

**Good Agricultural
Practices (G.A.P.) 2026**



**BladePath Aviation Inc,
Partnered with Edgefield Aviation, LLC
1013 Harbor Blvd, Ste 121
Oxnard, Ca 93035**

Table of Contents

- 1. Guarantee of Professional Standards**
- 2. Procedures**
- 3. Employee Qualifications and Training**
- 4. Pesticide Storage**
- 5. Mixing**
- 6. Pesticide Container Disposal**
- 7. Rinsate Disposal**
- 8. License And Insurance**
- 9. Application Procedures**
- 10. Organic Application Preparations**
- 11. Equipment Maintenance**
- 12. Equipment Calibration**

Appendices:

App. 1-Contact Info

App. 2-Business License

App. 3- Pilot License

App. 4-Water Quality-City of Oxnard

App. 5-Water Quality-Fruit Growers Lab

1. Guarantee of Professional Standards

This letter certifies that Blade Path conducts all of our aerial applications through partnership with Edgefield Aviation, LLC to the highest professional standards. This includes all relevant legal standards, CCOF Standards, CAAA guidelines and FAA Regulations. We are closely monitored by the State DPR and County Agriculture Departments for regulatory compliance. Our helicopters and spray systems, including calibration, are maintained to comply with FAR P.135 and P. 137 standards. This is a far higher level of quality than is required. Our pilots Josh Jones has logged over 10,000 plus hours of aerial spraying experience. We are all Commercial Journeyman pilots. BladePath Aviation and Edgefield Aviation have a regular recurrent training program for pilot skills. Our mixer/loaders are commercial drivers. They have regular pesticide safety meetings and regular respirator training and testing. We maintain their training records at our Oxnard facility. Our modern fleet of mix trucks each carry @3 000 gallons of fresh water, 200 gallons of jet fuel and emergency equipment for the safety of our employees.

Our primary water source is a metered hydrant from the City of Oxnard and various field locations. On certain jobs we will utilize well water that the individual grower might provide for us. We make every effort to ensure that the well water is free of dangerous contaminants.

Enclosed in this packet you'll find our cover letter, Pesticide Use, Pesticide Safety (including Worker Protection Standards), Licenses and Insurance, Equipment Maintenance, Empty Containers, Water Quality Assurance, contacts and Attachments and calibration methods.

2. PROCEDURES

The procedures in this Guarantee of Professional Standards are meant to supplement local, state and national laws and industries best practices. The procedures noted in this Guarantee of Professional Standards either meet or surpass the relevant local and national legislation and industries best practices.

Crop protection applications are prompted by the creation of an application recommendation from a qualified pest control advisor and/or grower and all applications follow the pesticide label instructions.

All pesticide applications are made in compliance with Federal, State and local laws and regulations. We strives to ensure environmental, consumer and worker safety. All compliance with pesticide laws, including but not limited to:

- Restricted materials permit and operator ID is on file prior to any application.
- Notice of Intent to apply any restricted use materials submitted as required. ● Pesticide Use Reports submitted to the County Ag departments upon completion of application.
- Grower completion notification when applicable.
- All pesticide applications require a pesticide recommendation prior to the application.
- Our pilots consider many factors prior to doing an application. Drift considerations due to wind speed, sensitive downwind targets, urgency of application and type of commodity.
- Consideration of environmental responsibility.
- Records are kept in our main office for all applications, including the actual GPS history of the aircraft tracks.

3. Employee Qualifications and Training

All pesticide applications are made by licensed, qualified and trained Apprentice/Journeyman pilots. The AG Operations Manager and/or the Office Manager is responsible for creating use reports and obtaining grower permits and pesticide recommendations.

These pilot registration details are kept on file by the Human Resources Department. This includes copies of their licenses/permits and copies of their ongoing training records that are required to maintain their licenses. The scope (types of crops) of the licenses/permits and their expiration dates are noted.

Other functions requiring legally qualified and trained employees involved with pesticides:

- Employees with access to pesticide storage areas
- Employees involved in the mixing and preparation of pesticides
- Employees involved in the application of pesticides
- Employees involved in the cleaning and disposal of rinsate, equipment and empty pesticide containers.

