
CALLEGUAS
MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
2025
Water Quality Report

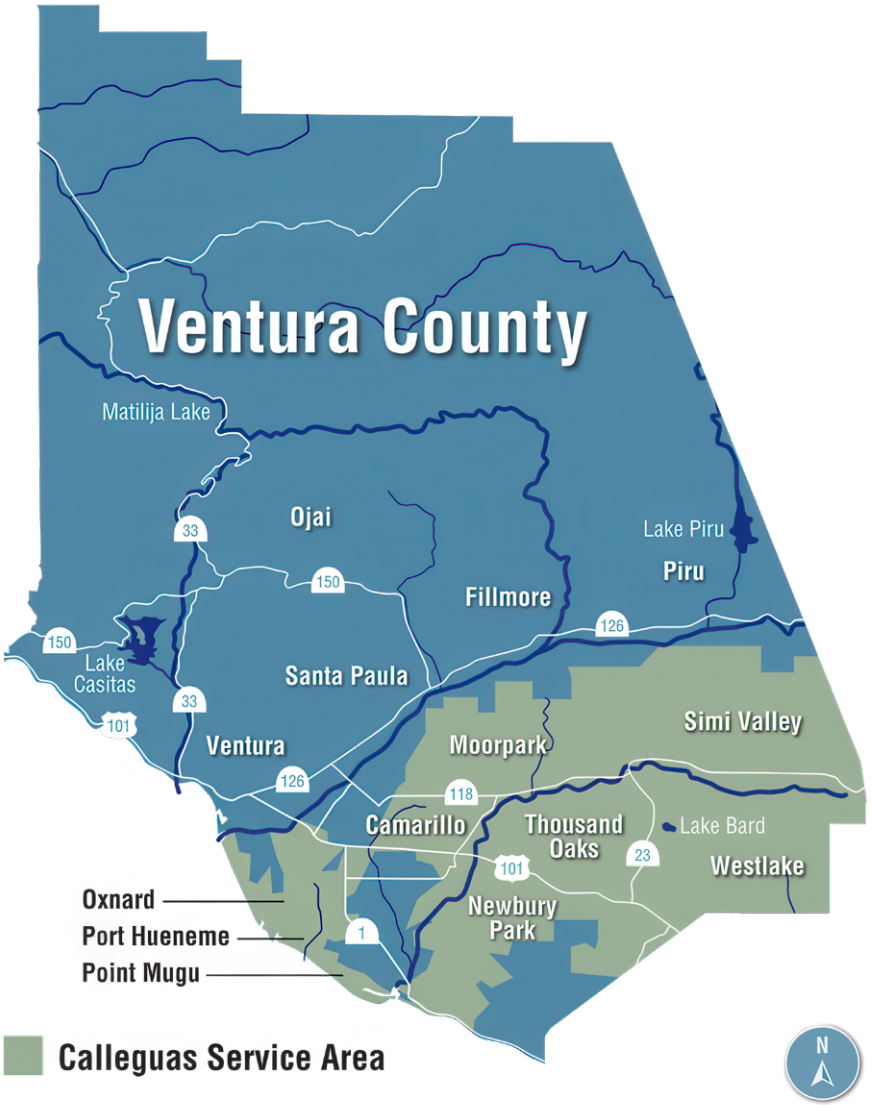
Water Quality Is Our Top Priority

Water quality continues to be a priority for Calleguas Municipal Water District. Our mission since the 1950s has been to provide our service area with a reliable supply of high quality, imported drinking water. A team of highly trained and certified professionals works hard to ensure Calleguas's water supply meets all state and federal water quality standards. This brochure provides information about the sources and quality of the water delivered by Calleguas to its purveyors in 2025. Included are details about where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards. Since Calleguas is a wholesaler water system, these results are reflective of the water served to local purveyors. Purveyors may further blend or treat the water received from Calleguas; information on water served to homes and businesses is available in local retailers' Annual Water Quality Reports.

