

Water Quality Data

The data below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were **detected** during the 2019 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 this table are from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2019. The State requires that we monitor for certain contaminants less frequently than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. As a result, some of the data, though representative of water quality, may be more than one year old. Camrosa Water District monitors its water supplies for over 150 contaminants annually.

Primary Drinking Water Standards - Mandatory Health Related Standards																	
Parameter		Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Camrosa Distribution System											Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Clarity (A)																	
Turbidity	NTU (TT)= 1 NTU	Highest Single Value		0.50											Soil Runoff		
		95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU		96.3%													
Disinfection By-Products and Disinfectant Residuals (B)																	
				Average		Range											
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4]	[4]	Highest running annual average = 0.83		ND-2.2								Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment			
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	n/a	Local running annual average = 9.0		ND-22.0								By-product of drinking water disinfection			
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	n/a	Local running annual average = 33.7		8-47								By-product of drinking water chlorination			
Inorganic Chemicals																	
				Imported Surface Water Calleguas MWD		Blended Water (import + ground)		Woodcreek Well (Organics and Metals from 7/2017)		RMWTP		Tierra Rejada Well		Penny Well (Organics and Metals from 7/2017)		Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Percent of supply				51%		25%		12%		5%		4%		3%			
Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Aver- age	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Aver- age	Range	Aver- age	Range	Average	Range		
Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	0.058	ND-0.29	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits, residue from water treatment process	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND	ND	3	3	6	6	ND	ND	6	6	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards;	
Barium	ppm	1	2	ND	ND	0.035	0.035	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	
Total Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	ND	ND	5	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	2	11	11	Erosion of natural deposits	
Nickel	ppb	100	12	ND	ND	3	3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1	0.7	0.7-1.1	0.45	0.22-0.57	0.4	0.4	ND	ND	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate as N	ppm	10	10	0.5	0.5	3.6	0.2 - 7.7	2.1	1.2-2.8	ND	ND	1.1	0.2 - 1.9	5.1	4.5 - 6.0	Runoff and leaching from fertiliz- er use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage	
Selenium	ppb	50	30	ND	ND	5	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from refineries; ero- sion of natural deposits	
Radionuclide																	
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND	ND-3.0	n/a	n/a	3.06±1.11	3.06±1.11	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	1.33±1.39	1.33±1.39	Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND	ND-1.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits	
Organic Chemicals (C)																	
1,2,3 TCP	ppt	5	0.7	ND	ND	0.3	ND - 9	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazard- ous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.	
Secondary Drinking Water Standards - Aesthetic Standards																	
Parameter	Units	Second- ary MCL	Notifica- tion Level	Aver- age	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Aver- age	Range	Aver- age	Range	Average	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Turbidity (Monthly)	NTU	5.0	NS	ND	ND	0.11	0.08-0.14	0.69	0.56-0.73	NA	NA	0.26	0.26	0.2	0.2	Soil Runoff	
Chloride	ppm	500	NS	62	62	127	107 - 185	131	119-152	45	44-46	81	74 - 93	132	113 - 166	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits	
Color	Units	3	NS	2	1-2	ND	ND	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials	
Odor Thresh- old	Units	3	NS	ND	ND-1	ND	ND	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials	
Iron	ppb	300	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	285	285	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Manganese	ppb	50	500	ND	ND	ND	ND	50	50	ND	ND	30	30	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	59.0	56.0-62.0	136	97 - 207	166	148-182	90	89-91	167	148 - 183	117	104 - 149	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits	
Total Dis- solved Solids	ppm	1000	NS	283	280-286	750	648-832	805	708-866	294	268-333	691	666 - 710	794	756 - 822	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits	
Additional Parameters (Unregulated)																	
Total Hardness	ppm	NS	NS	114	112-117	309	244 - 396	423	421 - 425	120	109-130	413	409 - 420	479	465 - 488		
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	52	51-54	90	90	105	105	22	22	45	45	72	72		
pH	pH units	NS	NS	8.4	8.4-8.5	7.50	7.24 - 7.70	7.59	7.41-7.80	7.2	7.0-7.3	7.63	7.62 - 7.64	7.62	7.41 - 7.70		
Household Lead and Copper Survey																	
		Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	No. of Samples Collected	90th percen- tile level detected	No. Sites exceeding A.L.	Schools Requesting Lead sampling										
Lead	ppb	15	2	32	0	0	4	Household Copper/Lead Survey conducted in 2019				All homes in the survey passed				Internal corrosion of household water plumbing	
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.17	32	0.21	0		School Lead Survey conducted in 2018				All samples collected from all schools were found to be well within safe drinking water standards for Lead				Internal corrosion of household water plumbing	
Abbreviations, Definitions, and Notes																	
n/a = Not Applicable		ND = None Detected		NS = No Standard		NA = Not Analyzed		NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit									
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter				ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter				ppt = Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter				pCi/L = PicoCuries per Liter					
Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) = MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.																	
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																	
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. Environmen- tal 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 highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is neces- sary for control of 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.																	
Treatment Technique (TT) = A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.																	
Action Level (A.L.)= The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.																	
A) The turbidity level of the finished 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 in the distribution system																	
B) Compliance is based on a running annual average for each of 4 sample sites taken quarterly in the distribution system . Values reported reflect the highest and lowest single value in the distribution system (range) and the highest running annual average for all 4 sites.																	
C) On May 9, 2019 Camrosa Staff were notified by our contract lab that the Blended Conejo Wellfield samples taken on April 24 and 29 exceeded the newly propagated MCL for 1,2,3 Trichloropropane of 5 parts per trillion (ppt); prior to 2018, TCP was an unregulated contaminant. The contributing wells were taken offline on May 10, 2019. The wells remain offline while Camrosa investigates treatment alternatives.																	

