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 pumped water directly into the system, and the last well feeds our Reverse Osmosis Filtration Plant which produces high-quality drinking water equivalent to imported. Generally, imported water is of higher quality than that found locally, but is more expensive as its source lies far away. Camrosa’s combination of imported and local water to provide its customers quality drinking water at a reasonable cost.

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 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 discharge, 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, agricultural, and mining activities.
- 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.

In 2017 Consumer Confidence Report

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 7:30 p.m. in the Board room, 1410 E. 7385 Santa Rosa Road in Camarillo. You may also view updated water quality information on our website at www.camrosa.com.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Phelps
Water Quality Manager
Camrosa Water District

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 for 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).

Nitrates 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. Nitrates 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, fertilizer, 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.

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, fertilizer, 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.

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.

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 fifth year of significant drought, Southern California’s import- ed water supplies remain uncertain now more than ever before.

Camrosa’s continuing work towards building self-sufficiency will de- velop 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 previ- ously unused, local groundwater sources. In addition, we are current- ly in the process of constructing another well and rehabilitating 3 more wells which are scheduled to be back online this summer.

We cannot battle the drought alone, we all need to increase our conservation efforts during this prolonged drought peri- od. For water conservation tips, please visit www.camrosa.com or www.epa.gov/first/thirst.

By improving our local water resources through infrastructure pro- jects, collaborate with other regional water agencies, and with the help of our customers, we 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 website at www.camrosa.com.
Primary Drinking Water Standards - Mandatory Health Related Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>State MCL [MRDL]</th>
<th>PHG [MCLG] (MRDLG)</th>
<th>Camrosa Distribution System</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Highest Single Value</td>
<td>ND-2.2</td>
<td>ND-10</td>
<td>Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Highest running annual average</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td></td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Local running annual average</td>
<td>8.0-35.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disinfection By-Products and Disinfectant Residuals (B)

- **Action Level (A.L.)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **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.
- **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.

Inorganic Chemicals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>State MCL [MRDL]</th>
<th>PHG [MCLG] (MRDLG)</th>
<th>Camrosa Distribution System</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>ND-120</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Highest running annual average</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Soil Runoff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Local running annual average</td>
<td>8.0-35.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>ND-120</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Highest running annual average</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Soil Runoff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Local running annual average</td>
<td>8.0-35.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organic Chemicals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>State MCL [MRDL]</th>
<th>PHG [MCLG] (MRDLG)</th>
<th>Camrosa Distribution System</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>ND-120</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Highest running annual average</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Soil Runoff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Local running annual average</td>
<td>8.0-35.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secondary Drinking Water Standards - Aesthetic Standards

- **Clarity (A)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Turbidity (NTU)**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Total Chlorine Residual**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Additional Parameters (Unregulated)

- **Total Hardness**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Chloride**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Nitrate as N**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Phosphate**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Sulfate**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Household Lead and Copper Survey

- **Lead**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Copper**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

- **Action Level (A.L.)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **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.
- **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.

### Primary Drinking Water Standards - Mandatory Health Related Standards

- **Sodium**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Total Chlorine Residual**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Total Alkalinity**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Total Hardness**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Ascorbic Acid**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Iron**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Manganese**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Selenium**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Radionuclide**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **1,1-Dichloroethylene**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

### Secondary Drinking Water Standards - Aesthetic Standards

- **Turbidity (NTU)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Chloride**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Nitrate as N**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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### Household Lead and Copper Survey

- **Lead**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Copper**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.