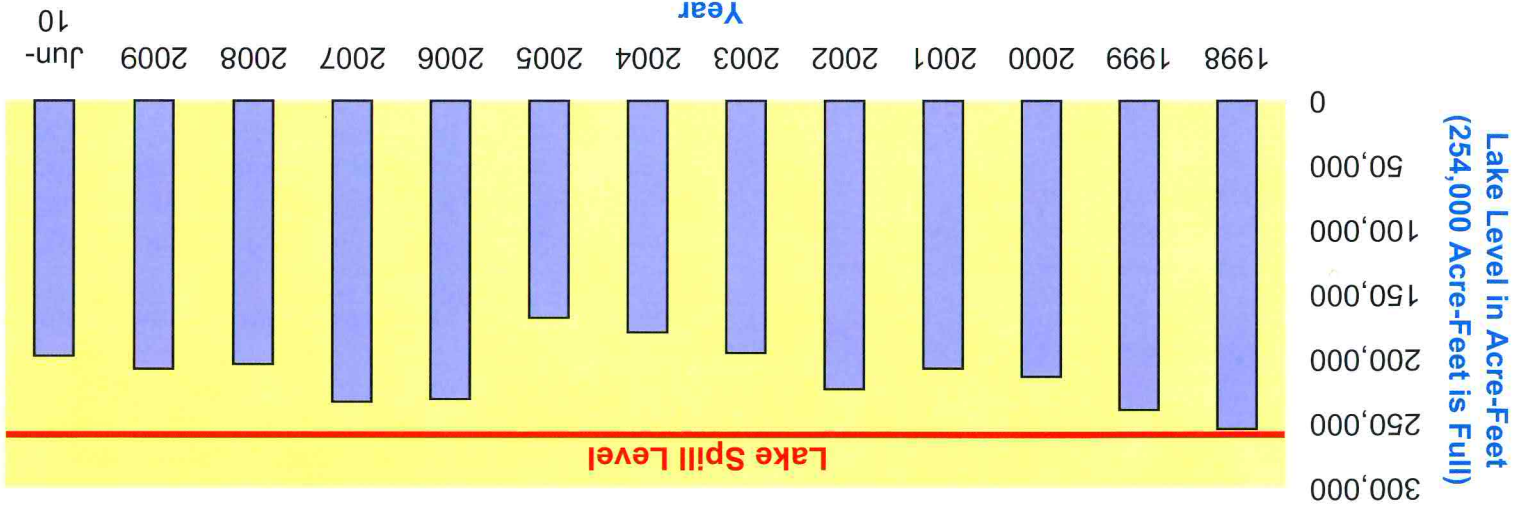




### El Nino Fails to Bring Lake to 2009 Levels



This Winter's El Nino storm pattern brought mild rainfall and runoff events to the Ventura River Watershed.

The storms were more plentiful but lighter so not as much water was diverted from the local watershed to Lake Casitas. The lake reached a storage capacity of 79 percent full. The lake did not quite recover to last year's 82 percent storage capacity.

The city of Ventura, the coastal communities between the city and the Santa Barbara County line, and the Ojai Valley rely completely on local water sources. "It is important that we use our water wisely on a daily basis so that we can ensure that it will be here throughout a long term drought in the future," said Ron Merckling, Water Conservation Manager for Casitas.

### Public Invited to Water Planning Meetings

Casitas is holding monthly meetings to discuss the development of its 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This document serves as a long-range planning document for water supply and demand. It also provides an overview of Casitas' water supply and usage and water conservation programs.

Casitas is holding monthly meetings and will host a public hearing to adopt the final plan. Anyone interested in attending the monthly meetings or public hearing is encouraged to contact Ron Merckling at [merckling@casitaswater.com](mailto:merckling@casitaswater.com) or (805) 649-2251.

In 1983, the California State Legislature enacted the Urban Water Management Planning (UWMP) Act (Division 6 Part 2.6 of the Water Code §§10610-10656). The Act states that every urban water supplier such as Casitas that provides water to 3,000 or more urban customers, or that provides over 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, shall make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service is sufficient to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. Casitas' UWMP will exam historic and current water use and compare projected water supplies and demands over the next 25 years. The plan will address how the local water supply will meet current and future water demands from Casitas' customers. Casitas is required to create a new plan every five years to help ensure Casitas provides a reliable water supply of high quality water to customers throughout drought periods in the future. A copy of Casitas' 2005 UWMP is available on Casitas' website at [www.casitaswater.org](http://www.casitaswater.org).

