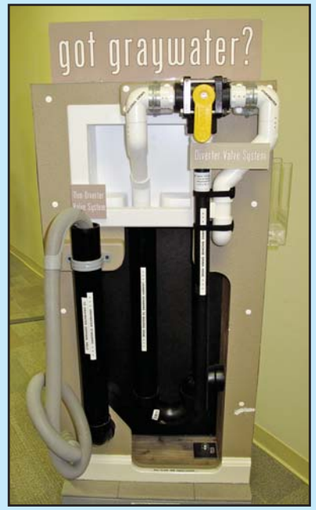
Free Landscape Class

Please join us for our free water conservation workshop.

- **Rainwater Capture and Graywater –** Learn how to install a small scale system that meets all county health and safety requirements. 9 am to noon on Saturday, August 13, 2016

Please RSVP early at bsandoval@casitaswater.org or (805) 649-2251 Extension 105.

The workshop will be held at Oak View Park & Resource Center (formerly the Oak View Elementary School) located at 555 Mahoney Avenue. Attendees are encouraged to park in the parking lots instead of on the street.



Graywater Model

The 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.

Please visit the Water Wise Gardening in Ventura County website at www.ventura.watersavingplants.com.

CASITAS Municipal Water District

CASITAS WATER NEWS

Summer 2016

Stage 3 Drought Now in Effect

On April 27, 2016, in response to historically diminished local water supply conditions, the Board of Directors of the Casitas Municipal Water District declared a Stage 3 drought. This winter's El Nino rains failed to recover local groundwater and Lake Casitas supplies. Continuing extreme drought conditions predicted for the next year will further deplete local water supplies. Low annual rainfall has now persisted for four consecutive years, with little rain predicted for the upcoming winter.

It is critical that all residents, agriculture, businesses, and institutions take extra measures to conserve water into the foreseeable future. **Effective July 1, 2016, water allocation assignments for Casitas' direct customers will be reduced by 10%.**

Lake Casitas – Drought still on as lake levels drop.

Landscape irrigation systems watering schedule for Casitas' direct customers will be restricted to one day a week, Saturdays only. For now, conservation surcharges applied to over allocation water usage will remain the same but are subject to change. All residential customers with Casitas' resale agencies are urged to adhere to these restrictions as well.

Lake Casitas' storage levels will continue to decline to historic lows. Lake levels could take multiple years before full local water supply recovery can occur.

"At this time, we must accept that water use in Western Ventura County must be reduced," declared Ron Merckling, Public Affairs/Resource Manager for Casitas. "Casitas is planning on the worst case scenario over the next five years, so we can effectively manage in a sustainable way our local water supply," said Merckling. "We need everyone to be vigilant with their water use. The current restrictions may seem severe, but they are in line with the declining availability of local water supply and will become more restrictive as the water supply depletes," continued Merckling.

State Water Reduction Mandates Continue

The State Water Resources Control Board continues to mandate water waste restrictions and has extended the State drought to be in effect through January 2017. Casitas is required to enforce the State restrictions and to report monthly on actions taken to prevent water waste. Water waste includes the following:

- Not allowing water from irrigation systems to run on to sidewalks, streets, hard surfaces, or off the property
- No cleaning driveways or sidewalks with a hose
- No cleaning a car without using a hose with a shut-off nozzle
- No outdoor irrigation during or 48 hours after a measurable rainfall
- No fountains or outdoor water features that are not recirculating

Anyone witnessing water waste occurring is encouraged to go to Casitas' website at casitaswater.org and to click the orange Report Water Waste button on the right side of the page. The form can be completed anonymously. "Most people that we contact are very cooperative and take immediate action to stop the waste of water on their property. We encourage people to consider this as a community service rather than being punitive against their neighbors," said Merckling.

CASITAS Municipal Water District
1055 Ventura Ave.
Oak View, CA 93022
805-649-2251
www.casitaswater.org

Find us on Facebook

Join the Casitas Municipal Water District Facebook page to get the latest updates on water conservation and the Lake Casitas Recreation Area at: www.facebook.com/fbsitecasitasmunicipalwaterdistrict.