Copies of pesticide applicator/handler licenses/permits are retained on file by the Human Resources Department including scope and expiration dates

Copies of applicator/handler training records are retained on file by the Human Resources Department. These records detail exactly what training the applicator/handler

has received. Training and qualifications meet legal standards and best practices. The training includes occupational safety (including personal protective equipment), how to read and understand pesticide labels, pesticide storage, pesticide mixing, equipment maintenance and calibration, general pesticide application, label specific pesticide application, handling and disposal of empty containers, handling and disposal of rinsate and equipment wash water, what to do in the case of accidents and emergencies and laws that apply to safe use and handling of pesticides. In addition, pilots are trained in all aerial application methods, techniques and are licensed by the state of California to apply pesticides by air.

Employee Medical Requirements Pertaining to Pesticides

Copies of applicator medical reports are retained by the Human Resources Department where legally required. This includes respirator fit tests and anti-cholinesterase blood tests.

4. Pesticide Storage

- Pesticide storage areas are designed and located to meet all local, state and national legal requirements.
- Crop protection storage areas are located away from water sources, at least 100 ft. buffer.
- Pesticide storage areas have the following design features:
 1. Visible warning signs on the exterior of the storage
 2. Locked access doors
 3. Impervious sealed floor
 4. Shelving made of impervious materials. Cabinets if used are made of double walled, sheet metal
 5. Ability to retain spill liquids, e.g.-. booming, use of HAZMAT pallets
 6. Spill kits (including absorbent material, shovel, bags)
Ventilation system
 7. Artificial lighting (in order to read labels)
 8. Accident procedures and emergency contact signage
 9. First aid kit, eyewash and emergency decontamination on trucks
 10. All employees will keep their cell phones on their person in case the need to make an emergency call.

See http://www.mass.gov/agr/pesticides/waste/docs/mixload_medlarge.pdf for further details.

- Pesticide storage areas are only accessible to key holders. All key holders are trained in safe handling of chemicals and will have cell phones.
- Pesticide storage areas are dedicated for the purpose of storing pesticides, adjuvants and foliar nutrient chemicals. The storage is organized by crop type/ chemical type / chemical toxicity. Liquids are not stored above powders in the store.

Our employees are professionally trained in all areas of pesticide handling and mixing. Training records are maintained at our main office. In addition to this we have available the following materials:

- Material Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- Current pesticide labels
- All required personal protective equipment-up to date and well maintained
- Safety Series and all other training material-in English and Spanish.

5. Mixing

Pesticide mixing is performed by trained staff. Training includes proper method of measuring and mixing chemicals, recording work and safe use of chemicals. Mixing instructions as per pesticide label are followed.

- Mixing stations are located on nurse trucks and nurse trailers.
- Mixing vehicles are parked away from water sources, at least a 100 ft. buffer zone
- Accident procedures and emergency contact signage
- Nearby first aid kit / eye wash is located on the nurse trucks
- Lighting provided where mixing occurs at night
- Backflow preventers and/or air gap measures are in place on nurse trucks and trailers.
- At least one member of the mixing team has a cell phone/radio.
- Pesticide measuring equipment is maintained in a safe location on the nurse truck and replaced when markings become illegible, cracked or contaminated.
- Measuring equipment is identified as being dedicated for use with pesticides (scales, measuring jugs etc.).
 - Wherever possible the risk of spills and/or incorrect dosing is reduced by using pre- weight packages/doses of materials and/or using a closed mixing system.
- Mixing practices:
 - Fill Spray Tank to half full with clean water
 - Check pH of water if necessary and buffer water if needed
 - Start Agitation
 - Bags are opened with a dedicated knife (not torn open)

- Open Containers properly and safely. All containers including service containers shall have the required labels as to its contents
- After measuring or materials carefully pour them in the spray tank
- Add Materials per the manufacturer's recommendation for best results. Tank mixing partners should be added to the tank usually in the following order:
 - Products packaged in water soluble packets
 - Wettable Powders
 - Wettable granules (dry Flowables)
 - Liquid Formulations
 - Oils are the last ingredients.
- Hose is not submerged in the water supply
- Containers are always closed/sealed when not in use
- Liquid containers and measuring equipment are triple rinsed and rinsate placed in the tank
- All label PPE is followed
- Gloves are washed before removal

The water quality used for dilution of application materials meets or exceeds the pre harvest water microbiological criteria. Due consideration is given as to whether the dilute pesticide will be in direct contact with the edible portion of the crop and the timing of the application in relation to crop maturity and expected harvest date.

