

Saticoy Country Club

Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2016

The Saticoy Country Club and Ventura Water, City of Ventura welcomes this opportunity to provide you with annual water quality information.

This report presents important information on drinking water quality. It also discusses our water supplies as well as our commitment and methods to deliver drinking water that you can trust – 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

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

2016 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, 2015, 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 652-4581.

Water System Description

The Saticoy Country Club (SCC) water system supplies drinking and irrigation water from two groundwater wells (Well # 2 and 3). The wells pump 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 City of Ventura owns one-third and the Saticoy Country Club (SCC) owns two-thirds of the water system and by terms of their agreement, the City is the operator of the water system and provides all water services and is reimbursed two-thirds of the annual expenses by the SCC.

The service area population of the SCC water system is estimated at 177, but can peak to about 200 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 piping is made of asbestos-cement, PVC, or high-density polyethylene pipe. There are 98 active water service connections of which 69 connections are currently metered for residential use, one is commercial, three are for irrigation, 26 are for fire lines. There are 39 backflow prevention devices.

The well water is treated with liquid chlorine for bacteriological disinfection. The City operates a full-scale, state-certified laboratory to test the quality of the water. State-certified operators monitor and maintain the water system to ensure that the water is properly treated and distributed.

New Well Update

Although currently still existing as a back-up well, in 2009, it was agreed that well No. 1 needed replacement because its production capacity was failing to meet water demand. Subsequently, Well # 3 was drilled in 2012 and was put into operation in February 2014.

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 levels (TDS) and specific conductance are at times above the aesthetic Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS). The Drinking Water Source Assessment and Plans (DWSAP) were last completed for Wells 1 and 2 in June 2011 and Well 3 in May 2013 by California Department of Public Health who is now affiliated with the State Water Resources Control Board. According to the last assessment, the source was found most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Golf Course
- Wells for water supply
- Irrigated crops
- Fertilizer/Pesticide/Herbicide Application
- Agricultural Drainage
- Housing - High density
- Septic Systems - low density [<1 /acre]
- Transportation corridors - roads/streets

For more information concerning the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Plans and/or to obtain a copy of the report please contact Armando Luna, Water Treatment and Production Supervisor at (805) 652-4524. Improvement to aesthetic water quality by reducing manganese with media filtration, or reducing sulfate, nitrate and TDS with membrane filtration are commonly used treatment methods.

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 the City Council link at www.cityofventura.net for a complete schedule. The Saticoy Country Club General Manager can be contacted at (805)

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: State Water Resources Control Board 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)

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

UMHOS: Micro Ohms per Centimeter

485-4956 and Ventura Water’s Customer Care at (805) 667-6500.

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 Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 State Water Resources Control 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.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA						
Microbiological Contaminants	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 <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 Every three year first draw sample. Sample date 2013	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	5	3.2	0	15 (AL)	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Copper (ppb)	5	252	0	1300 (AL)	170	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
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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)	2015	137	129 – 151	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2015	667	627 – 699	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
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2015	1.8	0.1 – 2.6	4	4	Disinfectant added to treat the groundwater
Fluoride (ppm)	2015	0.35	0.27 - 0.39	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer
Nitrate (ppm)	2015	7.5	5.35 – 9.71	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

						<p align="center">Health Effects Language</p> <p>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 a 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 certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.</p> <p>Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.</p>
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2015	29	26 - 37	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2015	6.6	2.84 - 12	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2010 & 2014	13.5	10.6 - 19	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2010 & 2014	0.127	0.000 - .228	see below	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2010 & 2014	0.037	0.000 - .111	see below	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & Radium 228 (pCi/L) Combined				5		
Uranium (pCi/L)	2013 & 2014	8.72	6.62 - 11.6	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppb)	2015	113	<15 - 320	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic (ppb)	2015	1.4	0.92 - 1.77	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronic production wastes.
Barium (ppb)	2015	43	39 - 47	1000	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	2015	1.08	<2.5 - 3.25	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.

Selenium (ppb)	2015	29.67	14 - 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.
Thallium (ppb)	2015	0.69	0.52 - 0.80	2	0.1	Leaching from ore processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.

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	113	<15 - 320	200		Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Color (Units)	2015	<5	<5 – 13	15		Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor (Units)	2015	<1	<1	3		Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids TDS (ppb)	2015	1291.7	1204 - 1352	1000		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2015	.24	0.1 – .60	5		Soil Runoff
Langelier Index	2015	0.62	0.36 – 1.37	Non-Corrosive		Natural balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in water; affected by temperature and other factors
Specific Conductance (UMHOS)	2015	1724	1641 -1804	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
pH recommended range 6.5 - 8.5	2015	NA	7.18 - 7.83	n/a		Natural balance of hydrogen and hydroxyl ions in water
Potassium (ppm)	2015	4.0	4.0 - 4.2	None		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2015	134	<100 - 1100	300		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2015	40	<20 - 360	50		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Phosphate (ppb)	2015	<20	<20	None		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2015	520	442 - 630	500		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits and industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	2015	84	76 -134	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)	2015	590 - 780	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>	(In the year) 0	Monthly	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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).

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>.

For Addition Information

The Saticoy Country Club General Manager can be contacted at (805) 485-4956 and Ventura Water's Customer Care at (805) 667-6500.