Your Board in Action

Bill Hicks, Division I
James W. Word, Division II
Pete Kaiser, Division III
Mary Bergen, Division IV
Russ Baggerly, Division V

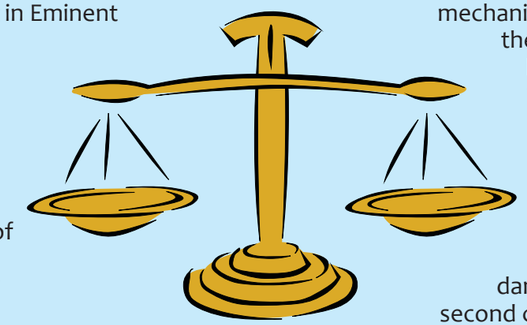
The Casitas Board of Directors is scheduled to meet at 3:00 p.m. in the board room located in the main office at 1055 Ventura Ave., Oak View, on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of every month.

Casitas' 2015 Urban/Agricultural Water Management Plan Update

Casitas' held a public hearing to approve the final Urban/Agricultural Water Management Plan (UWMP) at the Casitas' Board of Directors meeting held at 3 pm on Wednesday, June 22, 2016. A copy of the final plan is available at casitaswater.org.

As an urban water supplier serving more than 3,000 connections or 3,000 acre-feet annually, Casitas is required to submit an updated Urban Water Management Plan to the California Department of Water Resources every five years. The plan is a summary of water supplies, demands, conservation, and overall water service reliability for the next 25 years. Anyone interested in additional information or having questions regarding the plan is asked to call Ron Merckling at (805) 649-2251 extension 118 or email at rmerckling@casitaswater.com.

Casitas files Eminent Domain Action for Ojai Water Service



Casitas filed a Complaint in Eminent Domain in Ventura County Superior Court to acquire the property and assets of the Golden State Water Company in its Ojai service area on May 12, 2016. This action implements the overwhelming 87% vote by of the voters in Golden State's Ojai service area supporting the takeover by Casitas and the unanimous vote of Casitas' Board of Directors on April 13, 2016, to use its power of eminent domain to do so. Casitas' decision to condemn was reached after Golden State rejected Casitas' offer of just compensation, based on a thorough appraisal, and Golden State's assertion that its property is "not for sale."

Casitas included in its eminent domain lawsuit a second claim seeking damages and attorney fees incurred as a result of Golden State's unsuccessful lawsuit that sought to invalidate the financing mechanism Casitas is using to pay for the takeover. Golden State's lawsuit was rejected by the Ventura County Superior Court, by the Second District Court of Appeal, and by the California Supreme Court. The lawsuit delayed Casitas' acquisition for almost two years. Casitas will apply any damages it is awarded on this second claim to reduce its acquisition costs to further benefit the property owners and ratepayers in the Ojai community.

"Casitas will move forward with the eminent domain action as quickly as is prudently possible," said Steve Wickstrum, Casitas' General Manager. "We appreciate the community's patience and pledge to do everything within our power to bring this matter to a successful conclusion so that the Ojai ratepayers will receive the benefits of Casitas' significantly lower water rates and open government controls."

Are You Conserving Lake Casitas?

Casitas' Conserving Lake Casitas Sign Program recognizes landscapes that inspire the community to protect and conserve our Lake Casitas water supply and other natural resources. Casitas awards community members with landscape signs to highlight their efforts to conserve the region's limited local water supply. To qualify for a sign, a property must meet the required conditions including incorporating at least three, or more, of the landscape principles listed below.

Larry Harris, Water Conservation Specialist for Casitas, and Mary Frambach show off a Conserving Lake Casitas Sign.

Required Landscape Principles of a Lake Casitas Friendly landscape include:

- Must be a Casitas or other Ojai Valley Water Purveyor Customer (City of Ventura has its own sign progam)
- Usage within customers allocation or a 50% drop in water usage, verified with copy of water bills
- Agreement to display sign and return it if no longer in compliance with listed conditions
- Landscape Principles (Participants must include at least three of the following landscape principles to qualify for a sign)
  - No visible water run-off of water from property

  Water retention methods adopted (collection barrels, bio-swale, gutters directed onto property, graywater use, mulch on bare areas, etc.)
  - Reduced grass area
  - Stressed vegetation
  - Highly visible location
  - High use of drought tolerant plants
  - Aesthetically presented drought tolerant landscape

Eligible participants to receive a Conserving Lake Casitas Landscape Sign are urged to contact Bryan Sandoval at (805) 649-2251 Ext. 105 or bsandoval@casitaswater.com to request a sign. Anyone interested in supporting the program can get a bumper sticker by contacting Mr. Sandoval.