The water used for dilution of applied pesticides to a crop that is being grown under the GAP program will be taken from the ranch or grower for which the application is to be performed on. At times, water is borrowed from one ranch to spray a neighboring ranch but in the case of GAP clients, only their water will be used on their crop. If the grower does not have access to water for our trucks, then the grower will be responsible for testing the water to be used on their ranch. Due to the difficulty of obtaining water quality reports for every water source we use; we instead rely on the growers to perform their own water quality testing and reporting. If any grower would like water quality reports on the water, we use on their ranch.

Water Quality Assurance

- Our primary water source is a meter from the City of Oxnard. Water samples are updated biannually for the city testing, additionally we test through Fruit Growers lab which is conducted twice a year. It is potable water, and a water quality assurance brochure is in the attachments. (See Attached Current Water Test Results)

6. Empty Pesticide Container Disposal

- Empty pesticide containers are cleaned and disposed of as per label requirements where stated.
- Where the label does not state how to clean a liquid formulation container, then the following steps occur (triple rinsing):
 - Continuously rinse until no pesticide residues are visible in the container
 - The procedure is repeated at least 2 more times. Rinsing occurs more times if visual chemical residue can still be seen in the container.
 - Where the label does not state how to clean a dry formulation container, then the following steps occur:
 - Container is inverted and the contents are emptied into the spray tank to remove as much of the residue as possible (but avoiding dust building)
 - In the case of bags, the seams are straightened out and inverted again. The bag is then gently shaken a few times.
 - Depending on the type of hazardous material the pesticide label instructions and the local legal requirements, one of the following routes of disposal occurs:
 - Empty containers and outer packaging are sent to a licensed hazardous material waste dump using a contracted hazardous waste haulage company.
 - Empty containers that are re-used by the pesticide industry are returned to the chemical suppliers on the trucks they supply.
 - Some containers (or parts of containers) are recycled by companies that specialize in this type of material recycling.
 - The following procedure should be used for dry containers or packages:
 - Open and empty the bag so that no pesticide material remains in the bag that can be poured, drained, or otherwise feasibly removed.
 - Empty the pesticide bag completely and hold the bag upside down for five seconds after continuous flow ceases.
 - Straighten out seams so the bag is in its original “flat” position.
 - Again, hold the bag upside down for five seconds after continuous particle flow ceases- shake the bag twice and hold for five seconds or until continuous flow ceases.

The Pesticide mixer/loaders oversee pesticide container and packaging disposal. When needed, they communicate with the local authorities e.g. Agricultural Commissioner's Office to

confirm disposal methods. In most cases, Empty containers are triple rinsed into the truck mix tank and then applied to the prescribed field. The containers are rendered unusable and become recyclable plastic. They are taken to the City of Oxnard City Recycling Center.

7. Rinsate Disposal

Post application washing out of the tank/equipment creates a rinsate solution. Disposal of this rinsate follows label instructions where these are available. Otherwise, following local, state and national legislation the material is diluted and sprayed onto the crop where treatment has occurred (as long as it is known that a maximum residue level is not exceeded).

8. Licenses and Insurance

- All applications are made with written grower recommendations or written Pest Control Advisor recommendations.
- BladePath Aviation and Edgefield Aviations, is licensed in the State of California as a pest control business and is also licensed in several Southern California counties.
- All required insurance is current and copies are on file at our main office.

9. Pesticide Application Procedures

- Pesticide application is performed by trained staff. Training includes how to apply, recording work and safe use of chemicals. See section 2.0 of this SOP
- When applying pesticides, the following issues are considered (in order to ensure maximum residue levels are observed):
 - Potential for pesticide drift
 - Weather conditions are monitored; wind speed, potential for temperature inversion and active ingredient evaporation before hitting the target.
 - Controls include the use of adjuvants, droplet size, only spraying when condition permits and following label instructions.
 - Spray application pattern
 - Each helicopter uses Trimble GPS differential guidance systems to ensure even rates of application by giving the pilot a heads-up guidance system and recording

acres sprayed and acres remaining. The GPS has vastly improved the accuracy of aerial application.