### Farmers Learn How to Improve Crop Yield and Save Money at Casitas Workshop



Casitas Municipal Water District sponsored an Irrigation Efficiency Workshop for Agricultural Customers on May 26, 2010. The purpose of the workshop was to let farmers know how to improve crop yield by implementing more efficient irrigation techniques that could reduce costs and potentially minimize negative impacts to the environment at the same time. Speakers included Ben Faber, Ph.D. with the University of California Cooperative Extension Farm Advisors pictured to the right. Also representatives from the Resource Conservation District for Ventura County let participants know about their free distribution uniformity evaluations program for agricultural customers.

Additional assistance provided to local farmers by Casitas includes low interest loans; real time Evapotranspiration data (weather data) at [casitaswater.org](http://casitaswater.org); and \$350.00 rebates on SMART irrigation controllers. If you are a farmer and would like more information on how Casitas might help you, please call Ron Merckling, Water Conservation Manager for Casitas at (805) 649-2251 Ext. 118.

**Casitas' Speakers Bureau:** Provides an opportunity for customers and the community to learn more about water issues in the Western Ventura County area. Please contact Ron Merckling, Water Conservation and Public Affairs Manager, (805) 649-2251 Extension 118 to invite a speaker to your next community group or organizational meeting.

### See Inside: Elementary Students Being Taught Value of Water Conservation



1055 Ventura Ave.  
Oak View, CA 93022  
805-649-2251  
[www.casitaswater.org](http://www.casitaswater.org)

### Your Board in Action

**Bill Hicks, Division I**  
**James W. Word, Division II**  
**Pete Kaiser, Division III**  
**Richard Handley, Division IV**  
**Russ Baggerly, Division V**  
The Casitas Board of Directors is scheduled to meet at 4:30 p.m. in the board room located in the main office at 1055 Ventura Ave., Oak View, on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of every month.

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of citrus trees. Although not harmful to public health, it is a devastating citrus plant disease with no cure. Diseased trees produce bitter, inedible, misshapen fruit. The disease has already destroyed citrus fruit production in various parts of the world, including Florida, where the industry is now in rapid decline. The disease may be transported in ornamental citrus trees to areas that support grove orchards. If you suspect you have a citrus tree with the psyllid or with the disease you are urged to immediately call the County Agricultural Commission or the California Department of Food and Agriculture hotline at 800-491-1899. Additional information on identifying the psyllid or the disease is available at [www.CaliforniaCitrusThreat.org](http://www.CaliforniaCitrusThreat.org).



*Drip line with micro-sprinkler.*

**It's the season to re-check your sprinklers to make sure they are working properly and to reset your irrigation controllers. How do I know if I have the right water application? Here are some general guidelines for how to apply water to your landscape during the early morning or evening hours:**

- **Drip systems:** Efficiently water trees, shrubs, groundcovers and containers. They apply water slowly and directly to the root zone. Filters and pressure reduction valves are often needed for them to work properly.
- **Soaker hoses:** Work well in narrow planting beds. They are easy to connect to a hose bib.
- **Sprinklers:** Perform best on lawns and large high-water-use areas. Water from each head should reach adjacent heads to create uniform coverage.

• **Hand watering:** Make sure you have an automatic shutoff nozzle on your hose. This will help prevent water being wasted when you turn your water off and on. Spray Nozzles usually have a few spray settings that may also help with applying water more efficiently. If you have the time, watering by hand can be the most efficient form of watering your plants because you can directly control the amount of water being applied to your plants depending on current conditions.

## Water Education Programs Provided to 5th and 6th Grade Students

Casitas has worked with Resource Action Programs over the last five years to provide water education curriculum to elementary students throughout the Ojai Valley and 6th grade students in the Ventura area of the district. Hundreds of students each year from Meiners Oaks Elementary, Mira Monte Elementary, Oak Grove School, Ojai Christian Academy, San Antonio Elementary, Sunset Elementary, Cabrillo Middle School, and Holy Cross School have participated in this multi-resource efficiency and education program.