Casitas Water Adventure is Now Open for the Summer Season

Bring your friends and family for a fun filled adventure in our Lazy River, Play Structure, Little Tikes Lagoon, and Splash Pad.

Hours of Operation:
- Friday-Saturday 11am-7pm
- Sunday-Thursday 11am-6pm

Entrance Fee:
- $14/Guest Saturday and Sunday
- $12/Guest Monday-Friday
- **Late Day Passes:** $6.50/Guest for the last 3 hours of operation.

Parking Fee:
- $15 Weekends and Holidays
- $10 Week Days

residential uses.

4). 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 storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

5). Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

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 SWRCB Division of Drinking Water and the US 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 by-products in our water. Disinfection by-products are formed when chlorine mixes with naturally occurring organic material in water. Currently, regulated disinfection by-products include trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Chloramines stop the formation of these by-products 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. Chloramines can be removed through a filtration system. We have worked with the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water 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. While 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 affect on plants, vegetables or fruit trees. For more information on chloramines call 805-649-2251, ext. 120.

Fluoride

Casitas does not add fluoride, but there is some fluoride in the water that is naturally occurring. This level was tested at 0.4 mg/L in the lake source during 2015. For more information on fluoride check the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water's Fluoridation website for more information on fluoridation, oral health and current issues: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml

Lead and Copper

The latest results from Casitas' lead and copper testing were below the action levels. 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.

Important Health Information

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. Casitas sampled for unregulated contaminants during 2013; see the table for sampling results.

New Aeration System Installed During 2015

A new aeration system was installed in Lake Casitas during fall of 2015. The new system bubbles oxygen into the deeper portions of the lake near the dam. It is expected that the new system will improve water quality and help prevent some of the taste and odor problems that customers have been experiencing during summer and fall.

CASITAS Municipal Water District

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2015 Data

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, 2015 or the most recent testing period required.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo 0 hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para la informacion llame por favor 805-649-2251.

Casitas Municipal Water District installed a new hypolimnetic oxygenation system during September of 2015 to help minimize water quality problems in Lake Casitas.

Board meetings are open to the public and are held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 3:00 p.m. at the district main office, 1055 Ventura Avenue, 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, or call Susan McMahon, Water Quality Supervisor, at 805-649-2251 extension 120.

Your Tap Water Is Safe to Drink

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB Division of Drinking Water regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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).

Do You Know the Source of Your Water?

The Casitas Municipal Water District is supplied by a blend of ground water and surface water that is treated before it is distributed to the public. The surface water comes from Lake Casitas, located near the junction of Highway 150 and Santa Ana Road, and the ground water is drawn from the Mira Monte Well. Most of the watershed is federally protected to limit contamination of the lake. For additional protection we inspect the watershed on a regular basis.

For more information, you may review the 1995 Watershed Sanitary Survey and the 2016 update, 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, and 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, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

2). 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.

3). Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and

Continued on page 6 ➢

Casitas Water Quality Table 2016 (2015 Data)

Primary Health Standards

CONSTITUENTS	MCL (MRDL)	PHG, (MCLG) (MRDLG)	LAKE CASITAS TREATED WATER LEVEL/AVERAGE	LAKE CASITAS TREATED WATER RANGE	MIRA MONTE WELL AVERAGE	MIRA MONTE WELL RANGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	Year Tested Lake or Distribution System	Year Tested Well[d]	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	**Treatment technique (TT)[b]**										
Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU)[a]	1 NTU	NA	highest value = 0.26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2015	NA	Soil runoff
	95% < 0.2 NTU		99.8% of turbidity measurements < 0.2 NTU						2015	NA	
			98.3% = lowest monthly % of samples meeting turbidity limits								
MICROBIOLOGICAL											
Total Coliform Bacteria[b]	> 1 positive sample/month	(0)					0	0	2015	NA	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli Bacteria	> 1 positive sample/month	(0)					0	0	2015	NA	Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS											
Barium (ppm)	1	2	ND	NA	0.1	NA	NA	NA	2015	2013	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	0.4	NA	0.4	NA	NA	NA	2015	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	100	12	ND	NA	28	NA	NA	NA	2015	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)[c]	10	10	1.3	NA	9.8	9.1-10.5	0.6	0.4-0.7	2015	2014	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from tanks and sewerage; erosion from natural products
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS											
Chloramines (ppm)	[4.0]	[4.0]					2.7	1.3-3.7	2015	NA	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NA					66.4	33.9-124.0	2015	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	60	NA					34	13-40	2015	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
INDIVIDUAL TAP MONITORING FOR: LEAD AND COPPER	**Regulatory Action Level**	**PHG**	**# of samples collected**	**Homes above RAL**	**Level detected at 90th percentile**				**Year Tested**		
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	23	0	ND				2014	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products
Copper (ppm)[e]	1.3	0.3	23	0	1.0				2014	NA	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Secondary Aesthetic Standards[f]