- Unsprayed buffer strips are created where the treatment area adjoins sensitive areas. The applicator also accounts for and plan around obstacles in the treatment area i.e. trees, wind machines, beehives, and utility wires.
- Droplet size & deposition
 - Nozzle type, equipment types and settings (e.g. pressure, nozzle size), application speed among other label details are considered in order to obtain the required droplet size and deposition.
- Application records are maintained (product use reports) which show the following information:
 - Grower Name
 - Crop name and/or Variety
 - Application location / Site ID #
 - Application start date and time
 - Application finish date and time
 - Pesticide trade name
 - Active Ingredient
 - Registration number e.g. EPA Number
 - Application method
 - Application rate
 - Applicator name(s)
 - Re-entry interval
 - Pre-harvest interval
 - Justification for use/target pest
- Authorizing person (Pest Control Advisor)
- Recommendation / authorization number (where used)
- Application records also note any adjuvants used.

10. Organic clean Application Prep

Before doing an organic application, we go through the following clean out procedures. The mixing tank on the truck (or trucks) is triple rinsed and visually inspected for clean water. If necessary, Nutra-sol will be used also.

- The aircraft is treated in the same manner. Triple rinsed and visually inspected immediately prior to the organic application.

11. Equipment Maintenance

- Helicopter maintenance is done primarily within our own facility, with some component maintenance contracted out. All of our mechanics have A&P or IA licenses and all of our aircraft are maintained to FAR P.137 and FAR P.135 standards.
- Our helicopter spray systems are Simplex Tanks combined with CP Nozzles and electric pumps. These are the state-of-the-art design for drift control. They are calibrated on a regular basis. The spray systems are triple rinsed as necessary in accordance with C.C.O.F. guidelines.
- Our helicopters are equipped with Tabula Air Visions submeter accuracy GPSs and Onboard Systems Crophawk flow monitors.
- Vehicle maintenance: Trucks are maintained according to D.O.T. regulations. This is done either through factory warranty programs or our in-house mechanics.
- The trucks are cleaned on a regular basis. They are triple rinsed at the end of each spray day and sooner if required.
 - Planned maintenance for crop protection application equipment includes checking the following;
 - Nozzle wear
 - Gasket and seal wear
 - Pump pressures
 - Pipe and tank integrity
 - Vehicle Condition
- Pesticide application equipment sometimes needs upgrading or is in need of non urgent regular repair work. In these cases, a work order is created as per the Work Order/Maintenance SOP, and using a work order form, Completion of a work order is recorded, and maintained in records with our maintenance department.

12. Pesticide Application Equipment Calibration Procedures and Records

- Equipment used to apply pesticides are calibrated as per schedule below
- Calibration procedures vary between different pieces of equipment. Calibration procedures follow the equipment manufacturer's instructions, the chemical label requirements, relevant local, state and national legislation and best practice guidelines.
- The following lists the pesticide application equipment that is calibrated and the procedure used:

<u>Equipment Type</u>	<u>Manufacturer & Model</u>	<u>Calibration Procedure</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Helicopter	Bell / CP-03 Nozzles	CP Nozzle Online Guide	Each use

Calibration of the helicopter's spray equipment is performed as follows:

1. The proposed Gallons Per Acre (GPA) is read from the pesticide recommendation form provided by a PCA or Grower for the job being performed. The rate is not to fall short of or exceed pesticide label requirements
2. The pilot determines an appropriate airspeed to fly the application at to maintain a level of safety, efficiency and uniform spray coverage rate.
3. The airspeed is multiplied by the determined swath distance produced by the particular aircraft.
4. We measure the flow rate of an individual nozzle, multiply that quantity by 36 (the number of nozzles on our booms) and that gives us our gallons per minute flow rate for the system. It usually comes out to around 60 gallons per minute. If we are doing an application at 20 gallons per acre, we know that we need to do one acre of land in 1/3 of a minute. We check this on a regular basis. This is done on every 100 hour inspection that is performed on the aircraft.
5. Once we know what the GPM will be we can figure out how much time will be spent spraying out each load depending on the gallons we fill the helicopter with. We typically haul between 75 to 100 gallons per load in the helicopter. If

we decide to haul 75 gallons per load we would divide 75 gallons by 53 GPM to determine the total minutes of spray time required to empty the tank at the proposed GPA rate requested. We can adjust spray pressure and nozzle size to fine tune this time.

