



## 2026 Consumer Confidence Report (2025 Data)

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met 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 your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the State standards.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of specific contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, please call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 healthcare providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate measures to reduce the risk of infection from *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural and livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can naturally occur or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from various sources, such as agriculture, 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



- Disposing of unused, unwanted, and expired medications. It was once 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 detrimental to our environment, affecting the ground, water, and air around us. Please return all unused medications to your pharmacist.
- Department of Health and EPA regulations also establish limits on contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same level of protection for public health.

For more information, please look to ([www.nodrugsdownthedrain .org](http://www.nodrugsdownthedrain.org))

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) have established regulations that limit the presence of specific contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits on contaminants in bottled water to ensure the same level of public health protection.

## **Sources of Your Water**

Your water comes from four District wells drilled 100 to 300 feet into underground aquifers. MOWD has two 4" connections to receive surface water from Lake Casitas. Customers may receive Lake Casitas surface water if our wells require repair or are unable to meet system demand.

Water purchased from Casitas is treated with chloramines, a combination of chlorine and a small amount of ammonia. People on dialysis should ensure they use the proper filtration. If you have a fishpond or aquarium, the added ammonia may be fatal to your fish if not adequately removed.

## **Water Conservation**

Meiners Oaks Water District adopted Stage 1 conditions effective June 1, 2023. Meiners Oaks Water District encourages its customers to remain diligent in their conservation practices. Lake Casitas is currently at 98% of capacity. Conserving water will help reduce 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. Please remember to use positive shut-off valves when washing your car, watering your plants, or gardening. Use low-flow shower heads and faucets. Low-flow toilets are also a big water saver. As a Meiners Oaks Water District customer, you may be eligible for some rebate offers through the Casitas Municipal Water District. Please inform the Casitas Municipal Water District that you are one of our customers and present them with a current water bill from our district. They will take it from there. Please contact Casitas MWD at (805) 649-2251 for more information.

# 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: MEINERS OAKS CWD

Report Date: May 2026

*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, 2025.*

**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:** 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.

**Your water comes from 5 source(s):** Well 01, Well 02, WELL 04A, Well 07, and CMWD.  
**and from 1 treated location(s):** Treatment Plant

**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.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805) 646-2114 ext 4 and ask for Justin Martinez or email [justin@meinersoakswater.com](mailto:justin@meinersoakswater.com) or visit our website at [www.meinersoakswater.org](http://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 of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the USEPA and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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

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

<b>Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA</b>					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> (complete if bacteria detected)	<b>Highest No. of Detections</b>	<b>No. of Months in Violation</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/year (2025)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal coliform and E. coli	0 (2025)	ND			Human and animal fecal waste.

<b>Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER</b>							
<b>Lead and Copper</b> (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>No. of Samples</b>	<b>90th percentile level detected</b>	<b>No. Sites Exceeding AL</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>PHG</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Lead (ug/L)	(2023)	20	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
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 - 2025)	56	50 - 61	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	(2020 - 2025)	482	430 - 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
Aluminum (mg/L)	(2025)	ND	ND - 0.06	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ug/L)	(2020 - 2025)	ND	ND - 2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (ug/L)	(2020 - 2025)	ND	ND - 14	50.0	n/a	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	(2020 - 2025)	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 - 2025)	4.1	0.5 - 5.9	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 - 2025)	3	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 - 2025)	ND	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 - 2025)	1.142	ND - 1.85	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 - 2025)	37	21 - 57	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ug/L)	(2020 - 2025)	123	ND - 390	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L)	(2025)	7.5	1.6 - 17.1	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2020 - 2025)	1131	1020 - 1210	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	(2020 - 2025)	299	220 - 393	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	(2020 - 2025)	796	730 - 870	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2020 - 2025)	0.63	ND - 5.3	5	n/a	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	(2023 - 2025)	0.02	ND - 0.02	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 - 2025)	0.6	0.4 - 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.
Manganese (ug/L)	(2025)	7.5	1.6 - 17.1	500	Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.

**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 - 2025)	133	118 - 151	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2020 - 2025)	36	33 - 43	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2020 - 2025)	7.56	7.1 - 8.09	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2020 - 2025)	198	160 - 260	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2020 - 2025)	12.2	11.9 - 13.0	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2020 - 2025)	0.37	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)	(2025)	20	ND - 40	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine, Total (mg/L)	(2025)	3.40	1.2 - 3.4	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Chlorine, Free (mg/L)	(2024 - 2025)	2.20	0.29 - 3.8	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L)	(2025)	24.25	ND - 57	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. *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	ACTION TAKEN TO CORRECT VIOLATION		HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
NONE					