During the year, multiple tests for over 150 drinking water contaminants were performed on Calleguas's water supply to determine concentrations of mineral, physical, bacteriological, inorganic, organic, and radioactive constituents.

Once again, we are proud to report our system did not violate any water quality standards. For additional information on the quality of water delivered by Calleguas, visit our website at Calleguas.com. You can also contact Amy Mueller at (805) 579-7117 or by email at amueller@calleguas.com.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained from United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) by visiting epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-hotlines or calling the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Comuníquese con Calleguas al (805) 579-7185 para obtener información en español.

Our Source Water

Calleguas is a member agency of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), who provides Calleguas's water supply. Calleguas receives primarily imported water from the State Water Project, which originates in the Feather River watershed in the northern Sierra Nevada. The water quality tables in this report demonstrate this dependence by providing the percentage of each source used last year. Colorado River water serves as a secondary imported water supply source and is transported through Metropolitan Water District's Colorado River Aqueduct.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California has completed a source water assessment of both the State Water Project and Colorado River supply. The State Water Project source is considered to be most vulnerable to urban and stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. The Colorado River source is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban and stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. A copy of this assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan at (800) 354-4420.

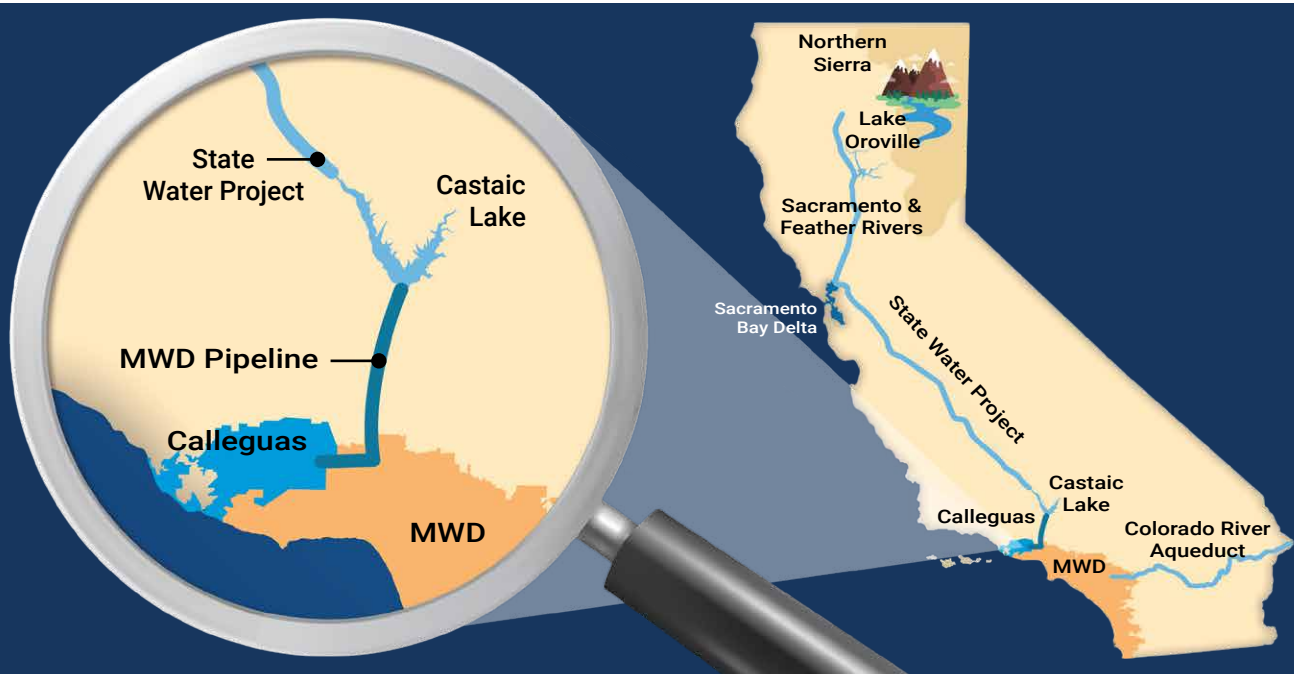
Originating in northern California, State Water Project deliveries are conveyed nearly 500 miles through a network of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pump stations. The State Water Project supply is filtered and disinfected at Metropolitan's Joseph Jensen Filtration Plant in Granada Hills.