Where does my water come from?

Camrosa Water District operates seven wells in addition to importing water from Calleguas Municipal Water District (a distributor for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California). About 45% of your water comes from these local wells and the rest is imported. Four of our wells are directly blended with imported water before being released into the distribution system, two wells are disinfected and pump water directly into the system, and the last well feeds our Reverse Osmosis Filtration Plant which produces high quality drinking water equivalent to Import. Generally, imported water is of higher quality than that found locally, but is more expensive as its source lies so far away. Camrosa uses a combination of imported and local water to provide its customers quality drinking water at a reasonable cost.



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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Dear Customer,

In compliance with the California Department of Public Health and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), this Consumer Confidence Report provides you with information about the sources and quality of your tap water in 2019. **The Camrosa Water District continues to meet or exceed federal and state drinking water standards.** We test your water for over 150 chemical constituents; the data tables appearing in this report contain only **detected** contaminants. This testing is in addition to **weekly and monthly testing**, to ensure the safety and integrity of our distribution system.

Last year, Camrosa completed its School Lead Sampling Program. All you parents out there should rest assured that your children are not being subjected to Lead in their schools. The four schools in Camrosa’s service area passed all required testing.

Camrosa’s continuing work towards building self-reliance will develop and diversify our local sources of supply. Camrosa has built and operates a Reverse Osmosis Water Filtration Plant producing 1 million gallons per day of drinking water from previously unusable, local groundwater sources. We are currently in the process of constructing another well and rehabilitating 4 more wells which are scheduled to go back online when complete. For water conservation tips, please visit www.camrosa.com or www.bewaterwise.com.

By improving our local water resources through infrastructure projects, collaboration with other regional water agencies, and with the help of our customers, we will continue to deliver safe and plentiful high quality drinking water for all the needs within the District.

If you have any questions or concerns about your water quality or anything appearing in this report, please contact me at (805) 482-8563. You may also view updated water quality information on our web site at www.camrosa.com.

Sincerely,




Michael J. Phelps
Water Quality Supervisor

Camrosa Water District is governed by a five member Board of Directors elected by you, the customers. The Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of the month at 7385 Santa Rosa Road in Camarillo at 5:00 p.m. The Board agenda is posted at the front door of the office three days prior to the meeting. You can also access the agenda from our website at www.camrosa.com.

What contaminants can be found in drinking water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, 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 a result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial process and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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. Camrosa 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>.

Who might be more susceptible to contaminants in drinking water?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant’s blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate Levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Camrosa Water District was completed in May, 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to these activities: agricultural drainage ,fertilization, sewer collection , dry cleaning services, pesticides, petroleum storage and septic systems. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Camrosa Water District Office, 7385 Santa Rosa Rd. Camarillo, CA 93012. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Michael Phelps at (805) 482-8563.





CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT
BUILDING WATER SELF-RELIANCE

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

The Mission of Camrosa Water District is to meet the current and future needs of the community for water and sanitary services. Our products and services will be reliable, affordable, responsive and of high quality. At the same time, the District will prudently manage and maintain the District’s assets, honor the public’s trust, and maintain public awareness and confidence in the District’s activities.



CAMROSA WATER DISTRICT
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