## 2025 Consumer Confidence Report Drinking Water Assessment Information

### Assessment Information

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

### 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:  
Jason Cunningham  
District Engineer  
805 566 1326



## CASITAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, PWS CA5610024 Water Quality Summary, 2025 Data



WATER CLARITY	REGULATORY STANDARD	PHG, (MCLG)	LAKE CASITAS TREATED				SAMPLE SOURCE & YEAR TESTED		SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT		
			FILTER EFFLUENT		RANGE		Filter Effluent				
Direct Filtration	Treatment Technique (TT)		Highest Value = 0.31		0.01 - 0.31		2025		Soil run-off		
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity <sup>a</sup> (NTU)	TT < 1	NA	99.99% of turbidity measurements were < 0.2 NTU				2025				
	≤ 0.20 NTU in at least 95 % of measurements	NA	99.97% = lowest monthly % of samples meeting turbidity limits				2025				
MICROBIOLOGICAL	MCL or (TT)	(MCLG)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM				Distribution System				
Total Coliform Bacteria <sup>b</sup>	(More than 1 positive per month) <sup>b</sup>	(0)	0 / Month		0		2025		Naturally present in the environment		
E. Coli <sup>c</sup>	Revised Total Coliform Rule: E. coli MCL <sup>c</sup>	(0)	0 / Year		0		2025		Human and animal fecal waste		
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	MCL	PHG	Lake Casitas Treated		Mira Monte Well Treated <sup>d</sup>		Lake Casitas Treated	Mira Monte Well Treated <sup>d</sup>			
			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE					
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.1	NA	0.1	NA	2025	2025	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.3	NA	0.3	NA	2025	2025	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	0.7	0.5 - 0.9	2025	2025	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits		
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	1	ND	NA	< 1	ND - 1.2	2025	2025	Contamination from solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches and a variety of industries		
DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	Running Annual Average (RAA) MCL or [MRDL]	PHG or [MRDLG]	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM				Distribution System				
			HIGHEST [RAA]/LOCATIONAL RAA <sup>e</sup>		INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE RANGE						
Chloramines as Cl <sub>2</sub> (ppm)	[4.0]	[4.0]	[2.8]		1.4 - 4.0		2025		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment		
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NA	50		29 - 60		2025		By-product of drinking water disinfection		
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	60	NA	45		9 - 54		2025		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) <sup>f</sup>	15	0.2	33	0	ND	ND - ND	2023 <sup>g</sup>		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products		
Copper (ppm) <sup>f</sup>	1.3	0.3	33	0	0.5	0.1 - 0.6	2023 <sup>g</sup>		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 <sup>h</sup>	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 <sup>d</sup>		Year Tested		SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	Lake Treated	MMW Treated	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	NA	390	NA	400	NA	2025	2025	Run-off / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	NA	676	NA	683	NA	2025	2025	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	16	NA	19	NA	2025	2025	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	171	NA	177	NA	2025	2025	Run-off /leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS	SECONDARY MCL	PHG or (NL)							
Alkalinity - Total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	NA	NA	160	NA	160	160 - 160	2025	2025	A measure of the capacity to neutralize acid
Boron (ppb)	NA	(1000)	160	NA	150	NA	2025	2025	A naturally-occurring element
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	69	NA	70	NA	2025	2025	A naturally-occurring element
Corrosivity (Langlier Index) <sup>i</sup>	Noncorrosive (US EPA)	NA	0.1	NA	-0.1	NA	2025	2025	Indicator of corrosivity. Water with a positive Langlier Index can be considered as non-corrosive
Hardness - Total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	NA	NA	263 (15.4 gpg)	NA	265 (15.5 gpg)	NA	2025	2025	"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	22	NA	22	NA	2025	2025	A naturally-occurring element
pH (pH standard units)	6.5-8.5 (US EPA)	NA	7.5	NA	7.5	7.3 - 7.6	2025	2025	A measure of acidity or alkalinity
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	3	NA	3	NA	2025	2025	A naturally-occurring element
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	23	NA	25	NA	2025	2025	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Vanadium (ppb)	NA	(50)	ND	NA	2	NA	2025	2025	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 <sup>d</sup>		Year Tested		SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	Lake Treated	MMW Treated	
Lithium (ppb)	NA	NA	15	14 - 15	15	14 - 16	2023 <sup>g</sup>	2023 <sup>g</sup>	A naturally-occurring element.
29 Individual Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (Collectively known as PFAS)	NA	(NA - 500 ppt)	ND	ND	ND	ND	2023 <sup>g</sup> - 2024	2023 <sup>g</sup>	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 alternate 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 2025 Casitas collected 156 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 2025.

d) When operated, Mira Monte Well water receives blending treatment with Lake Casitas Treated water, monitoring results are of the blended water, or flow weight averaged using sample results from Casitas Treated and Mira Monte Well untreated.

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 2025.

h) 2017 data is from a previous reporting period.