Following treatment, water is conveyed by pipeline through the San Fernando Valley to Calleguas's mile-long tunnel in the Santa Susana Mountains. Information on the quality of the treated water can be found on the attached water quality tables.

The water is then distributed by Calleguas and its purveyors to over 615,000 Ventura County residents, representing 75% of the County's population. Imported water is stored in Lake Bard, the District's reservoir near the City of Thousand Oaks, and in the Las Posas Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Project in the Las Posas groundwater basin underlying the City of Moorpark and surrounding area. Water stored in Lake Bard and the ASR Project is used during both planned and emergency supply outages.

Where Calleguas Currently Gets Its Water

- Imported water from the State Water Project
- Metropolitan Water District (MWD) Service Area
- MWD Pipeline
- Calleguas Municipal Water District
  - serves 19 retail water providers
  - supplies water to 75% of Ventura County's population



General Information About 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 before we treat it include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Our Treated Water

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

These standards are achieved through vigilant watershed protection and treatment techniques used at Metropolitan's Jensen and Weymouth Plants, as well as Calleguas's Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant. A good indicator of the effectiveness of a filtration system is the measurement of turbidity, or the cloudiness of water. Lower turbidity values are indicative of proper filtration. Turbidity values are listed on the tables included in this report.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants we detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2025. The DDW requires Calleguas to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of water quality, are more than one year old.

Calleguas's Multi-Barrier Approach to Protect Public Health

Providing safe, high-quality drinking water requires constant vigilance and a commitment to continuous improvement. Since the 1970s, Calleguas has formalized its compliance program to meet rigorous regulatory standards. Calleguas protects public health through a multi-barrier approach to drinking water quality. This approach safeguards water at every stage of its journey—from the source to the customer's tap.

The first layer of protection is source water protection. Calleguas continuously monitors source water quality, studies watersheds, and evaluates potential sources of contamination. We also work with local, state, and federal partners to reduce contamination risks and implement measures that protect drinking water sources.

The second layer is treatment. Calleguas operates a water treatment plant which can treat up to 65 million gallons a day. Through a series of treatment processes—including ozonation, coagulation, flocculation, filtration, and chlorination—potential contaminants are removed or inactivated to ensure the water is safe to drink.

The third layer focuses on maintaining water quality after treatment. Calleguas regularly inspects and maintains its distribution system to prevent water quality deterioration as water travels to communities throughout Ventura County. A disinfectant residual is maintained throughout the system to provide ongoing protection and ensure water remains safe during delivery.

The final layer of protection is routine water quality monitoring. Water samples are collected throughout Calleguas's extensive distribution system and analyzed by water quality professionals to verify the effectiveness of treatment and distribution processes. This ongoing testing helps ensure compliance with drinking water standards and confirms that customers continue to receive safe, high-quality drinking water.

Safe drinking water depends on strong partnerships. Calleguas collaborates with local water providers, regulators, and the community to protect water quality at every stage of the water supply journey. Through monitoring, planning, and public engagement, these partnerships help strengthen the region's water system and prepare for future challenges.

Calleguas's Multi-Barrier Approach

Source Water Protection

Source water protection is the first layer of Calleguas's multi-barrier approach to providing safe drinking water. This includes monitoring source water quality, understanding our watersheds, identifying potential sources of contamination, and taking proactive steps to protect our sources of water.

Water Treatment

The next step in the multi-barrier approach is water treatment. Through processes such as coagulation, flocculation, filtration, and disinfection, potential contaminants are removed or inactivated.