Example: 75 gallons / 60 GPM = 1.25 minutes

6. At this point we've determined that it will take 1:25 seconds of actual "spray" time where material is being dispensed through the boom to spray out each load. We have a digital clock that is wired to our boom valve (spray) switch which only counts time when the switch is in the on or spray position. If the pilot has calibrated correctly, then the aircraft should stop spraying after 1:25 of "spray" time. If we run out too soon or it is taking too long to put out the material, we can either adjust our speed or the actual pressure being produced by the spray pump to make sure we are running out at 1:25.
7. We utilize CP-03 poly nozzles on each of our three aircraft. These nozzles can be adjusted by simply turning the selector to the desired orifice to meet the GPA's required for each given job. For large volume spray, we select a larger hole and for low volume jobs, we select smaller holes. The orifice size combined with desired pump pressure will determine the output of each nozzle on the helicopter.
8. We utilize the CP-03 nozzles flow rate chart or the Excel math tool to determine which orifice sizes will work best for our application to provide uniform coverage but limit drift. We basically plug in the speed, swath, GPA and number of nozzles on the boom and the CP-03 nozzle Excel tool will give a range of nozzle settings and required pressure to achieve the desired GPA. We can fine tune the application calibration based on clock time.
9. If the pump can be run at operating speed with the aircraft stationary, nozzle discharge can be checked with a measuring container and stopwatch. Boom pressure must remain constant. If the stationary test cannot be done, the aircraft should be parked and the tank(s) filled with water to a suitable mark. The aircraft can then be flown and the spray system runs for a time period (30, 60, 90 or 120 seconds). The aircraft should then be brought back to the same point used previously and the amount of water determined by reading the tank scale(s) or refilling to the first mark using measuring devices.
10. The last piece to the puzzle of calibration is ensuring that the reported acres to be sprayed are correct. We utilize Google Earth to map proposed blocks to be sprayed and also utilize TracMap GPS in the aircraft to monitor the spray job and acres sprayed with each load. This ensures that we never run short of material or finish the job with material remaining. When properly calibrated, we will run out of material as we finish the last pass.
11. Each pilot is trained in this calibration procedure and with over 10 years in the aerial application business, we have fine-tuned our calibration techniques down to

an exact science. Maintaining our equipment in proper working order also ensures correct application practices

- All Journeyman pilot employees are trained to perform calibrations correctly and training logs are kept in the main office.
- Equipment that is for some reason not calibrating properly e.g. a worn nozzle is inspected by the maintenance team in order to assess what the issue might be and require corrective actions.
- Calibration inspection and maintenance (ref to Point 11)

AIRCRAFT CALIBRATION AND SERVICE RECORD

AIRCRAFT N

TANK 100 GALLON TANKS SPRAY SYSTEM ISOLAIR NOZZLES 36

NOZZLES PUMP ISOLAIR

<u>DATE</u>	<u>CALIBRATION NOZZLES/SERVICE</u>	<u>COMPLETED BY</u>
5/2026	CLEAN NOZZLES & CALIBRATE	JOSH
5/2026	INSPECT & CALIBRATE	JOSH
5/2026	CLEAN NOZZLES & CALIBRATE	JOSH
5/2026	INSPECT & CALIBRATE	JOSH
5/2026	CLEAN NOZZLES & CALIBRATE	JOSH
5/2026	INSPECT & CALIBRATE	JOSH
5/2026	CLEAN NOZZLES & CALIBRATE	JOSH

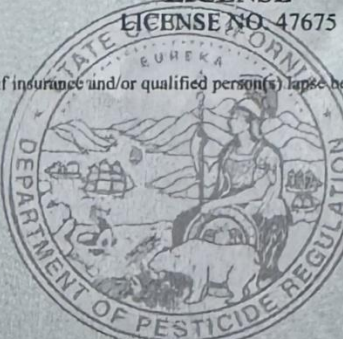
5/2025	INSPECT & CALIBRATE	JOSH
5/2026	<u>In maintenace</u>	

