

Este informe contiene información 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 2017. **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.

Camrosa is committed to providing reliable supplies of high quality, affordable drinking water to its customers. Inherent in this task is the ability to reduce dependence on imported drinking water. Due to the 5th year of significant drought, Southern California's imported water supplies remain uncertain now more than ever before. Camrosa's continuing work towards building self-reliance will develop and diversify our local sources of supply. Camrosa has built and operates a brand new Reverse Osmosis Water Filtration Plant producing 1 million gallons per day of drinking water from previously unusable, local groundwater sources. In addition, we are currently in the process of constructing another well and rehabilitating 3 more wells which are scheduled to go back online this summer. **We cannot battle the drought alone, we all need to increase our conservation efforts during this prolonged drought period.** For water conservation tips, please visit [www.camrosa.com](http://www.camrosa.com) or [www.bewaterwise.com](http://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](http://www.camrosa.com).

Sincerely,

Michael J. Phelps



Michael J. Phelps  
Water Quality Manager

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](http://www.camrosa.com).

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.



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.

# 2017 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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Camarillo, Ca 93012  
[www.camrosa.com](http://www.camrosa.com)  
[@Camrosawater](https://twitter.com/Camrosawater)

Office Hours: Monday - Friday 9:00 - 4:30  
Customer Service/Emergencies (805) 388 - 0226

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.

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).

- 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.

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.

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.

# Water Quality Data

The data below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were **detected** during the 2017 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, 2017. 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)	Highest Single Value		0.30										Soil Runoff	
		% of samples ≤0.3 NTU		100%											
Disinfection By-Products and Disinfectant Residuals (B)															
				Average		Range									
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4]	[4]	Highest running annual average = 0.79		ND-2.2								Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	n/a	Local running annual average = 5.3		ND-10								By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	n/a	Local running annual average = 16.0		8.0-35.7								By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Inorganic Chemicals															
				Imported Surface Water Calleguas MWD		Blended Water (import + ground) (Organics and Metals analyzed 4/2016)		Woodcreek Well		RMWTP		Tierra Rejada Well		Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Percent of supply				34.0%		48.5%		10.3%		2.6%		4.6%			
Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range		
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	89	ND-120	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits, residue from water treatment process	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND	ND-2.4	3	3	6	6	ND	ND	6	6	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards;	
Barium	ppm	1	(2)	ND	ND	0.035	0.035	ND	ND	ND	ND	10.4	10.4	Erosion of natural deposits	
Total Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	ND	ND	5	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	
Nickel	ppb	100	12	ND	ND	3	3	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits	
Mercury	ppb	2	1.2	ND	ND	0.02	0.02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland.	
Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1	0.8	0.7-1.3	0.28	0.16-0.44	0.4	0.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate as N	ppm	10	10	0.6	0.6	7.4	6.0-8.9	1.0	0.6-1.2	ND	ND	0.5	0.44-0.62	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage	
Selenium	ppb	50	30	ND	ND	5	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Radionuclide															
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND	ND—3.0	n/a	n/a	3.06	3.06	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND	ND-1.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	
Organic Chemicals															
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ppb	6	10	ND	ND	0.7	0.7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
Secondary Drinking Water Standards - Aesthetic Standards															
Parameter	Units	Secondary MCL	Notification Level	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Turbidity (Monthly)	NTU	5.0	NS	ND	ND	0.74	0.29-1.1	0.86	0.31-1.4	NA	NA	0.45	0.31-0.56	Soil Runoff	
Chloride	ppm	500	NS	84	74-94	139	117-158	120	115-129	45	44-46	81	78-85	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits	
Odor Threshold (Units)	Units	3	NS	2	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials	
Iron	ppb	300	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	285	285	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Manganese	ppb	50	500	ND	ND	ND	ND	50	50	ND	ND	30	30	Leaching from natural deposits	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	70	61-78	154	126-185	152	146-164	90	89-91	161	157-168	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NS	344	316-373	750	648-832	811	708-886	294	268-333	732	680-861	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits	
Additional Parameters (Unregulated)															
Total Hardness	ppm	NS	NS	119	118-120	346	346	438	438	150	150	443	443		
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	69	58-80	90	90	105	105	22	22	45	45		
pH	pH units	NS	NS	8.3	8.2-8.3	7.7	7.4-7.8	7.5	7.4-7.6	7.2	7.0-7.4	7.7	7.6-7.9		
Household Lead and Copper Survey															
		Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	No. of Saples Collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding A.L.	No. Schools Requesting Lead sampling								
Lead	ppb	15	(2)	32	7.8	0	1	Household Survey conducted in 2016						Internal corrosion of household water plumbing	
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.17	32	0.56	0		School Survey being conducted in 2018						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 = 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.															
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.															