The program is designed to encourage the installation of water efficiency devices in homes and build knowledge of environmental issues with students. The program blends teacher designed classroom activities with hands-on home projects that include students measuring high flow water faucets and showerheads and then replacing them with high efficiency faucet aerators or showerheads that they are given. The students then report back to their classroom what they found and what they replaced. The program has resulted in reportable water savings in the millions of gallons since its inception in 2005.

Elementary school teachers teaching within the Casitas service area that wish to participate in the program are encouraged to contact Ron Merckling, Water Conservation Manager for Casitas at (805) 649-2251 Extension 118.



*Asian citrus psyllid (Diaphorina citri Kuwayama - Adult(s))*

Citation: Jeffrey W. Lotz, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Bugwood.org

## Citrus Threat Alert

Casitas is asking for help from all residents and farmers with citrus trees to be on the look out for the Asian citrus psyllid before it can become established in Ventura County. This insect is a carrier of Citrus Greening Disease, which is a bacterial plant disease that destroys the production, appearance and economic value

## Water Conservation Instruction Provided to Elementary Students



*Elementary students with Rotary instructors set out onto Lake Casitas to learn about water conservation and the environment.*

## Rotary Boat Being Used for Student Lessons at Lake Casitas

After much planning and hard work, water conservation and watershed classes are now being taught to local elementary students by Rotary Ojai-West volunteers on a pontoon boat on Lake Casitas.

The Rotary club provides Coast Guard certified Captains and life vests to children on board to meet legal and safety standards. They also provide volunteer instructors and free educational materials for all students. Water education lessons are directly correlated to the California State Department of Education curriculum standards.



*Elementary Students Being Taught Value of Water Conservation*



*Water Park Aerobics are back again this year*

## Water Adventure Open for 2010 Season

The whole family can now cool off this summer at the Casitas Water Adventure. The water park located at the Lake Casitas Recreation Area opened for the season on Saturday, May 29, 2010. The Casitas Water Adventure includes a water playground; a 1,200 foot long flowing river where guests can ride inner tubes through a waterfall under fog filled bridges and jet sprays. The Lazy River attraction includes a separate lagoon and zero depth pool with a waterfall and various water spray features for children.

Looking for a fun way to get in shape this summer? Join the morning water aerobics classes conducted in the Lazy River from 9 to 10 am in the morning Monday through Saturday or 5:45 to 6:45 pm on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Cost is \$6.00 per session or \$60.00 for a two week pass.

A Junior Lifeguard program for ages 9 to 15 will be offered again this summer. It will start on July 5 and run Monday through Thursday until July 29. The cost is \$200 per week or \$640 for the season. Please contact Lake Casitas Reservation Office for more information and to obtain a registration form at (805) 649-1122. Registration forms are also available at [lakecasitas.info](http://lakecasitas.info).

**Learn More Ways to Save Water**  
At  
[www.saveourh2o.org](http://www.saveourh2o.org)



# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (2009 data)



## What's New With Chloramine Disinfection?

All public drinking water must be disinfected to prevent water-borne diseases. Casitas disinfects the water by adding chlorine and a small amount of ammonia to the water to form chloramines. Chloramine disinfection is approved by the California Department of Public Health and the Environmental Protection Agency. Many United States and Canadian cities have used chloramines for decades to disinfect water. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California supplies water to nearly 18 million people and has been successfully using chloramines for disinfection since 1984.

Chloramines reduce the level of unwanted disinfection byproducts in our water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when chlorine mixes with naturally occurring organic material in water. Currently, regulated disinfection byproducts include trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Chloramines stop the formation of these byproducts and the chloraminated water has less of a chlorine taste and odor than chlorinated water. Chloramines do not pose a health hazard to the general population. Chloraminated water is safe for drinking, bathing, cooking and other normal uses. Two specific groups of people, however, do need to take special care with chloraminated water - kidney dialysis patients and tropical fish hobbyists.

## Dialysis Patients Have Special Needs

Kidney patients are not harmed from drinking, cooking or bathing in chloraminated water. However, there is a problem that needs to be addressed for individuals who are undergoing dialysis treatment on artificial kidney machines. Chloramines must not be present in the water used in dialysis machines. They can be removed through a filtration system. We have worked with the California Department of Public Health to ensure that everyone involved with treatment of dialysis patients is alerted to the facts about chloraminated water.