App. 1 Contact Information

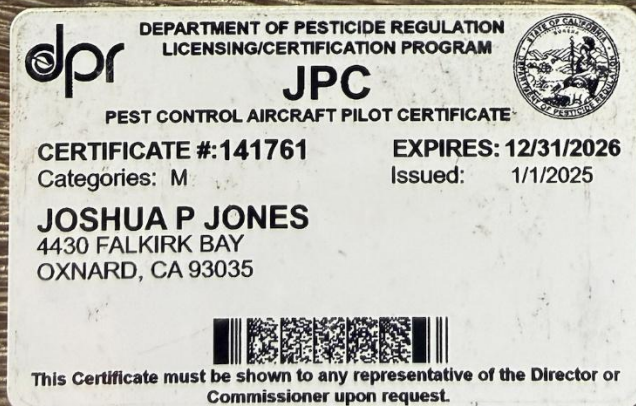
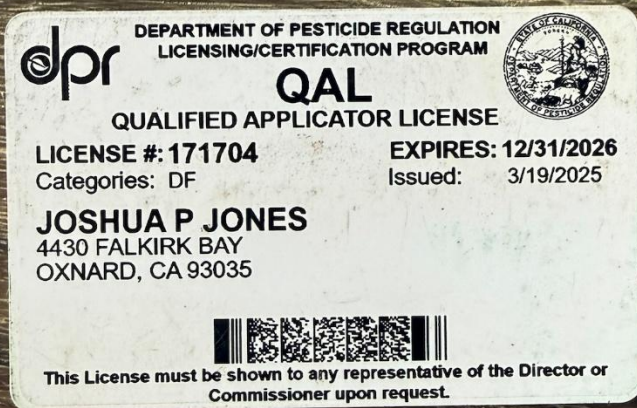
- BladePath Aviation, Inc and Edgefield Aviation, LLC
1013 harbor Blvd, Ste 121, Oxnard, CA
93035 (805)758-0297
- Josh Jones (805)758-0297

App. 2-Business Licenses

	CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION 1001 I STREET SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814
ISSUED: May 15, 2025 EXPIRES: December 31, 2026	Pest Control Business - Main LICENSE LICENSE NO. 47179
Invalid if insurance and/or qualified person(s) lapse before expiration date.	
Mailing Address: BLADEPATH AVIATION 1013 HARBOR BLVD STE 121 OXNARD, CA 93035	Business Location BLADEPATH AVIATION 1013 HARBOR BLVD STE 121 OXNARD, CA 93035
	
POST THIS LICENSE PROMINENTLY IN PUBLIC VIEW THIS LICENSE IS NOT TRANSFERABLE - ANY CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP REQUIRES A NEW LICENSE	

	CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION 1001 I STREET SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814
ISSUED: May 14, 2026 EXPIRES: December 31, 2026	Pest Control Business - Main LICENSE LICENSE NO. 47675
Invalid if insurance and/or qualified person(s) lapse before expiration date.	
Mailing Address: EDGEFIELD AVIATION LLC PO BOX 429 SANDY, OR 97055	Business Location EDGEFIELD AVIATION LLC 27400 SE NELSON RD SANDY, OR 97055
	
POST THIS LICENSE PROMINENTLY IN PUBLIC VIEW THIS LICENSE IS NOT TRANSFERABLE - ANY CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP REQUIRES A NEW LICENSE	

App. 3-Pilot Licenses



App. 4- Water Quality-Fruit Growers Lab

Local Water is tested by Fruit Growers twice a year see most current results below. These water samples are taken direction for our water source located for filling nurse trucks.