Distribution System Surveillance

The distribution system is the third step in our multi-barrier approach. Once water has been treated, we continue to protect its quality by regularly monitoring and maintaining our pipelines, reservoirs, and other infrastructure. We also maintain a disinfectant residual and an active cross-connection prevention program to help ensure water remains safe and reliable all the way to your tap.

Water Testing

The last layer of protection is ongoing water testing. By routinely testing treated water, we confirm our treatment processes and distribution system are performing as intended and the water delivered remains high quality.

Summary of Water Quality Results 2025

94% of supply — **Imported Surface Water Treated at Metropolitan's Jensen Plant**

5% of supply — **Calleguas's Lake Bard Water Filtration Treatment Plant**

1% of supply — **Las Posas Aquifer Storage and Recovery Program**

Parameter & Standards			Imported Surface Water / Jensen Plant		Lake Bard Water Filtration Treatment Plant		Las Posas ASR Program		Major Sources
Parameter	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS — Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
CLARITY (a)									
Turbidity (NTU) (TT)	Highest Single Value		0.06		0.16		n/a		Soil runoff
	% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		100%		100%		n/a		
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria (HPC) (CFU/mL)	TT	n/a	System-wide: Average = ND, Range = ND-7						Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS									
Bromate (ppb) (b)	10	0.1	4.1	1.4 - 6.7	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	By-product of drinking water ozonation
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (c)	60	n/a	Highest LRAA = 11.8, Range=6.0 - 24.0						By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	[4]	[4]	Highest Running Annual Average = 2.4 Range=1.7 - 2.8						Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (c)	80	n/a	Highest LRAA = 23.5, Range = 10.0 - 42.0						By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum (ppb)	1,000	600	60	ND - 79	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits, residual from water treatment process
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND	ND	2	2	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards
Fluoride - Distribution System (ppm) (d)	2.0	1	Highest Running Annual Average = 0.7, Range = 0.2 - 1.1						Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	ND	ND	9	8 - 9	8	6 - 9	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries
RADIOLOGICALS									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.0	ND - 3.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	ND	ND	7.6	5.7 - 9.1	5.0	4.4 - 5.7	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2.0	2.0 - 3.0	1.3	1.2 - 1.5	1.3	1.1 - 1.5	Erosion of natural deposits

ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS, AND NOTES

CFU/mL = Colony Forming Units per milliliter | LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average | n/a = not applicable | ND = None Detected | NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units | ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) | ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) | pCi/L = PicoCuries per liter.

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. | 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. | 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 pathogens. | 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. | 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 Standard = MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. | Treatment Technique (TT) = A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(a) The turbidity level of filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. | (b) Compliance for treatment plants that use ozone is based on a running annual average of monthly samples. | (c) Compliance is based on the LRAA of data collected at distribution system-wide monitoring locations. The range of all samples collected is included. | (d) The Metropolitan Water District treats their water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm, as required by State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

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1% of supply — **Las Posas Aquifer Storage and Recovery Program**

Parameter & Standards			Imported Surface Water / Jensen Plant		Lake Bard Water Filtration Treatment Plant		Las Posas ASR Program		Major Sources
Parameter	Secondary MCL	Notification Level	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS — Aesthetic Standards									
Aluminum (ppb) (a)	200		60	ND - 79	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits, residual from water treatment process
Chloride (ppm)	500		49	46 - 52	99	96 - 100	60	52 - 67	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	15		1	1	ND	ND	3	ND - 5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1,600		504	503 - 504	752	729 - 765	563	546 - 579	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500		71	64 - 78	103	102 - 104	102	94 - 110	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000		297	293 - 301	437	400 - 470	325	290 - 360	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS — Unregulated									
Alkalinity (ppm)	NS	NS	98	96 - 100	123	120 - 130	95	90 - 100	
Boron (ppm)	NS	1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	
Calcium (ppm)	NS	NS	32	31 - 34	38	37 - 38	36	35 - 36	
Corrosivity (AI) (b)	NS	NS	12.2	12.2 - 12.3	12.3	12.3	12.0	11.9 - 12.0	
Hardness (Total Hardness) (ppm)	NS	NS	140	137 - 142	164	161 - 169	146	145 - 147	
Magnesium (ppm)	NS	NS	14	13 - 14	17	16 - 18	14	14	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ppt)	NS	10	2.1	2.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	
pH (pH Units)	NS	NS	8.3	8.3 - 8.4	8.2	8.2 - 8.3	8.0	8.0	
Potassium (ppm)	NS	NS	2.8	2.8 - 2.9	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	
Sodium (ppm)	NS	NS	48	46 - 50	86	85 - 86	49	43 - 55	
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NS	NS	2.3	1.9 - 2.4	2.5	2.3 - 2.8	1.9	1.8 - 1.9	

ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS, AND NOTES

AI = Aggressive Index | ND = None Detected | NS = No Standard | 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) | µS/cm = microSiemen per centimeter.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level. Secondary MCLs protect odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. | Notification Level = level at which notification of the public water system's governing body is required.

(a) Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards. | (b) AI measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. Water with AI <10.0 is highly aggressive and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. AI ≥12.0 indicates non-aggressive water. AI between 10.0 and 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water.

Information for Customers with Special Water Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 USEPA Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

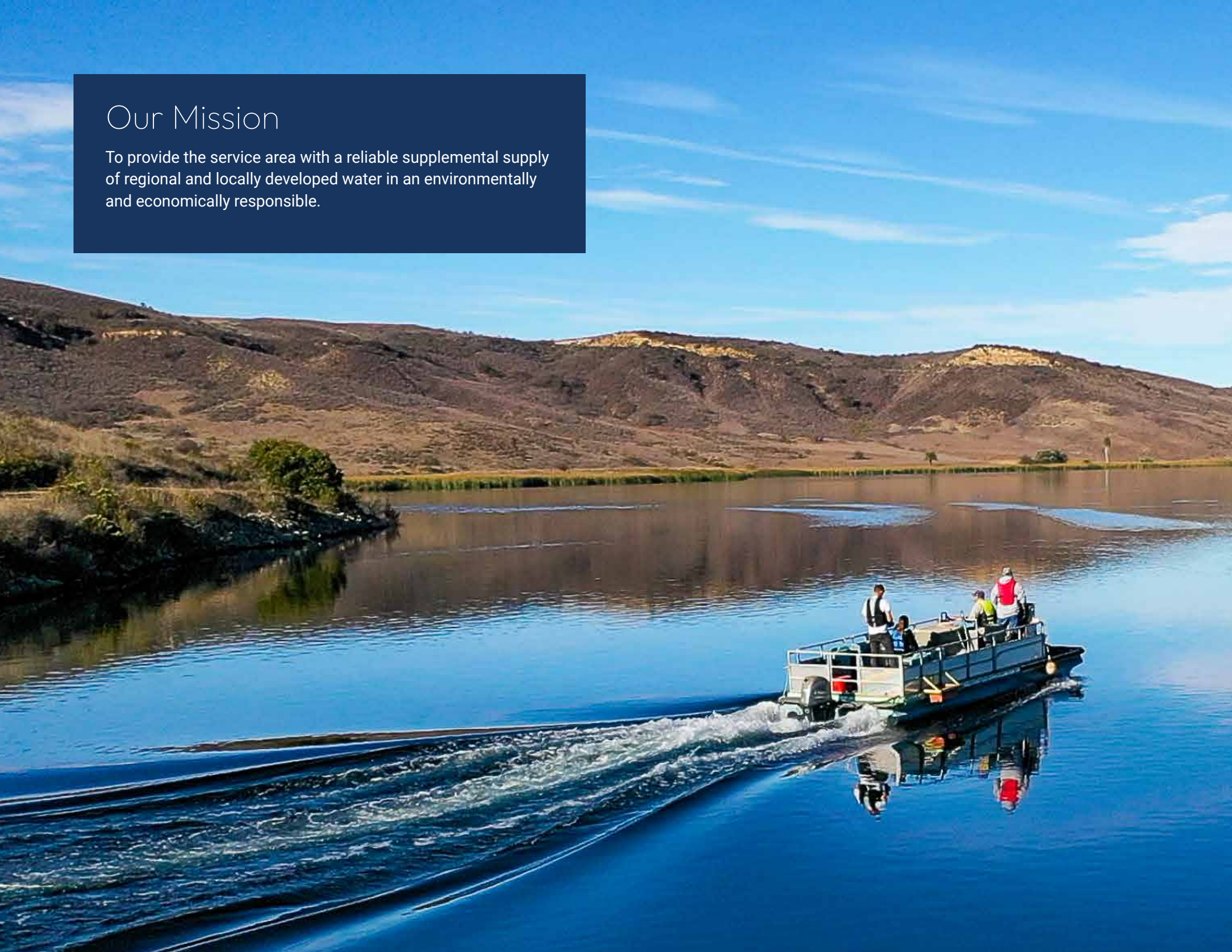
Constituents Tested for and Not Detected

