Saticoy Country Club
Drinking Water Quality
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2014

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.

2014 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, 2013, or most recent time period required.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para más información o obtener copias del informe de agua en espanol llame 652-4581.

Water System Description

The Saticoy Country Club water system supplies drinking and irrigation water from two groundwater wells (Well No. 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 provides all water services and is reimbursed two-thirds of the annual expenses by the SCC.

The service area population of the Saticoy Country Club water system is estimated at 150, 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 95 active water service connections of which 68 connections are currently metered for residential use, one is commercial, two are for irrigation, and 25 are for fire lines. There are 31 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
In 2009, it was agreed that Well No. 1 needed replacement because its production capacity was failing to meet water demand. Subsequently, Well No. 3 was drilled in 2012 and was put into operation in 2013. The new Well No. 3 will greatly improve water supply reliability to SCC customers.

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). 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) 485-4956 and the Ventura Water Utility Manager at (805) 652-4581.

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.

Variances 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)

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, 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 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 Every three year first draw sample. **Sample date 2010**	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	5	3.2	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	5	252	0	1300	300	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)	2013	140	127-173	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2013	666	606-765	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 any 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**
Turbidity (NTU)	2013	0.30	0.1-1.2	TT		Soil Runoff
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2013	1.4	0.9-2.0	(4)	(4)	Disinfectant added to treat the groundwater
Fluoride (ppm)	2013	0.39	0.35-0.45	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer
Nitrate (ppm)	2013	30.8	21.7-36.7	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2013	27	27	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2013	5	5	60	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2013	10.2	3-17	15	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2010	0.16	0.16	5	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2013	0.30	0.1-1.2	TT	NA	Soil Runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2013	11.5	8-15	20	0.435	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2013	21.5	17.26	50	30	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive); 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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (Units)	2013	5	ND-6	15	NA (NA)	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor (Units)	2012	<1	<1	<1	NA (NA)	Naturally occurring organic materials
Hardness (ppm)	2013	666	606-765	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water, usually naturally occurring.
Total Dissolved Solids TDS (ppb)	2013	*1273	1190-1366	1000	NA (NA)	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Corrosivity (ppm)	2013	0.77	042-1.42	Non-Corrosive		Natural balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in water; affected by temperature and other factors
Specific Conductance (micro mhos)	2013	169.6	1603-1730	1600	NA (NA)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
pH (Units)	2013	7.5	7.3-7.8	6.5-8.5	NA (NA)	Natural balance of hydrogen and hydroxyl ions in water
Potassium (ppm)	2013	3.9	3.7-4.1	None	None	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ppm)	2013	<0.1	<0.1-0.12	0.3	None	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)	2013	ND	ND-0.20	0.05	None	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Phosphate (ppm)	2013	ND	ND	None	None	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2013	490	423-527	500	NA (NA)	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits and industrial wastes
Sodium (ppm)	2013	140	127-173	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water, usually naturally occurring
Chloride (ppm)	2013	82	53-134	500	None	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	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppb)	2013	470-870	1000	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the action level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies on dogs

Vanadium (ppb)	2007	3.2-6.9	50	Babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals
Radon (pCi/L)	2013	241	None	Exposure over a long period of time to air transmitting radon may cause adverse health effects. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer.

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding any 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**
E. coli	(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.

Aesthetic Standards Exceeded

During the 2013 sampling periods, the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) for (TDS) Total Dissolved Solids was exceeded. Total Dissolved Solids result from the natural occurring mineral content in the ground water. TDS creates an aesthetic concern that commonly causes scaling and increased conductivity or corrosion in water.

Treatment of TDS

The treatment of TDS must remove several compounds or salts making this process more expensive than the removal of other constituents. The (BAT) best available technology for removal of TDS is (RO) Reverse Osmosis. While the process is very successful in removing or reducing TDS, it is a very costly treatment process due to the need to treat and dispose of the salts or brine as well as the necessary infrastructure and regulatory demands

For Addition Information
The Saticoy Country Club General Manager can be contacted at (805) 485-4956 and the Ventura Water Utility Manager at (805) 652-4581.