

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Limoneira Ranch #1

Report Date: June 23, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Purchased Water from Santa Paula Water System

Name and General Location of Source(s): City of Santa Paula - Treated

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Available via Santa Paula

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: No public board meetings

For More Information, Contact: Rosie Castillo at 805-421-1038 ext. 1038

About This Report

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 to December 31, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Limoneira Ranch #1 a 805-421-1038 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Limoneira Ranch #1 以获得中文的帮助: 805-421-1038.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Limoneira Ranch #1 o tumawag sa 805-421-1038 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Limoneira Ranch #1 tại 805-421-1038 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Limoneira Ranch #1 ntawm 805-421-1038 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 (U.S. EPA).
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.
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 (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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 (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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 byproducts 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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	2024 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	06/17/2024 – 06/18/2024	10	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	06/17/2024 – 06/18/2024	10	0	0	1.3	0.3	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)	2024 (Results from water provider)	91	87 - 94	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2024	550	459 - 628	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and

	(Results from water provider)					calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
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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
*Please see the attached CCR from the City of Santa Paula						

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
*Please see the attached CCR from the City of Santa Paula						

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
*Please see the attached CCR from the City of Santa Paula					

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. U.S. EPA/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).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

PUBLISHED IN 2025



CITY OF SANTA PAULA

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2024



REPORT SUMMARY:

The City of Santa Paula conducts hundreds of water quality samples throughout the calendar year testing for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report is a summary of those results in an effort to keep our customers informed and to provide full transparency. This report covers the sampling result from the period of January 1 - December 31, 2024.

We are proud to report that Santa Paula's drinking water met or exceeded all state and federal primary health standards throughout 2024. Our team conducted regular sampling and monitoring across the distribution system and at each of our active groundwater wells.

Santa Paula's water sources included 5 groundwater wells within the Santa Paula Basin, those wells include: Well 01B, Well 11, WELL 12, Well 13 and Well 14.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to the City of Santa Paula's drinking water quality, please email us at: water@spcity.org or call the Water Division at (805) 933-4282 and ask for the compliance team.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

We encourage the community engagement through regularly scheduled city council meetings held on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

City Council Chambers, 970 Ventura Street, Santa Paula, California.
please visit www.spcity.org/523/Public-Meeting-Agendas



MESSAGE FROM THE WATER DIVISION

Dear Customer:

The Water Division is proud to present the 2024 Water Quality Report, as it reflects our continued commitment to the community. Whether responding to emergencies, making sure fire hydrants are operational, or ensuring regulatory compliance. Our team is dedicated to providing excellent service and water through innovation, system improvements, and long term planning. Every valve we turn, every sample we collect, and every upgrade we make is part of our mission to prioritize the health and needs of the community we serve. Thank you for trusting us with one of earth's most precious resources.

Sincerely,

Your Santa Paula Water Division



SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The City of Santa Paula's (City) source water assessment was completed at each of our groundwater well sites (Wells 01B, 11, 12, 13, & 14) in September 2002 with the assistance of the SWRCB DDW. The assessment was done using the default groundwater system method. This assessment indicated that the City's water source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: sewer collection systems, wells-agricultural/irrigation, NPDES/WDR permitted discharges, automotive body shops, machine shops, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, historic gas stations, and underground storage tanks-confirmed leaking tanks.

ACQUIRING INFORMATION

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at either the DHS Drinking Water Field Operations Branch (1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200, Carpinteria, CA 93013) or at the City's Public Works office (866 E Main St, Santa Paula, CA 93060). You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Jason Cunningham, SWRCB District Engineer, at (805) 566-1326.





SAMPLE RESULTS

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a strict sampling schedule. The information in the data tables below indicate the concentration of substances that were detected between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does NOT mean the water poses a health risk. Our goal is not only to provide data to the City's constituents, but also to ensure the concentration of all substances are below their respective maximum allowed levels. Additionally, the SWRCB recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year, because concentrations of these substances do not change on an annual basis. The data for these substances, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5)

As part of the EPA's UCMR 5 monitoring program, the City of Santa Paula collected samples from its sourcewater in 2024 to monitor for emerging contaminants, including lithium and various per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

Note: There is no federal maximum contaminant level (MCL) established for lithium. Monitoring was conducted as part of UCMR 5.

