informe de Confianza del Consumidor 2025 (Datos 2024)

El año pasado, como en años anteriores, su agua del grifo cumplió con todas las normas de salud de agua potable de la EPA y del Estado. Meiners Oaks Water District ha suministrado agua potable segura que no violó ningún nivel máximo de contaminantes. Este informe anual detalla de dónde procede su agua, qué contiene y cómo se compara con las normas estatales.

Se puede esperar razonablemente que el agua potable, incluida el agua embotellada, contenga pequeñas cantidades de contaminantes específicos. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua suponga un riesgo para la salud. Para obtener más información sobre los contaminantes y los posibles efectos sobre la salud, llame a la línea directa de agua potable de la EPA al 1-800-426-4791.

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes del agua potable que la población en general. Las personas inmunodeprimidas, como los enfermos de cáncer sometidos a quimioterapia, los que se han sometido a trasplantes de órganos, los enfermos de VIH/SIDA u otros trastornos del sistema inmunitario, algunos ancianos y los lactantes, pueden correr un riesgo especial de contraer infecciones. Las directrices de la USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) sobre los medios adecuados para reducir el riesgo de infección por Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles en la línea directa de agua potable segura (1-800-426-4791).

Las fuentes de agua potable (tanto agua del grifo como embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, embalses, manantiales y pozos. A medida que el agua se desplaza por la superficie de la tierra o a través del suelo, disuelve minerales naturales y, en algunos casos, material radiactivo. El agua también puede recoger sustancias resultantes de la presencia de animales o de la actividad humana. Entre los contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en el agua de origen se incluyen:

- Los contaminantes microbianos, como virus y bacterias, pueden proceder de plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales, sistemas sépticos, explotaciones agrícolas y ganaderas y de la fauna salvaje.

- Los contaminantes inorgánicos, como las sales y los metales, pueden aparecer de forma natural o proceder de la escorrentía de las aguas pluviales urbanas, los vertidos de aguas residuales industriales o domésticas, la producción de petróleo y gas, la minería o la agricultura.

- Los plaguicidas y herbicidas pueden proceder de diversas fuentes, como la agricultura, la escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas y los usos residenciales.

- Los contaminantes químicos orgánicos, incluidos los productos químicos orgánicos sintéticos y volátiles, son subproductos de procesos industriales y de la producción de petróleo y también pueden proceder de gasolineras, escorrentías de aguas pluviales urbanas y sistemas sépticos.

- Los contaminantes radiactivos pueden aparecer de forma natural o ser el resultado de la producción de petróleo y gas y de las actividades mineras.

- Eliminación de medicamentos no utilizados, no deseados y caducados. Antiguamente, era una práctica común tirar estos medicamentos (también conocidos como fármacos) por el inodoro. Es posible que su médico o farmacéutico le hayan indicado que lo haga. Ahora sabemos que estas sustancias son perjudiciales para el medio ambiente y afectan al suelo, el agua y el aire que nos rodea. Por favor, devuelva todos los medicamentos no utilizados a su farmacéutico.

- Las normativas del Departamento de Salud y de la EPA también establecen límites para los contaminantes en el agua embotellada que deben proporcionar la misma protección para la salud pública.

Para más información, consulte (www.nodrugsdownthedrain .org)

Para garantizar que el agua del grifo sea segura para beber, la USEPA y el Departamento de Salud Pública de California (CDPH) han establecido normativas que limitan la presencia de contaminantes específicos en el agua suministrada por los sistemas públicos de abastecimiento de agua. Las regulaciones del Departamento también establecen límites para los contaminantes en el agua embotellada que deben proporcionar la misma protección para la salud pública.

Fuentes de agua

Su agua proviene de cuatro pozos del Distrito perforados entre 100 y 300 pies en acuíferos subterráneos. MOWD tiene dos conexiones de 4» para recibir agua superficial del Lago Casitas. Los clientes pueden recibir agua superficial del Lago Casitas si nuestros pozos requieren reparación o no pueden satisfacer la demanda del sistema.

El agua comprada a Casitas se trata con cloraminas, una combinación de cloro y una pequeña cantidad de amoníaco. Las personas en diálisis deben asegurarse de que están utilizando la filtración adecuada. Si tiene un estanque de peces o un acuario, el amoniaco añadido puede ser mortal para sus peces si no se trata adecuadamente eliminando el contenido de amoniaco.