ENVIRONMENTAL FGL AGRICULTURAL
Analytical Chemists

June 26, 2026

Blade Path Aviation Inc
1013 Harbor Blvd Suite 121
Oxnard, CA 93035

Coliform Bacteria Analysis

Lab No. : SP 2612214 1
Customer No. : 2029016

System Number : N/A
Project Name : GAP

Analytical Results

ID	Sample Description	Total	Fecal	E. Coli	Units	Method	Prep	Footnote
1	620 Pacific Ave - Water Sample	2	---	<1	MPN/100ml	SM 9223B	QTray 2000 18	
N/R Not Required		MPN Most Probable Number		A/P Absence/Presence				

Result Interpretation

The sample(s) listed above are Ag Water

Sample Handling Information

ID	Sample Number	System Number	Sample Type/Reason	Sampler	Employed By	Sampled
1	SP 2612214-001	N/A	Source-Other	Josh Jones	Blade Path Aviation	2026-06-18 11:45

Field Analysis/QA Information

ID	Sample Description	Cl Total/Free	Temp	Analysis Started	Analysis Completed	Contact	Contacted
1	620 Pacific Ave - Water Sample	mg/l ---/---	---	2026-06-18 16:01 abl	2026-06-19 12:30 abl	N/R	

Analyses were performed at the FGL Santa Paula Laboratory using Standard Methods 20th edition. If you have any questions regarding your results, please call. The FGL Santa Paula Laboratory is certified by California ELAP #1573 and accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 by PJLA certificate #75605, Testing.

Prepared By: SMH

Reviewed and
Approved By

Raquel R. Harvey



Digitally signed by Raquel R. Harvey
Title: Tech Director Microbiology
Date: 2026-06-26

Page 1 of 1

Corporate Offices & Laboratory
853 Corporation Street
Santa Paula, CA 93060
TEL: (805)392-2000
CA ELAP Certification No. 1573

Office & Laboratory
2500 Stagecoach Road
Stockton, CA 95215
TEL: (209)942-0182
CA ELAP Certification No. 1563

Office & Laboratory
563 E. Lindo Avenue
Chico, CA 95926
TEL: (530)343-5818
CA ELAP Certification No. 2670

Office & Laboratory
3442 Empresa Drive, Suite D
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
TEL: (805)783-2940
CA ELAP Certification No. 2775

Office & Laboratory
9411 W. Goshen Avenue
Visalia, CA 93291
TEL: (559)734-9473
CA ELAP Certification No. 281C

App. 5- Water Quality-City of Oxnard

Additional water testing completed by the city for city water.
Posted Bi-annually

CITY OF OXNARD SUMMARY OF WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2024