## Chloramines and Your Aquarium or Fishpond

Chloramines are toxic to fish or animals that use gills to breath. White chlorine will evaporate rather quickly from standing water, it may take weeks for chloramines to disappear. Thus it is necessary to dechlorinate water used for aquariums and fishponds. We suggest using a filter system or a dechlorinating agent sold at most pet stores for fresh and saltwater aquariums and fishponds. Another option is to install a high-quality granular activated carbon (GAC) filter in your home. The chloramine residual in water used for fish should be kept below 0.1 parts per million. Contact your local pet store or fish shop for additional assistance.

## Chloramines Are Safe for Plants and Swimming Pools

Chloramines will not affect the chlorine balance in your backyard swimming pool. You still need to add chlorine to retard algae and bacterial growth. Chloramines have no effect on plants, vegetables or fruit trees. For more information on chloramines call 805-649-2251, ext. 120.

## What About Radon?

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. Radon can get into the air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes and other activities. Radon is a known human carcinogen. The water we send to our distribution system is well below the EPA proposed regulation of 300 pCi/L (picocuries/liter) of radon. Lake Casitas water measures at 0.0 pCi/L of radon, and the Mira Monte Well water measures at 500 pCi/L of radon. Mira Monte Well water is blended with Lake Casitas water, making the level of radon in the blended water approximately 16 pCi/L. For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236) or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or the National Safe Council Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

## What about Cryptosporidium?

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the world. Although filtration removes it, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Casitas monitored for Cryptosporidium during 2009 on a monthly basis with a result of non-detect for all of the samples. Low levels of Cryptosporidium were detected in the source water during 2006; since then results from monthly sampling have been negative. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection, because they are at a greater risk of developing life threatening illness. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

## Fluoride

Casitas does not add fluoride, but there is some fluoride in the water that is naturally occurring. This level was tested at 0.3 mg/L in 2009. For more information on fluoride check the Department of Public Health's Fluoridation website for more information on fluoridation, oral health and current issues:

[www.cdph.ca.gov/certific/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certific/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx)

## Lead and Copper

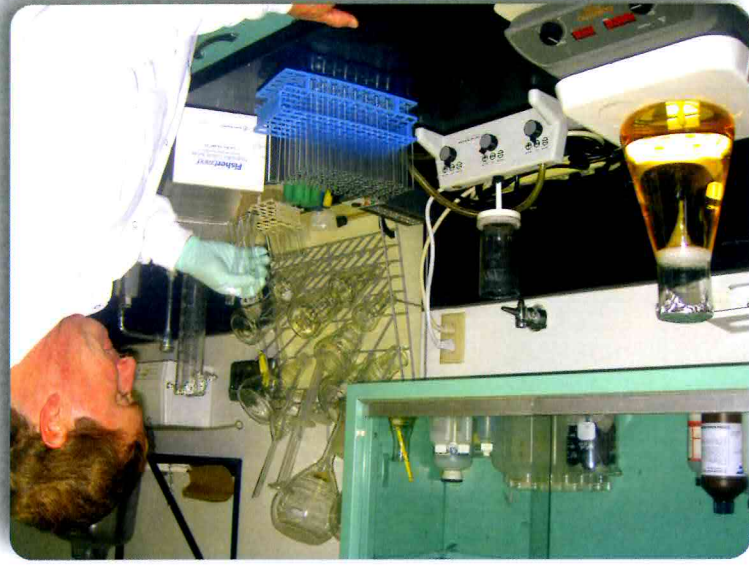
The latest results from Casitas' lead testing were below the action level. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Casitas 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>

Elevated levels of copper can occur when corrosive water causes leaching of copper plumbing. To prevent this Casitas has implemented a corrosion-control plan by adding a small amount of phosphate to the water to lower the corrosivity and reduce copper levels. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others. Immuno-compromised people such as cancer patients who are undergoing chemotherapy; those who have undergone organ transplants; people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders; some elderly people; and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

## Important Health Information

It is reasonable to expect drinking water, including bottled water, to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



Ken Grinnell, Water Quality Laboratory Technician performs testing in Casitas lab