In addition to the information provided in the Summary of Water Quality Results, Calleguas also monitored for, but did not detect, many other contaminants during 2025. Some of those contaminants were:

- ✓ Cyanide
- ✓ Foaming Agents
- ✓ Herbicides
- ✓ Lead
- ✓ Mercury
- ✓ MTBE
- ✓ Nitrite
- ✓ Perchlorate
- ✓ Pesticides
- ✓ Radium 226
- ✓ Radium 228
- ✓ Silver
- ✓ Antimony
- ✓ Asbestos
- ✓ Beryllium
- ✓ Cadmium
- ✓ Chromium 6
- ✓ Copper
- ✓ Strontium-90
- ✓ Thallium
- ✓ Total Chromium
- ✓ Tritium
- ✓ Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)

Our Mission

To provide the service area with a reliable supplemental supply of regional and locally developed water in an environmentally and economically responsible.



Drinking Water Fluoridation

In 2007, Calleguas's wholesale water provider, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers in systematically adding fluoride to drinking water at each of their five water treatment plants in order to help prevent tooth decay.

In line with recommendations from the State Division of Drinking Water, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Metropolitan adjusted the natural fluoride level in the water, which ranges from 0.1 to 0.4 parts per million, to the optimal range for dental health of 0.7 parts per million. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California state regulations at a maximum dosage of 2 parts per million.

For more information about the benefits of drinking water fluoridation, please visit the following websites: The American Dental Association at ada.org/resources/community-initiatives/fluoride-in-water and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at cdc.gov/fluoridation.

Information on Lead in Household Plumbing

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. Your local utility 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. For information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and ways to reduce exposure, contact the USEPA Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or visit the website (epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Water Use Efficiency

Calleguas makes water use efficiency a priority and has long offered rebate programs for water use efficiency devices. Over the years, water saving technologies have advanced in both quality and effectiveness and these advancements have increased the number of rebate offerings.

Resource Links for Water Use Efficiency

- Calleguas's Water Use Efficiency Program
- Ventura County Water Wise Gardening
- Regional Water Use Efficiency Program
- Rebates (SoCal WaterSmart)
- Education
- Gardening Classes
- California Native Plant Society

More Information on Water Quality

Calleguas Municipal Water District
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360
(805) 526-9323
www.calleguas.com

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

Public Affairs
P.O. Box 54153
Los Angeles, CA 90054
(800) CALL MWD
www.mwdh2o.com

