ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024

Presented By

City of Camarillo

PWS ID#: CA5610019

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

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, 2024. 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?

In 2024 City of Camarillo water customers received approximately 62 percent of their supply from local groundwater drawn from the Fox Canyon Aquifer. This groundwater is pumped from four city wells—two of which supply the North Pleasant Valley Desalter, where it is treated. The other two wells serve different areas of the city and may be blended with imported water from Calleguas Municipal Water District when needed. Some areas of the system can only receive imported water due to infrastructure and operational constraints.

Approximately 38 percent of the city's water supply is from Calleguas Municipal Water District, which receives water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD obtains water from two main sources: the State Water Project in Northern California and the Colorado River. After treatment at MWD's Jensen Water Treatment Plant, the water is delivered to Ventura County and distributed by Calleguas. Additional supplies are stored in Lake Bard, Calleguas's reservoir in Thousand Oaks, for use during high demand or emergencies. More information about our imported water sources and quality is available at calleguas.com/your-water/overview/.

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 and water towers and into your home or business.

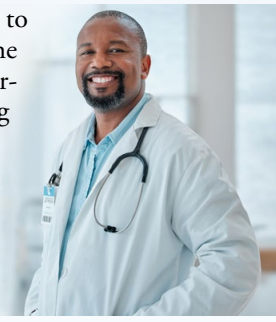
Community Participation

The Camarillo City Council regularly convenes at 5:00 p.m. on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at Camarillo City Hall Council Chambers, 601 Carmen Drive. We welcome public interest and participation in decisions affecting drinking water and encourage attendance at these meetings. Visit our website, cityofcamarillo.org, for city council agenda information.

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. These contaminants come from discharges permitted by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, storm drains, sewer collection systems, 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

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 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.

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.

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 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, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants that 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 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 City of Camarillo is responsible for providing safe, 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.

If your home has older plumbing, you can reduce potential exposure before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, by flushing 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 or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead, you may wish to have your water tested. Please contact Lacey Henderson, Camarillo Water Division, at (805) 388-5373. 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 summary may be found at cityofcamarillo.org/waterquality. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

