



Saticoy Country Club

Water Quality Confidence Report 2009

The Saticoy Country Club and the City of Ventura welcome this opportunity to provide you with water quality information.

Our goal is to provide safe and reliable water that consistently meets state and federal drinking water standards.

This Water Consumer Confidence Report was prepared in compliance with regulatory requirements.

CITY OF
VENTURA
PUBLIC WORKS



SATICOY COUNTRY CLUB

2009 Water Quality Confidence Report

Saticoy Country Club Water System

This annual report provides information about your water system. State and federal regulations require testing of drinking water quality for many constituents. Your drinking water meets state and federal primary water standards related to health and regulations and no violations have occurred. There are of some constituents above the secondary standards related to the aesthetic quality of the water. This report primarily shows the results of the monitoring and information for the period of January 1, 2008 - December 31, 2008.

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 652-4500.

Description of the Water System

The Saticoy Country Club water system supplies drinking and irrigation water from the from two groundwater wells. The wells pump from the Fox Canyon Aquifer at a depth between 650 to 1000 feet and are located near each other 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 (one-third owner) operates and maintains the water system for the Saticoy Country Club (two-thirds owner) and its residents.

Well #1 was drilled in 1963 and Well #2 was drilled in 1990. The wells pump at a rate of about 285 and 450 gallons per minute, respectively. These wells are not able to run at the same time due to separate electrical systems. Well #1 is a winter source and can meet summer demands for four or five days depending on the irrigation demands of the golf course. Well #2 is the predominate source and runs daily for about 16 to 20 hours to meet system demands. During 2006, 2007 and 2008, 98,257,111 gallons, 121,960,00 gallons and 129,040,000 were pumped, respectively. June was the month of maximum production at 16,190,000 gallons in 2007, and 16,830,000 gallons in 2008.

The service area population of the Saticoy Country Club water system is estimated at 150 reaching 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 total active water service connections - 67 for residential use, one for commercial, two for irrigation, and 25 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. There were no positive bacteriological samples in 2008.

Lower Storage Tank
Right: Booster Station
Instrumentation Building



Left: Well No. 2
Middle: Chlorine injection
Right: Chlorine Storage



The City and the Saticoy Country Club work together to establish capital improvement and preventative maintenance programs for the water system. A condition assessment of the water system was completed in 2007. A new well is being planned with completion anticipated in 2010, which will improve reliability and redundancy. The California Department of Public Health updated the Water Supply Permit dated September 26, 2008.

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 and total dissolved levels (TDS) 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.

A Drinking Water Source Assessment study of the SCC wells was completed in January 2002 and found that this water supply may be vulnerable due to adjacent activities. Agricultural drainage, septic tank systems, the golf course, mountainous area, irrigated crops, fertilizer and pesticide application are considered the most probable sources of contaminants to the water supply. Potential contaminants of health concern detected in the water supply include: nitrate and radon, and of aesthetic concern include: manganese, iron, sulfate and TDS. Sulfate and nitrate are common contaminants associated with fertilizers. TDS, sulfate, iron and manganese are common contaminants associated with deep groundwater in the County. Additional information about these contaminants is found in this report on pages 3 and 4. If you have any concerns about your water quality, please call **805-652-4500**.

General Information about Water Sources

Sources of water for tap and bottled water include: rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, ocean, 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. The traveling water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

General 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, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production and mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

General Information about Drinking Water

All 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(1-800-426-4791)**.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 range of nitrate detected in the SCC water supply is 20 ppm to 30 ppm with an average of 26 ppm. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm 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 45 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

The range of radon detected in the SCC water supply in the samples tested is 338 to 441 pico-curries per liter. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure over a long period of time to air transmitting radon may cause adverse health effects. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Drinking water containing radon may cause an increased risk of stomach cancer. For more information, contact the State Radon Program **(1-800-745-7236)**.

Manganese, sulfate and TDS are a result of runoff and leaching from natural deposits into the SCC groundwater. The contaminants are generally responsible for taste, odor, color and customer aesthetic concerns. These contaminants may cause but are not limited to the following: deposits and staining on plumbing fixtures, use of additional soap to clean, hard water spots on glassware, a need to bleach white clothes, and affects the taste in coffee or tea. Historically, there have been no customer complaints concerning the aesthetic aspect of your water quality.