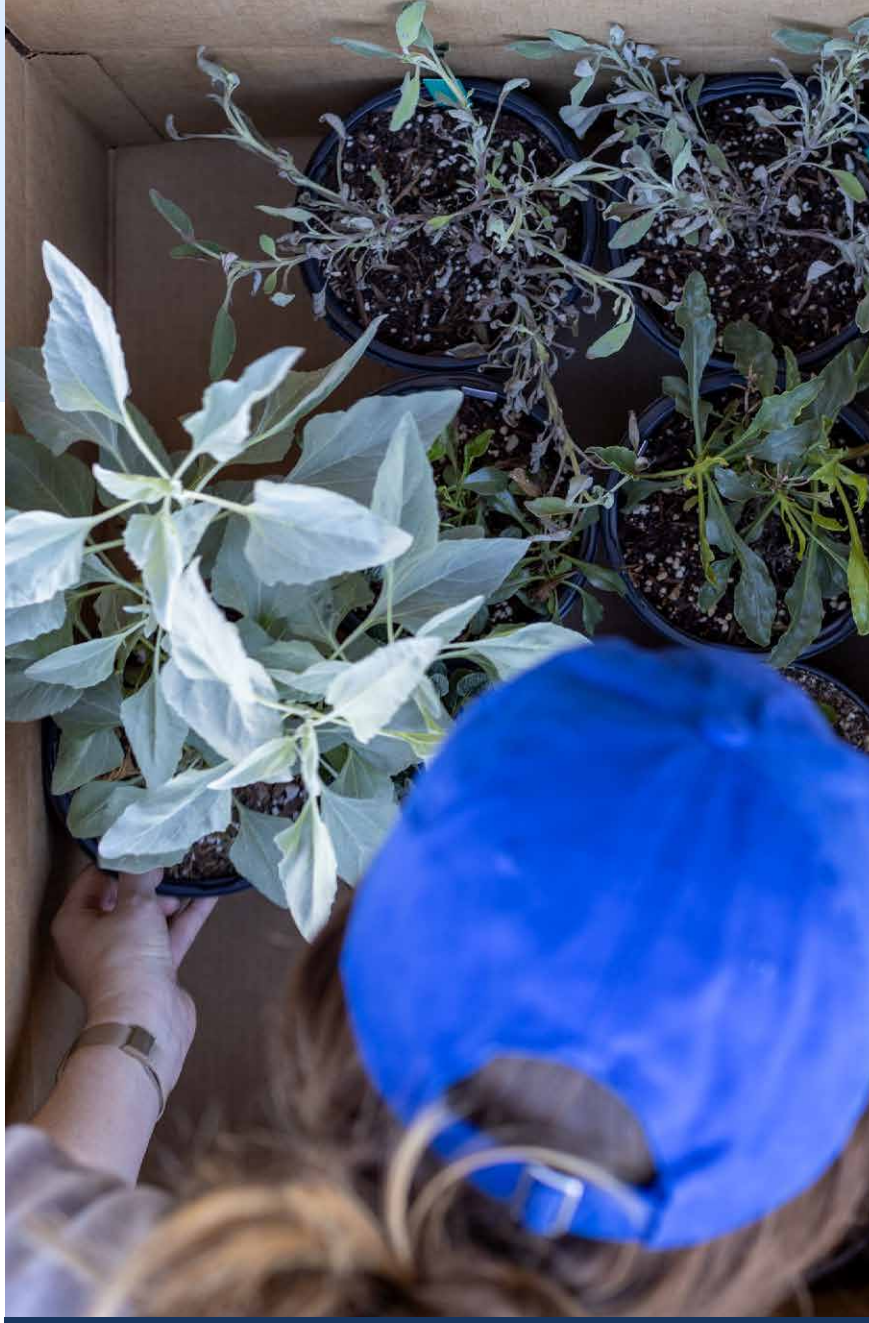
State Water Resources Control Board

Division of Drinking Water
601 North 7th Street
Sacramento, CA 94234
waterboards.ca.gov

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (WH-550)

Office of Ground Water & Drinking Water
401 M. Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791
www.epa.gov



The Calleguas Municipal Water District Board of Directors meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month at 4:00 pm. The public is welcome to attend.
See www.calleguas.com/about-us/agendas-minutes for upcoming meeting agendas and details on participation.

CALLEGUAS
MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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