

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By



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, 2025. 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 2025 approximately 55 percent of your water came from these local wells, and the rest was imported. Water from four of our wells is directly 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 imported water. Generally, imported water is of higher quality than that found locally but more expensive as its source lies so far away.

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 the following 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 Road, Camarillo. You may also request a summary of the assessment by contacting Michael Phelps at (805) 482-8563.

Important Health Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, 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.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. EPA 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 linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.



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.

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.

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; and

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or 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. U.S. 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.

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. The 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.



“Water is the driving force of all nature.”

—Leonardo da Vinci

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 service line or galvanized requiring replacement

service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have it tested, contact the Camrosa Water District. 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. The lead service inventory may be accessed at camrosa.com/sli/. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.



Test Results

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected in 2025. 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, 2025. Camrosa Water monitors its water supplies for over 200 different contaminants annually.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

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.

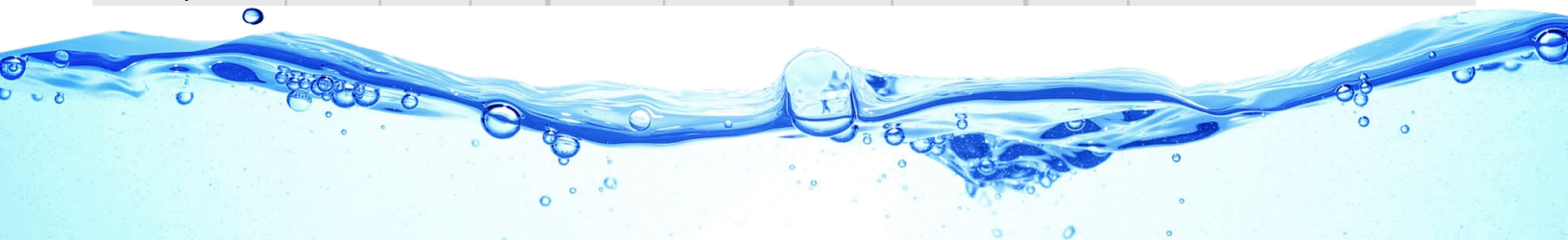
Regulated Substances - Distribution System												
Substance (Unit of Measure)		Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source				
Chlorine Residual (ppm)		2025	4	4	LRAA 1.16	ND-2.5	No	Water additive used to control microbes				
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)		2025	60	NA	LRAA 10.7	ND - 14.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection				
Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)		2025	80	NA	LRAA 13.5	ND - 29.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection				
Turbidity (NTU)		2025	TT	NA	0.40	0.05 - 0.40	No	Soil runoff				
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)		2025	TT	NA	98.2% 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	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th %ile)	Range Low-High	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source			
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	1.3	0.55	ND–0.62	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits				
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0	ND	ND–ND	0/30	No	Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits				
Regulated Substances												
				Calleguas Imported Water 45.5%		GAC Plant 12.1%		Penny Well 7.0%				
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)		2025	1	0.6	0.06	ND–0.079	ND ¹	NA	ND ¹	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)		2023	10	0.004	NA	NA	3	NA	2	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics production wastes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)		2024	5	(0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND ²	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)		2025	2.0	1	0.7	0.2–1.1	0.3 ¹	NA	0.3 ¹	NA	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	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED SUBSTANCES											
				Woodcreek Well 8.6%		Lynnwood (PV Well 2) 12.2%		Tierra Rejada Well 2.6%			
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
Nickel (ppb)	2023	100	12	NA	NA	14	NA	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal factories
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.43	0.1–0.6	5.6	3.6–7.2	5.7	5.3–6.0	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2023	50	30	NA	NA	ND	NA	5	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)
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	0.06	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2025	20	0.43	2.0	2.0–3.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppm)	2025	1	0.6	ND ¹	NA	ND ¹	NA	ND ¹	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	10	0.004	4	NA	3.0	NA	5.0	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics production wastes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2024	5	(0)	0.905 ²	NA	ND ²	NA	ND ²	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	2.0	1	0.10 ¹	ND–0.39 ¹	0.4 ¹	NA	0.2 ¹	NA	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	NA	NA	NA	1.32 ²	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	2023	100	12	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal factories
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2025	10	10	1.85	0.8–3.86	1.41 ³	0.37–3.84 ³	0.41	0.22–0.86	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED SUBSTANCES											
				Woodcreek Well 8.6%		Lynnwood (PV Well 2) 12.2%		Tierra Rejada Well 2.6%			
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
Selenium (ppb)	2023	50	30	6.0	NA	ND	NA	ND	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)
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2025	20	0.43	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES											
				Calleguas Imported Water 45.5%		GAC Plant 12.1%					
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE		
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	49	46–52	100	88–126	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence		
Color (units)	2025	15	NS	1	NA	ND ¹	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials		
Iron (ppb)	2023	300	NS	NA	NA	86	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes		
Manganese (ppb)	2023	50	NS	NA	NA	66	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits		
Odor, Threshold (NTU)	2023	3	NS	NA	NA	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials		
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	8.3	8.3–8.4	7.62	7.35–7.90	No	Naturally occurring		
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	71	64–78	129	115–147	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes		
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,000	NS	297	293–301	651	534–684	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	5	NS	0.06	ND–0.06	0.15	0.05–0.27	No	Soil runoff		