Conservación del agua

Meiners Oaks Water District adoptó las condiciones de la Etapa 1 a partir del 1 de junio de 2023. Las condiciones de la Etapa 3 estuvieron en vigor durante 2022. El Distrito de Agua Meiners Oaks anima a sus clientes a permanecer diligentes en sus prácticas de conservación. El Lago Casitas mide actualmente al 96% de su capacidad.

Conservar el agua ayudará a reducir la tensión en nuestros pozos y disminuir el agua necesaria del Lago Casitas. Es un recurso natural precioso que no podemos permitirnos desperdiciar. Por favor, recuerde utilizar válvulas de cierre positivo al lavar su coche, regar sus plantas, o jardinería. Utilice cabezales de ducha y grifos de bajo caudal. Los inodoros de bajo también ahorran mucha agua. Si usted no puede permitirse accesorios de bajo flujo o cualquiera de los muchos otros dispositivos de ahorro de agua disponibles para usted como cliente de Meiners Oaks Water District, usted es elegible para descuentos a través de Casitas Municipal Water District.

Otra forma de ahorrar agua es mediante el uso de controladores inteligentes para las válvulas de riego. Están disponibles a través del programa de reembolso del Distrito Municipal de Agua de Casitas y la mayoría de las casas de suministro de riego. Por favor informe al Distrito Municipal de Agua de Casitas que usted es uno de nuestros clientes y preséntele una factura de agua actual de nuestro distrito. Ellos se encargarán a partir de ahí. Por favor, póngase en contacto con Casitas MWD en (805) 649-2251 para más información.

Para obtener más información sobre el ahorro de agua y hacer su parte ir a www.bewaterwise.com o www.meinersoakswater.org o

www.casitaswater.org

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: MEINERS OAKS CWD Report Date: March 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 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 04, and Well 07 are Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 6 source(s): Well 01, Well 02, WELL 04, WELL 04A, Well 07 and CMWD.

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 meeting links are also 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 or visit our website at www.meinersoakswater.org.

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.

Table(s) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 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.

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)	(2023)	20	0.32	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)	(2020 - 2023)	58	55 - 61	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	(2020 - 2023)	493	442 - 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 - 2023)	ND	ND - 2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (ug/L)	(2020 - 2023)	ND	ND - 14	50.0	n/a	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	(2020 - 2023)	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 - 2024)	8.2	0.5 - 17.6	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 - 2023)	3.8	ND - 6.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ug/L)	(2020 - 2023)	7	ND - 11	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)	(2023)	ND	ND - 1.11	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 - 2023)	42	24 - 57	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ug/L)	(2020 - 2023)	36	ND - 120	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2020 - 2023)	1158	1110 - 1210	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	(2020 - 2023)	279	220 - 373	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	(2020 - 2023)	784	740 - 850	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2020 - 2024)	0.08	ND - 0.50	5	n/a	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	(2023)	0.02	n/a	5	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 6 - 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)	(2020 - 2023)	0.6	0.6 - 0.7	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Vanadium (ug/L)	(2020 - 2023)	1	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 - 2023)	135	121 - 151	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2020 - 2023)	38	34 - 43	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2020 - 2023)	7.47	7.1 - 8.09	n/a	n/a

Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2020 - 2023)	228	160 - 260	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2020 - 2023)	12.3	11.9 - 13.0	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2020 - 2023)	0.43	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)	(2024)	7	ND - 23	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine, Total (mg/L)	(2024)	2.80	0.9 - 2.8	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Chlorine, Free (mg/L)	(2024)	1.47	0.29 - 1.78	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L)	(2024)	2.25	ND - 5	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**
None				

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01, WELL 02, WELL 04, and WELL 07 of the MEINERS OAKS CWD 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 04 - 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 2023 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, 2024 Data

WATER CLARITY	REGULATORY STANDARD	PHG, (MCLG)	LAKE CASITAS TREATED		SAMPLE SOURCE & YEAR TESTED	SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Direct Filtration	Treatment Technique (TT)		FILTER EFFLUENT	RANGE	Filter Effluent	
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
E. *Coli*[c]	Revised Total Coliform Rule: E. coli 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[g]	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 Tap Range	Individual Taps	
Lead (ppb)[f]	15	0.2	33	0	ND	ND - 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	0.1 - 0.6	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.

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

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

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.

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.

US EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency

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)

PFAS - Used to refer to the synthetic chemical group of Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances

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

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

ppt -Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/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

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.

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.

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 2024.

d) When operated, Mira Monte Well water receives blending treatment with lake Casitas Treated water, monitoring results are 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 2024.

★ 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 between 12/03/2024 and 12/05/2024. 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.