CONSTITUENTS	State MCL	PHG/NL	LAKE CASITAS TREATED WATER LEVEL/AVERAGE	LAKE CASITAS TREATED WATER RANGE	MIRA MONTE WELL AVERAGE	MIRA MONTE WELL RANGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	Year Tested Lake	Year Tested Well[d]	Source of Contamination
Turbidity(NTU)	5	NA	ND	NA	0.4	NA			2015	2013	Soil run-off
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	NA	360	NA	420	NA			2015	2013	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	1600	NA	557	NA	679	NA			2015	2013	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	20	NA	66	NA			2015	2013	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	139	NA	40	NA			2015	2013	Run-off /leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Additional Monitoring											
UCMR 3 Monitoring											
Chlorate (ppb)	800	NA	ND	ND	176	65-290	ND	ND	2013	2013	A disinfection by-product
Molybdenum (ppb)	NA	NA	3.3	3.1-3.4	1.0	ND-1.9	3.4	3.2-3.5	2013	2013	A naturally-occuring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria
Strontium (ppb)	NA	NA	703	660-750	520	470-570	723	670-770	2013	2013	A naturally-occuring element
Vanadium (ppb)[g]	50	NA	See footnote g		See footnote g		See footnote g		2013	2013	A naturally-occuring elemental metal
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS (UNREGULATED)		**PHG/NL**									
Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3 ppm)	NA	NA	110	NA	160	NA			2015	2013	A measure of the capacity to neutralize acid
Boron (ppb)	NA	(1000)	200	NA	100	NA			2015	2013	A naturally-occurring element
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	53	NA	52	NA			2015	2013	A naturally-occurring element
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	NA	26	NA	15	NA			2015	2013	A naturally-occurring element
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	3	NA	ND	NA			2015	2013	A naturally-occurring element
Total Hardness (ppm)	NA	NA	279 (13.9 grains/gal)	NA	191	NA			2015	2013	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occuring.
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	30	NA	54	NA			2015	2013	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

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).

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.

Notification Level: Health based advisory levels established by The State Board* for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

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

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.

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 the MCL levels.

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

UCMR 3: Unregulated Monitoring Contaminant Rule (Third round). This monitoring helps the EPA and The State Board* determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Key To Table (ACRONYMS)

NA = Not Applicable
ND = None Detected
NL = Notification Level
NS = No Sample
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)
ppt = Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
pCi/L = Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
ppm = Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb = Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
TT = Treatment Technique
uS/cm = Micro Siemens per Centimeter (a measure of specific conductance)

Water Quality Table Footnotes:

a) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is a good measure of water quality and filtration performance. 99.8 % of the samples tested for turbidity were below the required TT level of 0.2 NTU and 98.3% is the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits.

b) During 2015 Casitas collected 159 samples for total coliform bacteria testing according to the Total Coliform Rule. Total Coliform bacteria were not detected in any of these samples.

c) Mira Monte Well is above the MCL for nitrate, however the well water is blended with lake Casitas water with the resulting nitrate level averaging 0.6 ppm as nitrogen.

d) The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

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

f) Elevated manganese levels created taste/odor issues during the fall season of 2015; the problem was caused by low levels of dissolved oxygen in the lake.

g) These results are below the detection limits for reporting and can only be used as an estimate. For vanadium sampling the highest level (in ppb) for the lake was 1.2 (ND for 2014), the well was 0.78 and the distribution system was 1.2.

* CA State Water Resources Control Board