

Saticoy Country Club Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2018

The Saticoy Country Club and Ventura Water, (City of Ventura) is pleased to provide you with this year's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. The report contains water quality information collected from calendar year 2017.

This report provides a snapshot of where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to delivering a safe and dependable supply of drinking water that meets or exceeds all drinking water quality and health standards 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

On behalf of the entire Ventura Water staff, we look forward to continuing to serve you.

2018 Consumer Confidence Report Saticoy Country Club Water System

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, 2017, or most recent time period required.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para más información o obtener copias del informe de agua en español llame (805) 667-6500.

Water System Description

In 2017, the Saticoy Country Club (SCC) water system supplied drinking and irrigation water from two groundwater wells (Wells # 2 and 3). The wells pump water from the Fox Canyon aquifer at a depth between 650 to 1,000 feet and are located on the golf course adjacent to residential structures. Production from the wells is subject to the ordinances of the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency. The water system ownership is split between the City of Ventura (one-third) and the Saticoy Country Club (SCC) (two-thirds). By terms of the agreement, the City operates the water system, provides all water services to the water system customers and is reimbursed two-thirds of the annual expenses by the SCC.

The service area population of the SCC water system is estimated at 234, but can peak to about 250 during the summer. The water system includes two 500,000-gallon water storage tanks and a booster station that pumps water from the lower tank to the upper tank. Water flows by gravity from the elevated storage tanks, and is delivered through approximately four miles of distribution piping measuring 6 to 12 inches in diameter.

The water system piping consists of asbestos-cement, PVC, and high-density polyethylene pipe. There are 74 active water service connections of which 71 connections are currently metered for residential use, three are for irrigation lines. There are also 38 backflow prevention devices to protect the integrity and water quality of the water distribution system.

The well water is treated with liquid chlorine for bacteriological disinfection. The City utilizes their state certified laboratory as well as other state certified labs to test the quality of the water. The City also employs state-certified treatment and distribution operators to monitor and maintain the Saticoy Country Club water system and ensure that the water is properly treated and distributed.

Water Sources Update

Well # 3 was drilled in 2012, put into operation in 2014 and is the primary source of supply for the SCC water system. Well #2 is the back-up source of supply, but cannot sustain the system due to insufficient production.

Drinking Water Quality and Source Assessment Information

The water from the wells meets primary health related drinking water standards and regulations for groundwater sources. Manganese, sulfate, total dissolved solids (TDS) and specific conductance are at times above the aesthetic Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS). Membrane filtration is a typical treatment technique used by consumers to improve aesthetic water quality by reducing manganese or reducing sulfate, nitrate and TDS. The Drinking Water Source Assessments were conducted in 2011 and 2013. According to the last assessment, the source was most vulnerable to: Golf course, water supply wells, irrigated crops, fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application, agricultural drainage, high

density housing, septic systems (<1/acre) and transportation corridors (roads/streets). You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting: SWRCB, DDW Santa Barbara District Office at (805) 566-1326.

Public Meetings and Contact Information

The public is invited to express their opinions at the Saticoy Country Club Board of Directors meetings held regularly on the last Tuesday of each month at 4450 N. Club House Drive in Somis or the Ventura City Council meetings held most Monday evenings in the Council Chambers, Ventura City Hall, 501 Poli Street. Please visit www.cityofventura.ca.gov and click on the Public Meetings button for a complete schedule. The Saticoy Country Club General Manager can be contacted at (805) 485-4956 and the Ventura Water General Manager at (805) 652-4518 and Water Utility Manager at (805) 652-4504.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 (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 contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

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

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

NA: not applicable

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

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

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

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

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*, 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 Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 Department 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.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detection s	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule) State	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (Total Coliform Rule) State	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule) Federal Revised	0	0	Treatment Technique (TT)	NA	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> (Total Coliform Rule) Federal Revised	0	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper Every three year first draw sample. Sample date 2016	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6	6.2	0	15 (AL)	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	6	644	0	1300 (AL)	170	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 Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2017	145	126-173	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2017	607	547-655	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	2017	0.56	0.1 – 2.3	TT	NA	Soil Runoff
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2017	2.0	1.3 – 3.7	(4)	(4)	Disinfectant added to treat the groundwater
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	0.36	0.26 - 0.92	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer
Nitrate (ppm)	2017	6.2	4.4-7.0	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2017	61	61	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2017	11	11	60	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2014	15.0	10.9 - 19	15	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2014	0.191	0.153 - 0.228	5	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2014	0.056	0.001 - 0.111	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2014	9.1	6.62 – 11.6	20	0.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	2015	37.5	27 - 48	1000	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	2015	37.5	27 - 48	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additives); discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal

refineries.

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		Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	2015	<50.0	<50.0	200		Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Color (Units)	2017	1.5	<5-8	15		Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor (Units)	2015	<1	<1	3		Naturally occurring organic materials
Hardness (ppm)	2017	607	547-655	None		Generally found in ground and surface water, usually naturally occurring.
Total Dissolved Solids TDS (ppm)	2017	1240	1183-1352	1000		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Langlier Index (Corrosivity Indicator)	2016	0.47	0.34 – 0.77	>0 is Considered Non-Corrosive		Natural balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in water; affected by temperature and other factors
Specific Conductance (micro mhos)	2017	1640	1599 -1691	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Alkalinity (ppm as CaCO3)	2017	271	249-292	NA		
pH (Units)	2017	7.38	7.19 - 7.80	6.5-8.5		Natural balance of hydrogen and hydroxyl ions in water
Potassium (ppm)	2017	4.0	3.8-4.3	None		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2017	<100	<100-100	300		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2017	20	<20-40	50		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Phosphate (ppb)	2017	8	<15-15	None		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	478	432-535	500		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits and industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	2017	83	70-99	500		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Range of Detections	Notification Level (MRDL)	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppb)	2017	420 - 740	1000	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Vanadium (ppb)	2012	3	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Radon (pCi/L)	2014	265 - 525	None	Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for you home if the level of radon is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236), the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

For Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

(Refer to page 1, “Type of water source in use” to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(2016) 0	Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

For Addition Information:

Please contact the SCC General Manager at (805) 485-4956 or Ventura Water Utility Manager at (805) 652-4504.

Potential Concerns For Vulnerable Populations

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 Health Effect Language

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 service lines and home plumbing. Ventura Water, (City of Ventura) 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/safewater/lead>.

Nitrate Health Effect Language

Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.

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

Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

State Total Coliform Rule Health Effect Language

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

Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Health Effect Language

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

Selenium Health Effect Language

Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems.

Gross Alpha, Radium and Uranium Health Effect Language

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

