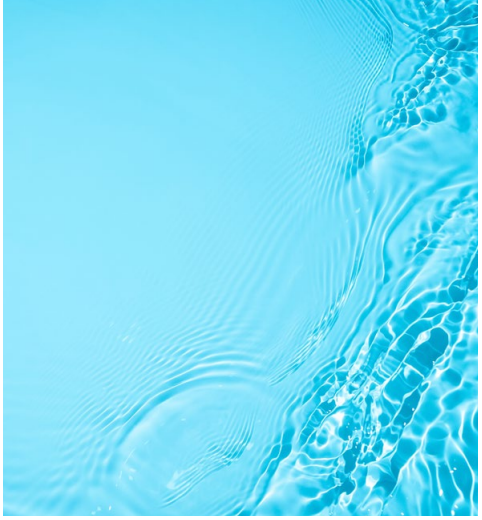




ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2023

Presented By

City of Camarillo

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

PWS ID#: CA5610019

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, 2023. 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.

Water Treatment Process

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw water is drawn from our water source and sent to an aeration tank, which allows for oxidation of high iron levels. The water then goes to a mixing tank where polyaluminum chloride and soda ash are added. The addition of these substances causes small particles, called floc, to adhere to one another, making them heavy enough to settle into a basin from which sediment is removed. Chlorine is then added for disinfection. At this point, the water is filtered through layers of fine coal and silicate sand. As smaller suspended particles are removed, turbidity disappears and clear water emerges.

Chlorine is added again as a precaution against any bacteria that may still be present. (We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste.) Finally, soda ash (to adjust the final pH and alkalinity), fluoride (to prevent tooth decay), and a corrosion inhibitor (to protect distribution system pipes) are added before the water is pumped to sanitized underground reservoirs, water towers, and your home or business.

Important Health Information

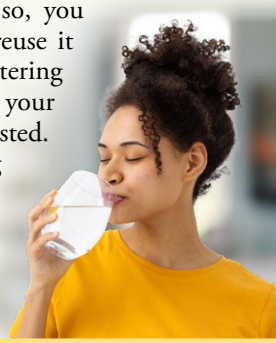
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The 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 water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

Where Does My Water Come From?

In 2023 City of Camarillo water customers received approximately 66 percent local groundwater, from the Fox Canyon aquifer via four city wells and the North Pleasant Valley Desalter, blended with approximately 34 percent imported water from Calleguas Municipal Water District. Calleguas provides imported water from the Northern California State Water Project and the Colorado River. Just over half of the water we receive originates in Northern California and is conveyed over 500 miles through the State Water Project's network of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pump stations. After treatment at the Metropolitan Water District Jensen Filtration Plant in the northern San Fernando Valley, the water is carried by pipeline to Ventura County, where it is distributed by Calleguas to its Ventura County water purveyors. Additional supplies of the imported water are stored in Lake Bard, Calleguas's reservoir in Thousand Oaks. More information about our imported water can be found at calleguas.com/water-resources-and-quality/water-quality.asp.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. (If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.) 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 at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Lacey Henderson, Administrative Specialist, at (805) 388-5373.

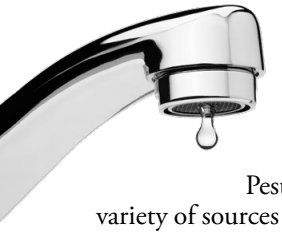
Substances That Could Be in Water

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.

In order 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. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration 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.

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 can result from urban stormwater 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 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 which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

Source Water Assessment

In October 2021, a Risk and Resilience Assessment of the City of Camarillo's four groundwater wells was conducted. The sources have been determined to be vulnerable to contaminants associated with agricultural drainage and irrigation wells, discharges permitted by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, storm drains and sewer collection systems, and gas stations and dry cleaners. Although no contaminants from these activities were detected in the water produced by these wells, they are still considered vulnerable to these nearby activities. A copy of the complete assessment is available by contacting the City of Camarillo Water Division at (805) 388-5373.

> **"When the well is dry, we know the worth of water."**
> *—Benjamin Franklin*

Community Participation

The Camarillo City Council convenes regularly at 5:00 p.m. on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at the Camarillo Public Library Community Room, 4101 Las Posas Road. We welcome public interest and participation in decisions affecting drinking water and encourage attendance at these meetings. Visit cityofcamarillo.org for city council agenda information.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

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 Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				City of Camarillo Well Water and Desalter (66%)		Purchased Water from Calleguas MWD Jensen Plant (33.5%)		Purchased Water from Calleguas LBWFP (<1%)			
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)	2022	1	0.6	0.0138	ND–0.055	ND[1]	ND–0.83[1]	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2022	10	0.004	1.0	ND–2.4	ND	ND	3.0	3.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2022	1	2	0.0445	0.038–0.054	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2023	10	0.1	NA	NA	4.3	ND–14.0	ND	ND	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2022	5	(0)	2.3	2.3	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	2.0	1	0.2575	0.18–0.31	System-wide: Highest RAA = 0.7, Range = 0.6 - 1.0				No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2022	15	(0)	3.3	0.7–5.5	ND[1]	ND[1]	3.2[1]	3.2[1]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2022	50[2]	(0)	NA	NA	ND[1]	ND–5.0[1]	4.4[1]	4.4[1]	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	60	NA	12.1	ND–19	System-wide: Highest LRAA = 17.5; Range = 6.0 - 37.0					By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2023	10	10	ND	ND	1	1	ND	ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2022	50	30	1.7	ND–6.8	ND[1]	ND[1]	8[1]	8[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)