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

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

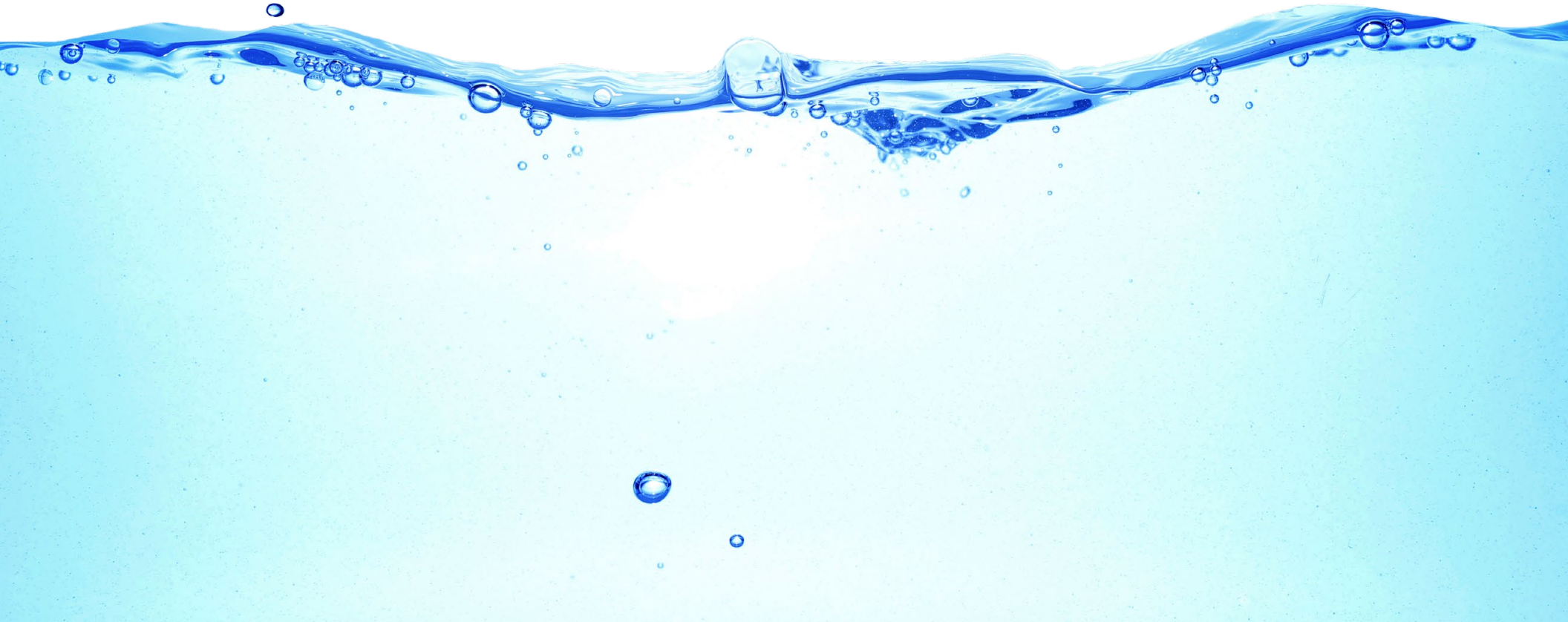
				City of Camarillo Well Water Including the Desalter (62%)		Purchased Water from Calleguas MWD Jensen Plant (37%)		Purchased Water from Calleguas Locally Stored Surface Water (<1%)			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2022	1	0.6	0.01375	ND–0.055	0.062[1]	0.052–0.091	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2022	10	0.004	0.9975	ND–2.4	ND[1]	NA	3.0[1]	2.0–4.0	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	NA	ND	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2024	10	0.1	NA	NA	3.1	ND–5.4	ND	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2022	5	(0)	2.3	2.3	ND	NA	ND	NA	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	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2022	15	(0)	3.3	0.7–5.5	ND	NA	3.2[2]	3.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2024	50[3]	(0)	NA	NA	ND	NA	5.5	5.4–5.6	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	12.1	0–19	System-wide: Highest LRAA = 12.0; Range = 6.0 - 22.0				No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria (CFU/mL)	2024	TT	NA	NA	NA	System-wide: Highest RAA = ND; Range = ND - 2				No	Naturally Preset in the environment
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2024	10	10	ND	NA	0.5	0.5	ND	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	City of Camarillo Well Water Including the Desalter (62%) AMOUNT DETECTED	City of Camarillo Well Water Including the Desalter (62%) RANGE LOW-HIGH	Purchased Water from Calleguas MWD Jensen Plant (37%) AMOUNT DETECTED	Purchased Water from Calleguas MWD Jensen Plant (37%) RANGE LOW-HIGH	Purchased Water from Calleguas Locally Stored Surface Water (<1%) AMOUNT DETECTED	Purchased Water from Calleguas Locally Stored Surface Water (<1%) RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Selenium (ppb)	2022	50	30	1.7	ND–6.8	ND[1]	NA	ND[1]	ND–6	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2024	[4.0]	[4.0]	1.37	1.19–1.54	System-wide: Highest RAA = 2.3; Range = 1.7 - 2.8				No	Disinfectant added for treatment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	47.8	1.9–66	System-wide: Highest LRAA = 21.8; Range = 13.0 - 36.0				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	1.5[1]	1.4–1.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits

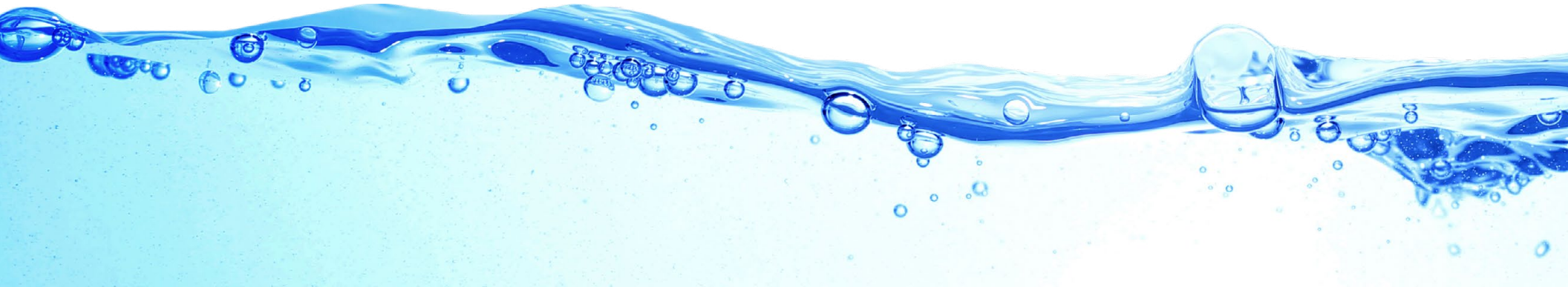
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	0.3	0.11	0.0037-0.34	0/61	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0	1.1	0–6.5	1/61	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits



SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				City of Camarillo Well Water Including the Desalter (62%)		Purchased Water from Calleguas MWD Jensen Plant (37%)		Purchased Water from Calleguas Locally Stored Surface Water (<1%)			
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**
Aluminum (ppb)	2022	200	NS	13.8	ND–55	62[1]	52–91	ND[1]	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2024	500	NS	48.2	30–79	40	39–41	99	99–100	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2024	15	NS	1.5	ND–5	1	1	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (units)	2022	Noncorrosive	NS	12.6	12.5–13	12.2[1]	12.2	12.3[1]	12.1–12.4	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen affected by temperature and other factors
Foaming Agents [MBAS] (ppb)	2022	500	NS	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (ppb)	2024	300	NS	192.1	ND–660	ND[4]	NA	ND[4]	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2024	50	NS	15.9	ND–55	ND[4]	NA	ND[4]	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2024	3	NS	1.0	1–1	1	1	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2022	1,600	NS	1,575.0	1,000–2,200	510[1]	498–522	782[1]	773–790	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	NS	117.8	9.4–240	90	89–92	103	102–103	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	NS	346.3	180–690	306	291–322	430	410–450	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	5	NS	0.2	0.1–0.8	0.04	0.04	0.14	0.14	No	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2024	5.0	NS	NA	NA	ND	NA	0.06	0.06	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes



UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [5]

		City of Camarillo Well Water Including the Desalter (62%)		Purchased Water from Calleguas MWD Jensen Plant (37%)		Purchased Water from Calleguas Locally Stored Surface Water (<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	98[1]	94–101	125[1]	120–130	NA
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2022	275.0	250–290	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron (ppm)	2022	0.4825	0.24–0.72	0.17[1]	0.17	0.28[1]	0.27–0.28	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2024	45.7	22–99.5	38	38–39	37	36–38	NA
Chlorate (ppb)	2022	NA	NA	71[1]	71	ND[1]	NA	NA
Hardness, Total (ppm)	2024	168.4	78–354	148	143–153	163	160–165	NA
Lithium (ppb)	2024	13.3	ND–37	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2024	13.2	5.62–25.7	14	13–14	17	17	NA
Manganese (ppb)	2024	15.9	ND–55	ND[4]	NA	ND[4]	NA	NA
pH (units)	2024	7.7	7.3–8.3	8.3	8.2–8.3	8.2	8.1–8.3	NA
Potassium (ppm)	2022	5.4	4.9–5.8	2.6[1]	2.6	4.0[1]	4.0	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2022	137.5	90–200	46[1]	46	89[1]	86–91	NA
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2022	1.0	0.49–1.6	2.4[1]	2.0–2.5	2.7[1]	2.6–2.8	NA
Vanadium (ppb)	2022	0.22	ND–0.88	3.9[2]	3.9	ND[2]	NA	NA

[1] Sampled in 2024.
[2] Sampled in 2023.
[3] The SWRCB considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
[4] Sampled in 2022.
[5] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
*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.

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.

CFU/mL: Colony-forming units per milliliter

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).

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

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

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