## Casitas Keeps Your Water Safe

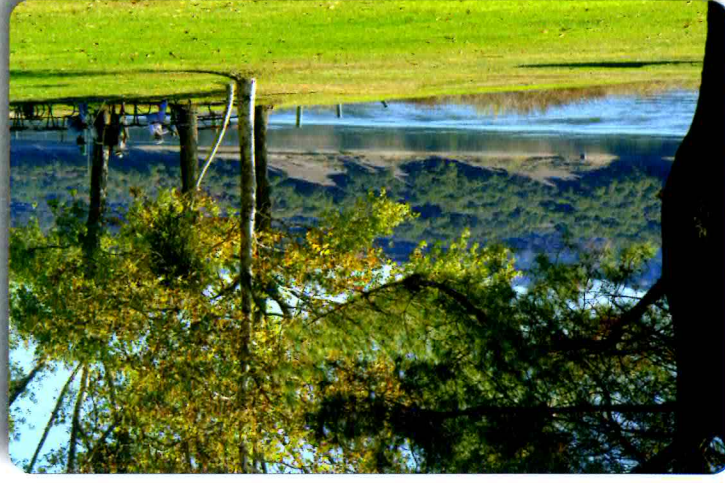
Casitas strives to provide you with water that meets or exceeds all federal and state standards for safe water. To ensure that you receive the highest quality drinking water, we test beyond what state and federal regulations mandate. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2009, or the most recent testing period required. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo habe con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para la información llame por favor 805-649-2251.

Board meetings are open to the public and are held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 4:30 p.m. at the district main office, 1055 Ventura Ave., Oak View, CA, 93022. For additional details on the subjects outlined here and for more information about Casitas Municipal Water District, visit us at our Web site: [www.casitaswater.org](http://www.casitaswater.org), or call Susan McMahon, Water Quality Supervisor, at 805-649-2251, ext. 120.

## Your Tap Water Is Safe to Drink

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health set regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Health department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

It is reasonable to expect drinking water, including bottled water, to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



Painters at Lake Casitas

## Do You Know the Source of Your Water?

The Casitas Municipal Water District is normally supplied by a blend of ground water and surface water that is treated before it is distributed to the public. Last year was a little different because the ground water source was turned off for maintenance. When in use, the ground water is drawn from the Mira Monte Well. The surface water comes from Lake Casitas, located near the junction of Highway 150 and Santa Ana Road. Most of the watershed is federally protected to limit contamination of the lake, and we inspect the watershed on a regular basis.

For more information, you may review the 1995 Watershed Sanitary Survey and the Survey's 2000 and 2006 updates, which are available at our main office in Oak View.

Lake Casitas is considered to be most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: boat services (repair and refinishing), petroleum pipelines and recreation. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, although the lake is still vulnerable to activities located near this major source of our drinking water. The potential sources of contaminants include private sewage disposal systems, livestock and wildlife grazing, limited pesticide and herbicide use; activities in the surrounding recreation area; unauthorized dumping; limited growth of new homes or urban areas; traffic accidents; and spills. The 2002 drinking water source assessment for the Mira Monte Well is also available to the public at our office. This well is considered to be most vulnerable to the use of fertilizers and animal grazing, which raise nitrate levels in the water. In addition, the Mira Monte Well may be vulnerable to activities associated with an urban environment. However, these activities have not resulted in contamination of the well.

## Nature and Man Influence Your Water Quality

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. It also can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 1) Microbial contaminants like viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- 2) Inorganic contaminants like salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; oil and gas production; mining or farming.
- 3) Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources including agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- 4) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- 5) Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- 6) Lake Casitas has no urban or industrial water runoff and very few residents still live in the watershed. There is no oil, gas or mining production in our watershed.

