

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



Presented By
Camrosa Water District

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

PWS ID#: CA5610063

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

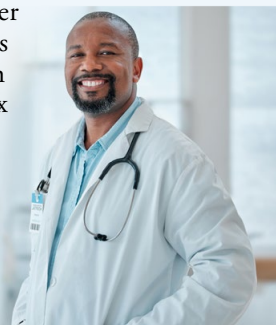
Where Does My Water Come From?

Camrosa uses a combination of imported and local water to provide its customers quality drinking water at a reasonable cost. Camrosa Water District operates nine wells in addition to importing water from Calleguas Municipal Water District (a distributor for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California). In 2024 approximately 55 percent of your water came from these local wells, and the rest was imported. Water from four of our wells is blended with imported water before being released into the distribution system, water from four wells is disinfected and pumped directly into the system, and the last well feeds our reverse osmosis filtration plant, which produces high-quality drinking water equivalent to the imported water. Generally, imported water is of higher quality than that found locally but more expensive because its source lies so far away.

Important Health Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. Such 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 ppm 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.

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or [epa.gov/safewater](https://www.epa.gov/safewater).



Substances That Could Be in 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, 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Michael Phelps, Water Quality and Environmental Compliance Manager, at (805) 248-0402.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Camrosa Water District is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact Camrosa Water District at (805) 482-4677. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. Camrosa Water District is pleased to announce the completion of its comprehensive lead service line inventory, as required by State and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations. In alignment with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), this inventory was conducted to protect public health by identifying any lead service lines that may exist within our water distribution system. Camrosa took proactive measures to ensure compliance, using accurate historical data, construction records, and field verifications to complete this inventory. We are happy to report that the inventory confirmed that no lead service lines are present on the District's side (street) or on the customer's side (house) of the meters within the Camrosa Water District. Contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done. More information is available at www.camrosa.com/sli.

Public Meetings

Camrosa Water District is governed by a five-member Board of directors elected by you, the customers. You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 10:00 a.m. at 7385 East Santa Rosa Road, Camarillo. The board agenda is posted at the front door of the office three days prior to the meeting. You can also access the agenda at camrosa.com.

Level 1 Assessment Update

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify problems and correct any problems that were found during this assessment.

During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment, which we completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action, which we completed.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

Source Water Assessment

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.

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected in 2024. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done from January 1 through December 31, 2024. Camrosa Water District monitors its water supplies for over 150 contaminants annually.

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. In this report, all the constituents were analyzed in 2024.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)		YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine Residual (ppm)		2024	4	4	LRAA 1.15	ND - 2.4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)		2024	60	NA	LRAA 5.0	ND - 8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)		2024	80	NA	LRAA 13.0	ND - 17	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)		2024	TT	NA	0.67	0.05 - 0.67	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)		2024	TT	NA	98.8% of samples ≤ 0.3	NA	No	Soil runoff
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	0.3	0.22	0-0.55	0/31	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0.2	0	0-5	0/31	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SOURCE WATER	
ACCOUNT	WATER PERCENTAGE
Calleguas Import Water	44.69%
GAC Plant	21.45%
Penny Well	7.42%
Woodcreek Well	1.90%
Lynnwood (PV Well #2)	9.37% (aka PV Well #2)
RMWTP	12.02%
Tierra Rejada Well	3.15%



REGULATED SUBSTANCES - SOURCE WATER

				Calleguas Imported Water		GAC Plant		Penny Well			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2024	1	0.6	0.062	0.052–0.091	ND ¹	NA	ND ¹	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	10	0.004	0.06	0.04–0.08	3 ¹	3–3 ¹	2 ¹	2–2 ¹	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics production wastes
Bromate (ppb)	2024	10	0.1	3.1	ND–5.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	0.0023	0.0017–0.0028	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	2.0	1	0.7	0.6–1.0	0.3 ¹	0.3–0.3 ¹	0.3 ¹	0.3–0.3 ¹	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2023	15	(0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.69	1.69–1.69	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2024	50 ²	(0)	0.11	0.108–0.112	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2024	60	NA	12.0	6.0–22.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria (CFU/mL)	2024	TT	NA	ND	ND–2	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Nickel (ppb)	2023	100	12	NA	NA	14	14–14	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal factories
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2024	10	10	0.5	0.5–0.5	4.3 ¹	4.3–4.3 ¹	5.4	5.1–5.7	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2024	50	30	ND	ND–0.12	ND ¹	NA	5 ¹	5–5 ¹	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; Runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2024	80	NA	21.8	13.0–36.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	TT	NA	0.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2024	20	0.43	2.0	1.9–3.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits



Regulated Substances - Source Water													
				Woodcreek Well		PV Well 2		RMWTP		Tierra Rejada Well			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Aluminum (ppm)	2024	1	0.6	ND ¹	NA	ND ¹	NA	ND ¹	NA	ND ¹	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	10	0.004	4 ¹	4–4 ¹	3.0 ¹	3.0–3.0 ¹	ND ¹	NA	5.0 ¹	5.0–5.0 ¹	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics production wastes
Bromate (ppb)	2024	10	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	2.0	1	0.10 ¹	ND–0.39 ¹	0.4 ¹	0.4–0.4 ¹	ND ¹	NA	0.2 ¹	0.2–0.2 ¹	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2023	15	(0)	3.58	3.58–3.58	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2024	50 ²	(0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2024	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria (CFU/mL)	2024	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Nickel (ppb)	2023	100	12	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal factories
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2024	10	10	1.6	1.0–3.2	1.0	0.6–2.1	0.44 ¹	0.13–0.80 ¹	0.5	0.4–0.7	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2024	50	30	6.0 ¹	6.0–6.0 ¹	ND ¹	NA	ND ¹	NA	ND ¹	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; Runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2024	80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2024	20	0.43	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Substances ³																
		Calleguas Imported Water		GAC Plant		Penny Well		Woodcreek Well		PV Well 2		RMWTP		Tierra Rejada Well		
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Alkalinity (ppm)	2024	98	94–101	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron (ppm)	2024	0.17	0.17–0.17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2024	38	38–39	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chlorate (ppb)	2024	71	71–71	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2024	148	143–153	438 ¹	438–438 ¹	510 ¹	455–540 ¹	430 ¹	430–430 ¹	444 ¹	437–454 ¹	135 ¹	132–142 ¹	375 ¹	375–375 ¹	NA
pH (units)	2024	8.3	8.2–8.3	7.2 ¹	7.2–7.2 ¹	7.6 ¹	7.3–7.8 ¹	7.4 ¹	7.4–7.4 ¹	7.5 ¹	7.5–7.6 ¹	7.5 ¹	7.4–7.7 ¹	7.5 ¹	7.5–7.5 ¹	NA
Potassium (ppm)	2024	2.6	2.6–2.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2024	46	46–46	88 ¹	88–88 ¹	72 ¹	72–72 ¹	56 ¹	56–56 ¹	84 ¹	84–84 ¹	22.0 ¹	22.0–22.0 ¹	43 ¹	43–43 ¹	NA
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	2024	2.4	2.0–2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Secondary Substances											
				Calleguas Imported Water		GAC Plant		Penny Well			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Aluminum (ppb)	2024	200	600	62	52–91	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2024	500	NS	40	39–41	105 ¹	105–105 ¹	154	144–171	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (units)	2024	15	NS	1	1–1	ND ¹	NA	ND ¹	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (units)	2024	Non-corrosive	NS	12.2	12.2–12.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen affected by temperature and other factors
Iron (ppb)	2023	300	NS	NA	NA	86	86–86	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2023	50	NS	NA	NA	66	66–66	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2024	3	NS	1	1–1	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	1,600	NS	510	498–522	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	NS	90	89–92	112 ¹	112–112 ¹	132	124–147	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	NS	306	291–322	620 ¹	620–620 ¹	867	831–903	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	5	NS	NA	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES													
				Woodcreek Well		PV Well 2		RMWTP		Tierra Rejada Well			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2024	200	600	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2024	500	NS	151	133–170	130	121–134	52 ¹	49–61 ¹	77	72–83	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (units)	2024	15	NS	ND ¹	NA	ND ¹	NA	ND ¹	NA	ND ¹	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (units)	2024	Non-corrosive	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen affected by temperature and other factors
Iron (ppb)	2023	300	NS	ND	NA	20	ND–40	ND	NA	265	250–280	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2023	50	NS	ND	NA	1.0	ND–1.9	ND	NA	20	20–20	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2024	3	NS	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	1,600	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	NS	175	148–198	193	85–222	101 ¹	92–115 ¹	154	79–180	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	NS	823	782–878	706	460–874	291 ¹	273–312 ¹	640	448–686	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	5	NS	ND	NA	0.09	0.05–0.12	NA	NA	1.1	1.1–1.1	No	Soil runoff

¹ Sampled in 2023.

² The SWRCB considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

³ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Regulatory Action Level): 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.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

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

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.