If you use a water filtration or conditioning device in your home, please follow the manufacturer's maintenance recommendations to maintain performance.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe standards and 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

SCC Water Quality Information:

Water Quality Tables (1, 2, 3, 4) list 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 requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year as the concentrations are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, can be more or less than one year old.

There were no microbial contaminants detected in any samples of the drinking water supply. The City is required to maintain records of complaints regarding water quality and outages and during this time period, there were no water quality complaints and one water service leak.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING FOR LEAD AND COPPER AT THE CUSTOMERS TAP							
Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites over AL	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2007	5	2.6	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppb)	2007	5	350	0	1300	170	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE 2 - CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY (HEALTH) DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	2008	0.54	0.1 - 2.0	TT	NA	Soil runoff
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2008	1.4	1.1 - 2.2	4	4	Disinfectant added to treat the groundwater water
Fluoride (ppm)	2008	0.35	0.30 - 0.39	2	1 (NA)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer
Nitrate (ppm)	2008	26	20 - 30	45	45 (NA)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2008	30	21 - 28	80	NA (NA)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2008	10	4 - 9	60	NA (NA)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2007	6.4	3 - 10	15	NA (0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2007	0.14	0.11 - 0.17	5	NA (0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2007	10.4	10 - 11	20	0.5 (0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2008	11.8	11.6 - 12.0	50	50 (50)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive); discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries
Bacteria:						
Total Coliform	2008	0	0	1	0	Naturally present in Environment
Fecal Coliform	2008	0	0	1	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 3 - CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY (AESTHETIC) DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (Units)	2008	5	ND - 10	15	NA (NA)	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor (Units)	2008	< 1	<1	3	NA (NA)	Naturally occurring organic materials
Hardness (ppm)	2008	564	535-616	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water, usually naturally occurring.
Total Dissolved Solids TDS (ppm)	2008	1315	1182 - 1611	1000	NA (NA)	Runoff & Leaching from natural deposits
Corrosivity (ppm)	2008	0.5	0.2 - 0.8	Non-Corrosive		Natural balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in water; affected by temperature and other factors.
Specific Conductance (micro mhos)	2008	1653	1567-1763	1600	NA (NA)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
pH (Units)	2008	7.5	7.3 - 7.8	6.5 - 8.5	NA (NA)	Natural balance of hydrogen and hydroxyl ions in water.
Potassium (ppm)	2008	3.8	3.6 - 4.1	None	None	Runoff & Leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ppm)	2008	<0.1	<0.10 - 0.24	0.3	None	Runoff & Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese (ppm)	2008	0.02	<0.02 - 0.06	0.05	None	Runoff & Leaching from natural deposits.
Phosphate (ppm)	2008	ND	ND	None	None	Runoff & Leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	2008	502	457 - 611	500	NA (NA)	Runoff & Leaching from natural deposits and industrial wastes.
Sodium (ppm)	2008	129	117 - 140	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water, usually naturally occurring.
Chloride (ppm)	2008	71	66 - 79	500	None	Runoff & Leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Range of Detections	Action Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppb)	2008	380 -790	1000	Some men who drink water-containing boron in excess of the action level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies in dogs.
Vanadium (ppb)	2002	3.2 - 13.5	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)	2008	338 - 441	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.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):**

The highest level of a health related contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):

MCLs for contaminants that affect health. PDWS also include: monitoring, reporting and water treatment requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT):

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

NA: No PHG or MCLG level are established

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)

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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) sets MCLGs.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

(SDWS): MCLs for aesthetic contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Regulatory Action Level (AL):

The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions:

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

Regularly scheduled meetings for public participation:

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the water system, you are invited to the Saticoy Country Club Board of Directors meetings held regularly on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 4450 N. Club House Drive, Somis CA, or at the Ventura City Council meetings held on most Mondays in the Council Chambers, Ventura City Hall, 501 Poli Street.

For additional information about your water system or drinking water quality, or to get copies of any of the reports mentioned, please contact:

- SCC General Manager at **805-485-4956**
- City of Ventura Water Utility Manager's office at **805-652-4500**