Continued on Page 6



## Casitas Water Quality Table 2010 (2009 Data)

### Primary Standards

CONSTITUENTS		MCL	PHG (MCLG)	LAKE CASITAS TREATED WATER			MIRA MONTE WELL			DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM			Date Sampled	Source of Contamination
		Turbidity	Treatment technique (TT) <sup>a</sup>	LEVEL	RANGE	LEVEL	RANGE	LEVEL	RANGE	LEVEL	RANGE	Date Sampled	Source of Contamination	
		Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU) <sup>a</sup>	1 NTU	NA	Highest value = 0.13	0.01-0.13	NA	0.06	0.1-2.3	2009/2007	Dist. Sys./MMW	1		
		95 % < 0.2 NTU	100% of turbidity measurements < 0.2											
		<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL<sup>b</sup></b>												
		Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	< 1 positive sample/month	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	2009	2		
		Fecal Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	> 1 positive sample/month	(0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	2009	3		
		<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>												
		Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	NA	NA	2009/2007	4		
		Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.3-38.7	2009	5			
		Haloacetic acids (ppb)	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6-23	2009	6			
		<b>DISINFECTION RESIDUALS</b>												
		Chloramines (ppm)	4 (MRDL)	4(MRDLG)	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.40-3.84	2009	7			
		<b>RADIOACTIVITY</b>												
		Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	(0)	1.1	0.3-2.1	1.4	0.9-2.5	NA	NA	2004/2001 (Most recent)	8		
		<b>INDIVIDUAL TAP MONITORING FOR: LEAD AND COPPER</b>												
		Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	20	0	0.9	0.950	2008	9				
		Copper (ppm)c	1.3	0.3	20	0	0.950	2008	10					
		<sup>1</sup> Soil run-off <sup>2</sup> Naturally present in the environment <sup>3</sup> Human and animal fecal waste <sup>4</sup> Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong leech; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories <sup>5</sup> By-product of drinking water disinfection <sup>6</sup> By-product of drinking water disinfection <sup>7</sup> Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment <sup>8</sup> Erosion of natural deposits <sup>9</sup> Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products <sup>10</sup> Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives												

Secondary Standards		MCL	LAKE CASITAS			MIRA MONTE WELL			SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION					
		LEVEL	RANGE	LEVEL	RANGE	LEVEL	RANGE	LEVEL	RANGE	Date Sampled	Lake/Well	Sources of Contamination		
		Color (units)	15	5	5	5	5	5	5	2009/2007	11			
		Corrosivity	Non-corrosive	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.5	-0.5	2009/2007	12			
		(Langlier Index) (ppm)	3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2009/2007	11			
		Odor (units)	5	ND	ND	ND	0.6	0.6	0.6	2009/2007	13			
		Turbidity(NTU)	1000	330	330	420	420	668	668	2009/2007	14			
		Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1600	548	548	668	668	668	668	2009/2007	15			
		Specific Conductance (umhos)	500	17	17	64	64	64	64	2009/2007	16			
		Chloride (ppm)	500	129	129	32	32	32	32	2009/2007	17			
		Sulfate (ppm)	NS	212	212	207	207	207	207	2009/2007	18			
		Sodium (ppm)	NS	23	23	23	23	23	23	2009/2007	18			
		<b>ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS</b>												
		Total Hardness (ppm)	N.L.=1000	200	200	ND	ND	ND	ND	2009/2007	18			
		Boron (ppb)	N.L.=50	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2008/2007	18			
		Vanadium (ppb)	<sup>11</sup> Naturally occurring organic materials <sup>12</sup> Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon or oxygen in the water; affected by temperature or other factors <sup>13</sup> Soil run-off <sup>14</sup> Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes <sup>15</sup> Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence <sup>16</sup> Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence <sup>17</sup> Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes <sup>18</sup> Generally found in ground and surface water											

**TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT**

**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 expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**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 USEPA.

**ND:** Not detectable at testing limit.

**Notification Level:**Health based advisory levels established by California Dept. of Public Health for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

**ppm:**Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/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.

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

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

**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 these MCL levels.

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

**Key To Table (ACRONYMS)**

<b>AL</b>	Regulatory Action Level
<b>umhos</b>	Microhos per centimeter (a measure of specific conductance)
<b>NA</b>	Not applicable
<b>ND</b>	None detected
<b>NL</b>	Notification Level
<b>NS</b>	No Sample
<b>NTU</b>	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)
<b>ppm</b>	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
<b>ppb</b>	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
<b>pCi/L</b>	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
<b>SMCL</b>	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level
<b>TT</b>	Treatment Technique

**Water Quality Table Footnotes:**

a) 100% of the samples tested for turbidity were below the required TT level of 0.2 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is a good measure of water quality and filtration performance.

b) In 2009 we collected 160 samples for total coliform bacteria testing. Total coliform bacteria were not detected in any of these samples.

c) Casitas has implemented a corrosion control plan by adding a small amount of phosphate to the water to lower corrosivity and reduce copper levels.