Monitored Contaminants Not Detected

The following UCMR 5 contaminants were tested for and not detected above the method reporting limits:

11CI-PF3OUdS, 4:2 FTS, 6:2 FTS, 8:2 FTS, 9CI-PF3ONS, ADONA, HFPO-DA (GenX Chemicals), NFDHA, PFBA, PFBS, PFDoA, PFEEESA, PFHpA, PFHpS, PFHxA, PFHxS, PFMBA, PFMPA, PFNA, PFOA, PFOS, PFPeA, PFPeS, PFUnA, NETFOSAA, NMeFOSAA, PFTA, PFTTrDA

These contaminants were monitored using EPA Methods 533 and 537.1. All results were below the detection thresholds set by these methods.

This monitoring helps EPA determine the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is needed. For more information on UCMR 5 and drinking water standards, visit [epa.gov](https://www.epa.gov).

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the 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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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

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

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

umhos/cm: micro mhos per centimeter

2024 BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

Chemical or Constituents	Highest No. of Detections	Months Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Typical Source	Health Effects Language
Total Coliform Bacteria	2/year	1	1/month	(0)	No	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms that are found in more samples than allowed would be a warning of potential problems.
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	0	0	0	(0)	No	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING

Chemical or Constituents	Number of Samples (2022)	Level Detected 90th %ile	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
Copper (mg/L)	34	0.24	0	1.3	0.3	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead (mg/L)	34	ND	0	.015	0.0	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Note: Lead and Copper are monitored every three years in accordance with regulatory requirements. The most recent sampling was conducted in 2022

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Chemical or Constituents	Years Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range Low - High	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Violation	Typical Source	Health Effects Language
Arsenic (ug/L)	2023	2	n/a	10	0.004	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Fluoride (mg/L)	2024	0.4	0.4 - 0.5	2	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth. Children may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis), which occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums. This is not a health risk.
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	2024	3	.4 - 4.8	10	10	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/L)	2024	2.5	1 - 4.7	10	10	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.
Selenium (ug/L)	2024	11	ND - 38	50	30	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems.

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Chemical or Constituents	Years Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range Low - High	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Violation	Typical Source	Health Effects Language
Chloride (mg/L)	2024	49	45-53	500	n/a	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	Note: There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns. *MCL violation is based on the average of four quarterly samples exceeding an MCL.
Color (Units)	2020	ND	N/A	15	n/a	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials	
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2024	1362	1210 - 1480	1600	n/a	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
Sulfate (mg/L)	2024	422	351 - 478	500	n/a	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2024	1035	890 - 1130	1000	n/a	No*	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	The TDS or Total Dissolved Solids in your water was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The TDS MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste or hardness. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	0.11	ND - 0.55	5	n/a	No	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Iron (ug/L)	2024	ND	ND - ND	300	n/a	No	Leaching from natural deposits, Industrial waste	Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.
Manganese (ug/L)	2024	ND	N/A	50	n/a	No	Leaching from natural deposits	Manganese was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Manganese MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituents	Years Last Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range Low - High	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Violation	Typical Source	Health Effects Language
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2016 - 2020	5.68	3.75 - 8.96	15	(0)	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium (pCi/L)	2016 - 2020	3.99	3.55 -4.61	20	0.43	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

CONTAMINANTS WITH NO MCL

Chemical or Constituents	Year Last Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range Low-High	Notificati on Level	Typical Source
Aggressiveness Index	2024	12.4	12.3 - 12.5	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	2024	250	230 - 290	n/a	n/a
Boron (mg/L)	2024	0.5	0.4 - 0.6	1	Boron exposures resulted in decrease fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Calcium (mg/L)	2024	151	128 - 176	n/a	n/a
Hardness (mg/L)	2024	550	459 - 628	n/a	Sum of polyvalent eations present in the water, generally magnesium and calicum are usually naturally occuring.
Langelier Index	2024	0.5	0.2 - 0.6	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	2024	43	34 - 47	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	2024	7.42	7.15 - 7.62	n/a	n/a
Sodium (mg/L)	2024	91	87 - 94	n/a	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.