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants we detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2024.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Calleguas MWD (Jensen Plant / Lake Bard)							
Parameter	MCL	PHG (MCLG) MRDLG	Jensen Plant	Lake Bard	Year Tested	Major Source in Drinking Water	
Combined Filter Effluent	Highest Single Value		0.04	0.14	2024	Soil Runoff	
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = % of samples<0.3 NTU		100%	100%			
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - United Water Conservation District (UWCD)							
Parameter					Year Tested	Major Source in Drinking Water	
Turbidity (NTU)	Highest Single Value		0.28		2024	Well corrosion, by-products and microscopic soil particles	
	TT = % of samples<0.3 NTU		100%				
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Water System Data (Calleguas, United, and Oxnard Water)							
Parameter	MCL	PHG (MCLG) MRDLG	Range	Average	Year Tested	Major Source in Drinking Water	
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	0.79 - 1.2	1.04	2024	Erosion of natural deposits, orchard runoff	
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	ND -0.86	0.43	2024	Water additive that promotes strong teeth	
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	ND - 3.3	1.48	2024	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer & sewage	
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	2.3 - 5.3	3.3	2024	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries	
Microbials							
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5% of monthly samples are coliform positive		0	0	0	2024	Naturally present in the environment
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Water System Data (Calleguas, United, and Oxnard Water)							
Parameter	Secondary MCL	Notification Level	Range	Average	Year Tested	Major Source in Drinking Water	
Chloride (ppm)	500	N/A	45 - 50	48.75	2024	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence	
Iron (ppb)	300	N/A	ND - 350	74.98	2024	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste	
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	1,600	N/A	400 - 1300	918	2024	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence	
Sulfate (ppm)	500	N/A	92 - 1200	318.62	2024	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	N/A	270 - 1200	680	2024	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits	
Turbidity (NTU)	5	N/A	ND - 0.15	0.075	2024	Soil runoff	
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (UNREGULATED) - Water System Data (Calleguas, United, and Oxnard Water)							
Parameter	Secondary MCL	Notification Level	Range	Average	Year Tested	Major Source in Drinking Water	
Alkalinity (ppm)	NS	NS	160 - 200	180	2024	Erosion of natural material	
Calcium (ppm)	NS	NS	34.5 - 140	91.45	2024	Erosion of natural material	
Hardness / Total Hardness (ppm)	NS	NS	135 -551	356.75	2024	Erosion of natural material	
Magnesium (ppm)	NS	NS	11.5 - 49.2	32.4	2024	Erosion of natural material	
pH (pH units)	NS	NS	7.56 - 7.74	7.62	2024	Erosion of natural material	
Potassium (ppm)	NS	NS	3.8 - 4.3	4.05	2024	Erosion of natural material	
Sodium (ppm)	NS	NS	66 - 79	71	2024	Erosion of natural material, seawater influence	
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (UNREGULATED) - Noted in Source Water Prior to Blending							
Parameter	Secondary MCL	Notification Level	Range	Average	Year Tested	Major Source in Drinking Water	
Boron (ppb)	NS	1,000	410 - 520	462.5	2024	Naturally present in the environment	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 5) 2024						
Parameter (ppt)	PHG (MCLG) MRDL	Notification level	Range	Average	Year Tested	Major Source in Drinking Water
PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid)	0.007	5.1	ND	ND	2024	Cleaning products, water-resistant fabrics, non-stick cookware
PFOS (perfluorooctanoic sulfonic acid)	1	6.5	ND	ND	2024	
GenX (HFPO-DA)	10	n/a	ND	ND	2024	Run-off from airports, military bases, and landfills
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	10	3	ND	ND	2024	Run-off from airports, military bases, and landfills
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	10	n/a	ND	ND	2024	Run-off from airports, military bases, and landfills
RADIOLOGICALS (a) (b) PRIMARY						
Parameter	State MCL MRDL	PHG (MCLG) MRDLG	Range	Average	Year Tested	Major Source in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	0	0.798 - 3.24	2.39	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	0	1.96 - 5.51	3.89	2024	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	3.1 - 4	3.67	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS - Water System Data (Calleguas, United, and Oxnard Water)						
DISINFECTION RELATED MONITORING						
Parameter	State MCL MRDL	PHG (MCLG) MRDLG	Range	Average	Greatest LRAA	Major Source in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual Total Chlorine as Residual (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.21 - 2.6	1.56	1.59	Disinfectant added to control microbiological parameters
Disinfection By-products Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	1.8 - 11	4.35	4.58	By-products of drinking water disinfection using chlorine
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	80	N/A	7.6 - 33	18.1	20.87	By-products of drinking water disinfection using chlorine
Bromate (ppb) (c)	10	0.1	ND	ND	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Metropolitan (Jensen Plant) Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	5.4	N/A	3.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING (LEAD AND COPPER RULE) 2024						
Next LEAD and COPPER Monitoring will be Sept 2027						
Parameter	Regulatory Action Level (RAL)	PHG (MCLG) MRDLG	Greatest LRAA		Major Source in Drinking Water	
Copper (ppb)			90th percentile value		790 ppb	
	1,300	300	Number of sites sampled		50	
			Site exceeding RAL (d)		1	
Lead (ppb)			90th percentile value		5.5 ppb	
	15	0.2	Number of sites sampled		50	
			Site exceeding RAL (d)		3	

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 odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the 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 California Environmental Protection Agency.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)

MCLs, MRDLs, and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL)

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of 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.

REGULATORY ACTION LEVEL (RAL)

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

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT)

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

ABBREVIATIONS

CDDW: California Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

N/A: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NS: No Standard

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

pCi/L: picoCuries per liter

PPB: Parts Per Billion - Micrograms per liter (ug/L)

PPM: Parts Per Million - Milligrams per liter (mg/L)

RAA: Running Annual Average

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

µs/cm: microsiemens per centimeter

REFERENCES

(a) SWRCB DDW considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles; the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ.

(b) Radionuclides are sampled over a range throughout a given year to every 6 years.

(c) Bromate is an ozonation treatment by-product. Bromate values shown are solely contributed by the Jensen Plant and only occur in the system when water originates from that location.

(d) See page 7 of this report for additional information.