*The City of Camarillo does not treat groundwater with fluoride; however, the MWD treats its water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.6 - 1.0 ppm, as required by the State Water Resources Control Board.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	City of Camarillo Well Water and Desalter (66%) AMOUNT DETECTED	City of Camarillo Well Water and Desalter (66%) RANGE LOW-HIGH	Purchased Water from Calleguas MWD Jensen Plant (33.5%) AMOUNT DETECTED	Purchased Water from Calleguas MWD Jensen Plant (33.5%) RANGE LOW-HIGH	Purchased Water from Calleguas LBWFP (<1%) AMOUNT DETECTED	Purchased Water from Calleguas LBWFP (<1%) RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2023	4.0	4.0	1.37	1.19–1.54	System-wide: Highest RAA = 2.3; Range = 1.7 - 2.6				No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	80	NA	47.8	1.9–66	System-wide: Highest LRAA = 25.3; Range = 17.0 - 40.0				No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	2022	20	0.43	4.5	4.4–4.6	2.0[1]	2.0–3.0[1]	1.5[1]	1.5[1]	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	0.3	0.14	0/61	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0.2	2.1	1/61	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	City of Camarillo Well Water and Desalter (66%) AMOUNT DETECTED	City of Camarillo Well Water and Desalter (66%) RANGE LOW-HIGH	Purchased Water from Calleguas MWD Jensen Plant (33.5%) AMOUNT DETECTED	Purchased Water from Calleguas MWD Jensen Plant (33.5%) RANGE LOW-HIGH	Purchased Water from Calleguas LBWFP (<1%) AMOUNT DETECTED	Purchased Water from Calleguas LBWFP (<1%) RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2022	200	NS	13.8	ND–55	ND	ND-0.83[1]	ND[1]	ND[1]	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2023	500	NS	56.3	30–160	53	48–58	105	105	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2023	15	NS	1.3	ND–7	1	1	ND	ND	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (units)	2022	Noncorrosive	NS	12.6	12.5–13	12.4[1]	12.2–12.6[1]	12.1[1]	12.1[1]	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water affected by temperature and other factors
Foaming Agents [MBAS] (ppb)	2022	500	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (ppb)	2023	300	NS	172.9	ND–570	ND[3]	ND[3]	ND[3]	ND[3]	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2023	50	NS	24.3	ND–41	ND[3]	ND[3]	ND[3]	ND[3]	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2023	3	NS	1.0	1–1	2	2	ND	ND	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2022	1,600	NS	1,575.0	1,000–2,200	591[1]	578–604[1]	752[1]	752[1]	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	500	NS	132.3	64–250	104	95–112	98	98	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2023	1,000	NS	403.1	180–740	362	357–367	420	420	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	5	NS	0.2	0.1–2.2	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.04	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES[4]

		City of Camarillo Well Water and Desalter (66%)		Purchased Water from Calleguas MWD Jensen Plant (33.5%)		Purchased Water from Calleguas LBWFP (<1%)		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2022	227.5	210–240	94[1]	85–102[1]	120[1]	120[1]	NA
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2022	275.0	250–290	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron (ppm)	2022	0.4825	0.24–0.72	0.2[1]	0.2[1]	0.2[1]	0.2[1]	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2023	50.2	21.1–100	40	39–40	36	36	NA
Chlorate (ppb)	2022	NA	NA	243	243	ND	ND	NA
Hardness, Total (ppm)	2023	179.1	75.3–354	146	138–153	156	156	NA
Lithium (ppb)	2023	12.7	0 - 38	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2023	13.1	5.44–25.4	11	10–12	16	16	NA
Manganese (ppb)	2023	24.3	ND–41	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N-Nitrosodimethylamine [NDMA] (ppt)	2023	NA	NA	3.5	3.5	ND	ND	NA
pH (units)	2023	7.5	7.3–7.8	8.4	8.2–8.6	8.1	8.1	NA
Potassium (ppm)	2022	5.4	4.9–5.8	2.5[1]	2.4–2.6[1]	4.0[1]	4.0[1]	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2022	137.5	90–200	64[1]	60–68[1]	81[1]	81[1]	NA
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2022	1.0	0.49–1.6	2.1[1]	1.4–2.6[1]	1.8[1]	1.8[1]	NA
Vanadium (ppb)	2022	0.22	ND–0.88	3.9[1]	3.9[1]	ND[1]	ND[1]	NA

[1] Sampled in 2023.
[2] The SWRCB considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
[3] Sampled in 2022.
[4] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the 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.

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 (µg/L) (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

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

ppt (ng/L) (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

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

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