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 2023, approximately 43% of your water came from these local wells and the rest was imported. Four of our wells are directly blended with imported water before being released into the distribution system, four 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 imported water. Generally, imported water is of higher quality than that found locally, but is more expensive as its source lies so far away.

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).

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.

Este informe contiene informacíon muy importante sobre su aqua 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 2023. **The Camrosa Water District continues to *meet or exceed* all 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.

Camrosa's continuing work towards building self-reliance will develop and diversify our local sources of supply. To this end, Camrosa operates 9 local drinking water wells. In addition, we operate a Reverse Osmosis filtration plant that produces 1 million gallons a day of drinking water from a basin that is too salty even for agricultural irrigation.

Since October 2023, Camrosa has been operating our latest plant; a Granular Activated Carbon Plant to filter out organic contaminates. This plant will assure quality drinking water for decades to come.

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

got water?
Do your part, be water smart!

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**.*

Water Quality Data

The data below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were **detected during the 2023 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, 2023. 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 during the 2023 calendar year.** 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		0.33		Soil Runoff
		95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU		97.8%		
Disinfection By-Products and Disinfectant Residuals (B)						
				Average	**Range**	
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4]	[4]	Highest running annual average = 1.7	ND-2.4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	n/a	Local running annual average = 10.7	ND—14	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	n/a	Local running annual average = 20.3	6—27	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Chemicals

				Imported Surface Water Calleguas MWD		P.V Well #2		Woodcreek Well		RMWTP		Tierra Rejada Well		Penny Well		GAC Plant		Major Sources in Drinking Water
Percent of supply				**57.16%**		**19.15%**		**3.32%**		**3.48%**		**3.36%**		**7.46%**		**6.07%**		
Parameter	**Units**	**State MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	ND	ND-83	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits, residue from water treatment process
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.0	4	4	ND	ND	5	5	2	2	3	3	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards;
Nickel	ppb	100	12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	14	14	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1	0.7	0.6 - 1.0	0.4	0.4	0.10	ND-0.39	ND	ND	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N	ppm	10	10	1.0	1.0	ND	ND	2.7	2.7	0.44	0.13-0.80	ND	ND	6.1	6.1	4.3	4.3	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Selenium	ppb	50	30	ND	ND	ND	ND	6	6	ND	ND	ND	ND	5	5	ND	ND	Discharge from refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclide																		
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND	ND	0.583 ±1.050	0.583 ±1.050	3.58 ±0.879	3.58 ±0.879	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.69 ±0.634	1.69 ±0.634	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium	pCi/L	2	(0)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2.0	2.0-3.0	n/a	n/a	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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards - Aesthetic Standards

Parameter	Units	Secondary MCL	Notification Level	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity (Monthly)	NTU	5.0	NS	ND	ND	0.09	0.05-0.12	ND	ND	NA	NA	1.1	1.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	Soil Runoff
Chloride	ppm	500	NS	53	48-58	132	123-144	149	149	52	49-61	82	82	146	146	105	105	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	Units	3	NS	2	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Color	Units	15	NS	1	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	300	NS	ND	ND	20	ND-40	ND	ND	ND	ND	265	250-280	ND	ND	86	86	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	500	ND	ND	1.0	ND-1.9	ND	ND	ND	ND	20	20	ND	ND	66	66	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	104	95-112	257	233-286	173	173	101	92-115	168	165-170	136	136	112	112	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NS	362	357-367	875	730-922	840	840	291	273--312	680	630-730	890	890	620	620	Runoff / leaching from Natural deposits
Additional Parameters (Unregulated)																		
Total Hardness	ppm	NS	NS	145	138-153	444	437-454	430	430	135	132-142	375	375	510	455-540	438	438	
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	64	60-68	84	84	56	56	22	22	43	43	72	72	88	88	
pH	pH units	NS	NS	8.4	8.2-8.6	7.5	7.5-7.6	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.4-7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.3-7.8	7.2	7.2	

Household Lead and Copper Survey

		Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	No. of Samples Collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding A.L.	Schools Requesting Lead sampling			
Lead	ppb	15	(2)	32	0	0		**Household Copper/Lead Survey conducted in 2022**	All homes in the survey passed	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.17	32	0.33	0	4	**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 NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter pCi/L = PicoCuries per Liter NA = Not Analyzed

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. Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) = The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial 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 necessary 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.

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

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.