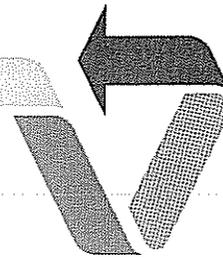


VENTURA REGIONAL SANITATION DISTRICT

1001 PARTRIDGE DRIVE, SUITE 150 • VENTURA, CA 93003-0704



A Public
Waste
Management
Agency

TO: Department of Public Health
Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
Carpinteria District Office
1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200
Carpinteria, CA 93013

DATE: June 21, 2012

SUBJECT: 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – Thomas Aquinas College (5610039)

WE ARE TRANSMITTING THE FOLLOWING:

1. The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to the Drinking Water Program for year ending December 31, 2011.
2. Attachment 7 CCR Certification Form – distribution of the 2011 CCR..

PER YOUR REQUEST
 FOR YOUR REVIEW AND APPROVAL
 FOR YOUR INFORMATION
 FOR YOUR SIGNATURE
 FOR YOUR RESPONSE

COMMENTS: The attached CCR was uploaded and an acknowledgement of receipt by the DRINC Portal Administrator was received on May 30, 2012.

If you have any questions, please call me at 805-658-4658.

SCOTT QUADY – SENIOR SOURCE CONTROL INSPECTOR

Attachments
cc: Tom Mellein, Thomas Aquinas College

2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Thomas Aquinas College Water System Report Date: May 24, 2012

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, 2011.

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: Two (2) groundwater source wells

Name & location of source(s): The Thomas Aquinas College water wells are on the northeast of the college property. Supply wells are designated as Well 01 and Well 02 and identified separately under the state water system number.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A drinking water source assessment was conducted by the California Department of Public Health, as previously known as the Department of Health Services in May of 2001.

In the May 2001 assessment, the source waters are considered most vulnerable to activities at the Parks, School, Road, Creek, Wastewater Treatment Plant, dorms, stream/river, and the state highway. The system was inspected by CDPH on December 19, 2006. You may request summaries directly from the CDPH Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200, Carpinteria, CA 93013. Also, a summary may be requested by contacting Kurt Souza, Regional Engineer at (805) 566-1326.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Annual meetings are held in a school year orientation, at the beginning of the school year – 10000 North Ojai Road, Santa Paula

For more information, contact: Tom Mellein, Facilities Manager Phone: (805) 421-5938

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

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

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)

health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. **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*, 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 Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 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 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 (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(1)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(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

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) At-the-Tap Study 2009	5	0.7	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) At-the-Tap Study 2009	5	0.170	0	1.3	0.3	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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	3/30/2011	27	24 - 27	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	3/30/2011	300	290 - 300	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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	11/14/02 – 04/15/04	1.20	1.08 – 1.32	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppm)	03/30/11	0.023	0.023	1	(0.6)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	03/30/11	0.45	0.45	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	03/30/11	0.029	0.029	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	03/30/11	0.0033	0.0033	(AL-1.3)	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	03/30/11	4.7	4.7	(AL-15)	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	03/30/11	4.9	4.9	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	03/30/11	0.40	0.40 – 0.41	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm) (as nitrate, NO ₃)	3/30/11	6.0	6.0 – 6.1	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs (ppb) (Total Trihalomethanes)	09/28/11	3.4	3.4	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	09/28/11	1.2	1.2	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (ppb)	03/30/11	19	19	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	03/30/11	1.0	1.0	50		Leaching from natural deposits

Odor—Threshold (TON units)	03/30/11	1	1	3		Naturally occurring organic materials
Silver (ppb)	03/30/11	0.21	0.21	100		Industrial discharges
Turbidity (NTU units)	03/30/11	0.40	0.40 – 0.41	5		Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm), TDS	03/30/11	480	480	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	03/30/11	700	700	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	03/30/11	11	11	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	03/30/11	160	160	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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

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).

Perchlorate has become regulated (not to exceed 6 ppb) and continues to be monitored when inorganic analyses are required. Most recent samples of source wells indicate less than 2 ppb (June 8, 2011). An initial monitoring waiver was obtained by submittal of historical data in 2008 – levels have been consistently non-detect (less than 4 ppb).

Two quarters of source well Radium 228 testing was performed during 2007. Each result was below 1 pCi/L (the MCL, or Maximum Contaminant Level). Combined with Radium 226 analyses, the totals are below 2 pCi/L (5 pCi/L is the combined radium MCL).

ATTACHMENT 7

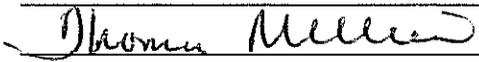
Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Thomas Aquinas College Water System

Water System Number: CA 5601139

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 5-30-2012 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Tom Mellein
Signature: 
Title: Facilities Manager
Phone Number: (805) 421-5938 Date: 5-30-2012

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

Posting the CCR on the Internet at www. _____

Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)

Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)

Posted the CCR in public places: Main dining hall / St. Joseph Commons.

Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www. _____

For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission