LIMONEIRA

SINCE 1893

June 20, 2012

Dear Limoneira/McKevett Water Customer:

Since 1990 the State of California has required each community water system in the state to provide every customer with an annual report card on the quality of water served. Our current report includes a table showing the contaminants that are present in our water, water quality sampling and measurements.

For years United States' public water supplies have been among the safest in the world. But recent incidents of water supply contamination by industrial chemicals, agricultural pesticides, fertilizers and lead have caused some people to question the safety of their tap water (and the State to impose more stringent standards).

The citizens of California have made clear their desire to be kept informed on environmental matters. In response, the California legislature has passed laws that clearly establish the public's right to know and the responsibility of agencies and utilities to provide timely and accurate information to the public.

We have tried to make this technical report as clear, useful and understandable as possible. If after reading it, you still have concerns or questions about our water quality, please do not hesitate to contact the Housing Department at 525-5541 ext. 238. Complete records of the water quality analysis are also open to the public for review at our office, upon request.

Thank you for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,

Rosie Castillo
Property Manager

LIMONEIRA

SINCE 1893

20 de Junio del 2012

Querido Cliente Del Agua De Limoneira/McKevett:

Desde 1990 el estado de California ha requerido que cada sistema de agua de comunidad en el estado proporcione a cada cliente un reporte anual para informarle de la calidad del agua suministrada. Nuestro informe actual incluye una tabla que demuestra los contaminantes que están presentes en el agua, la calidad del agua y medidas.

Por muchos años los departamentos de agua públicos de los Estados Unidos han estado entre los más seguros del mundo. Pero los recientes incidentes de contaminación del abastecimiento de agua por los productos químicos industriales, los pesticidas de agricultura, los fertilizantes y el plomo han causado preguntas sobre la seguridad del agua de la llave (y que el estado imponga normas más rigurosas).

Los residentes de California han expresado claramente su deseo de ser informados de asuntos ambientales. Como respuesta, la legislatura de California ha aprobado leyes que establecen claramente los derechos del público de saber y la responsabilidad de las agencias y utilidades de proporcionar información oportuna y exacta al público.

Hemos intentado de que este reporte técnico sea lo mas claro, útil y comprensible que sea posible. Si después de leerlo, usted todavía tiene preocupaciones o preguntas sobre nuestra calidad de agua, por favor sírvase de llamar al departamento de vivienda al 525-5541 extensión 238. Los expedientes completos de los análisis de la calidad del agua están abiertos al público para revisión en nuestra oficina.

Gracias por tomarse el tiempo de revisar esta petición.

Sinceramente,

Rosie Castillo
Manejadora de la Propiedad

2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Limoneira-McKevett** Report Date: 7/2/2012

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: Purchased Water From Santa Paula Water System

Name & location of source(s): City of Santa Paula, Santa Paula, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Available from Santa Paula Water System

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: None

For more information, contact: Rosie Castillo Phone: (805) 525-5541 ext. 238

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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 list all of the drinking water contaminants which 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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	10	0	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	10	0	0	1,300	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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

TABLE 3 - 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**
Total Trihalomethanes	6/7/11	3.7	N/A	80 ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6/7/11	ND	N/A	60 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

**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).

The Average Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) for 2011 was 0.94 mg/L. The chlorine residual range was 0.71 mg/L to 1.14 mg/L.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2011	1	2	0.022	0.019–0.029	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	2011	5	0.04	0.03	ND–0.3	No	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chlorine (ppm)	2011	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	1	0.25–1.25	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chromium (ppb)	2011	50	(100)	0.2	ND–1	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2011	2.0	1	0.5	0.4–0.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2011	15	(0)	5.8	4.5–6.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2011	60	NA	2.3	ND–4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	2011	2	1.2	0.1	ND–0.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel (ppb)	2011	100	12	0.5	ND–2.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	2011	45	45	7.2	1.2–24.1	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2011	5	0.05	0.2	0.1–0.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2011	50	30	5.4	ND–9	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2011	80	NA	9.6	3.7–13.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria [Total Coliform Rule] (% positive samples)	2011	More than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	2.5%	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	2011	TT	NA	0.4	ND–0.4	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2011	20	0.43	4.2	3.0–5.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2010	1.3	0.3	0.37	0/34	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2010	15	0.2	2.4	0/34	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2011	500	NS	40.8	39–46	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2011	15	NS	3.5	ND–10	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2011	300	NS	50.1	ND–190	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese[1] (ppb)	2011	50	NS	274.6	ND–380	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2011	1,600	NS	1,293.6	1,170–1,420	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2011	500	NS	428.2	360–460	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids[1] (ppm)	2011	1,000	NS	918	790–1,020	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2011	5	NS	0.4	ND–1.3	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Boron (ppb)	2011	536	400–600
Calcium (ppm)	2011	145.7	133–170
Hardness [as CaCO3] (grains/gal)	2011	31	27.1–35.4
Hardness [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2011	530.4	464–605
Magnesium (ppm)	2011	40.6	32–46
Nickel (ppb)	2011	0.5	ND–2
Potassium (ppm)	2011	4.4	3–5
Sodium (ppm)	2011	99.4	88.0–110.0
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	2011	219.5	210–270
Vanadium (ppb)	2011	2.5	ND–3

[1] Manganese and total dissolved solids were detected in Santa Paula's source water supply at levels exceeding the established state secondary MCLs (SMCLs), which are set to protect against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, odor, and staining of plumbing fixtures (for example tubs or sinks) or clothing during laundering. There are no adverse health effects expected with these exceedances. In 2011, 97.4 percent of the water served was treated at our two iron and manganese removal facilities prior to delivery. The remaining 2.6 percent was from Well 1-B and was used to meet peak demands during summer months.

Definitions

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

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

grains/gal (grains per gallon): Grains of compound per gallon of water.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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