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES											
				Penny Well 7.0%		Woodcreek Well 8.6%					
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE		
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	156	147–177	147	124–172	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence		
Color (units)	2025	15	NS	ND ¹	NA	ND ¹	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials		
Iron (ppb)	2023	300	NS	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes		
Manganese (ppb)	2023	50	NS	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits		
Odor, Threshold (NTU)	2023	3	NS	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials		
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	7.58	7.48–7.69	7.4	7.15–7.59	No	Naturally occurring		
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	140	132–149	168	140–203	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes		
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,000	NS	878	856–918	820	762–914	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	5	NS	0.11	0.06–0.18	0.23	0.06–0.94	No	Soil runoff		



SECONDARY SUBSTANCES											
				Lynnwood (PV Well 2) 12.2%		RMWTP 12.0%		Tierra Rejada Well 2.6%			
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
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	119	43–141	51	48–57	77	75–81	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (units)	2025	15	NS	ND ¹	NA	NA	NA	ND ¹	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2023	300	NS	20	ND–40	NA	NA	265	250–280	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2023	50	NS	1.0	ND–1.9	NA	NA	20	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor, Threshold (NTU)	2023	3	NS	ND	NA	NA	NA	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	7.50	7.09–7.80	7.5	7.35–7.62	7.46	7.32–7.71	No	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	184	75–259	79	75–95	162	156–169	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,000	NS	805	644–918	278	260–316	647	625–710	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	5	NS	0.10	0.05–0.18	0.18	NA	0.23	0.12–0.49	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ⁴										
		Calleguas Imported Water 45.5%		GAC Plant 12.1%		Penny Well 7.0%		Woodcreek Well 8.6%		
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	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chromium-6 ⁵ (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.0	NA	1.2	NA	NA
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2025	140	137–142	276	274–331	572	542–611	439	402–498	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2023	48	46–50	88	NA	72	NA	56	NA	NA

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ⁴								
		Lynnwood (PV Well 2) 12.2%		RMWTP 12.0%		Tierra Rejada Well 2.6%		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chromium-6 ⁵ (ppb)	2024	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	NA
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2025	424	334–488	132	118–200	404	365–420	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2023	84	NA	NA	NA	43	NA	NA

¹ Sampled in 2023.

² Sampled in 2025.

³ Sampled in 2024.

⁴ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and the SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

⁵ Hexavalent chromium was detected at levels that exceed the MCL. While a water system of our size is not considered in violation of the hexavalent chromium MCL until after October 1, 2026, we are working to address this exceedance and comply with the MCL. Specifically, we are blending the source exceeding the MCL with other sources with lower or no hexavalent chromium. The resultant blend of water is well below the hexavalent chromium MCL as it enters the drinking water system.



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.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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