DISINFECTION/DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Chemical or Constituents	Years Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range Low-High	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ug/L)	2024	14	7 - 14	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L)	2024	3	2 - 3	60	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorine Free (mg/l)	2024	1.2	0.10 - 1.67	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the maximum residual disinfectant level could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the maximum residual disinfectant level could experience stomach discomfort



COMPLETED PROJECTS

Main Reservoir Security Fencing and Site Upgrade

This project involved the installation of 900 linear feet of 8-foot-tall chain link fencing around the Main Reservoir to improve site security. The fencing enclosed the perimeter of the reservoir.

Work included adding three-strand barbed wire for additional protection. Two double swing gates were also installed to allow controlled vehicle access at both ends of the site.

In preparation for future surveillance, the project also included new lighting and electrical conduit installations to support security camera infrastructure.

Mesa Tanks Rehabilitation

The project involved demolishing both Mesa Tank #1 and Mesa Tank #2, and constructing two state-of-the-art 320,000-gallon, welded steel tanks, along with updated appurtenances, telemetry, large mainline installation, and site retaining walls. In addition to the increased water storage capacity, the new tanks improve the reliability of the City's 600 pressure zone. The added capacity and redundancy enhances our community's firefighting capabilities.

Well 6 (Harvest)

The new Well 6 and adjacent water treatment facility includes a well, treatment system, and all supporting infrastructure, and is capable of producing up to 1.5 million gallons per day. Well 6 adds production capacity, operational flexibility, and redundancy to the City's water production system.

Mill Street Mainline Replacement

The project replaced approximately 1,000 linear feet of aging 2-inch and 4-inch water mains with a new 8-inch mainline. The upgrade improved system reliability and increased flow capacity for fire protection in the area.

The project also included the installation of a new fire hydrant, improved capacity to an existing hydrant, and a hydraulically operated control valve. The valve allows water transfer from a higher-pressure zone to the lower pressure zone during peak demand or emergency conditions.

PROJECTS IN THE PIPELINE

25 year Master Plan

The City has hired a top engineering firm to develop the 25-Year Water Master Plan to guide long-term planning, infrastructure investments, and system improvements.

The plan will evaluate current system performance, identify future water demands, and prioritize capital improvements to ensure reliable service, regulatory compliance, and support for planned development.

Once complete, the Water Master Plan will serve as a strategic roadmap for maintaining and expanding the City's water infrastructure for the next 25 years.

Peck Road Water Line

The Peck Road Water Line Project is a complex main replacement aimed at restoring east-to-west flow across Peck Road.

The project includes challenging segments beneath a storm drain and near the railroad corridor, requiring careful coordination and specialized construction methods. Once complete, the upgraded water main will restore system flow and water movement across key areas of the distribution system.

Construction is projected to begin this year.

3 Million Gallon Tank

The City is in the process of taking ownership and securing permits for a new 3-million-gallon (MG) water storage tank.

Once fully operational, the tank will serve the eastern portion of the 200 pressure zone and provide additional storage capacity to support future development, improve system reliability, and enhance emergency response capabilities.

Canyon Booster Pump Upgrade

The City of Santa Paula is preparing to begin construction on the Canyon Booster Upgrade Project this summer, following completion of the bidding process.

The project will replace the existing booster pump and add a secondary pump to serve the 900 pressure zone, which extends from north of Bridge Road to Steckel Park. These upgrades will improve reliability, add redundancy, and increase flow capacity for firefighting support.

Additional improvements include a new pressure reducing station, upgraded piping, and connections for a future emergency generator.

(AMI) Water Meter Replacement Project

The City's Water Meter Replacement Project is an ongoing effort to upgrade aging water meters with new Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) units. These meters allow for remote reading, improved accuracy, and better customer service through more detailed usage data.

The project is ongoing and focuses on replacing older or failing meters throughout the service area.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, agriculture and livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals that may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides 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 applications, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. City of Santa Paula 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/lead>

The State Water Board regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water and water provided by public water systems to provide protection for public health. For more information, you may visit https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/DWSAP.html or contact the Health Department for the County of Ventura at 805-654-2813.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to the City of Santa Paula's drinking water, please contact us: water@spcity.org or at (805) 933-4282