



2019 **Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**



805-985-6021 | www.cibcsd.com | 353 Santa Monica Dr

2019 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

The California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) regulations require the Channel Islands Beach Community Services District (CIBCSD) send an annual Consumer Confidence Report to all customers regarding the quality of the water they received during the previous calendar year. CIBCSD tests its water as required by SWRCB regulations and reports these results to SWRCB each month. Additionally, triennial SWRCB inspections of the operational policies and procedures are conducted. All of this is done to ensure the safety of your drinking water.

The Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA) Water Treatment Facility (Port Hueneme Sub Regional Water Treatment Plant) is located at 5751 Perkins Road in Oxnard. PHWA is a Joint Powers Authority formed between the CIBCSD and the City of Port Hueneme. The PHWA is governed by a five-member Board of Directors consisting of three Port Hueneme City Council members and two members of the CIBCSD Board of Directors. Additional customers of the PHWA include the Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) with installations at Port Hueneme and Point Mugu.

The CIBCSD and PHWA are committed to providing you with complete and accurate information regarding the safety of the water you drink. The CIBCSD Board meets on the second Tuesday of every month, usually at the District Office. The PHWA Board meets monthly at Port Hueneme City Hall and the public is welcome to attend both of these meetings.



PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report summarizes the 2019 water quality test results performed by the CIBCSD, PHWA, United Water Conservation District (United) and Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas). It also includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. Water constituents are listed under the appropriate water quality standard and include the maximum contaminant level, federal maximum contaminant level goal or the California public health goal, and the range of results. Water testing is routinely performed for bacteria and protozoan, disinfectant residual, minerals, radioactivity, inorganic and organic chemicals, and other water quality parameters.

WATER SOURCE

The supply water for the PHWA Treatment Plant comes from United and accounts for about 80 percent of PHWA's water supply. United water comes from groundwater located in the El Rio area of Ventura County. This water is pumped from wells drilled into the Oxnard and Fox Canyon aquifers. These two aquifers, which are naturally high in minerals, are fed by the Santa Clara River drainage basin. The drainage basin receives water from various sources such as rivers, streams, wastewater treatment plants, and agricultural runoff.

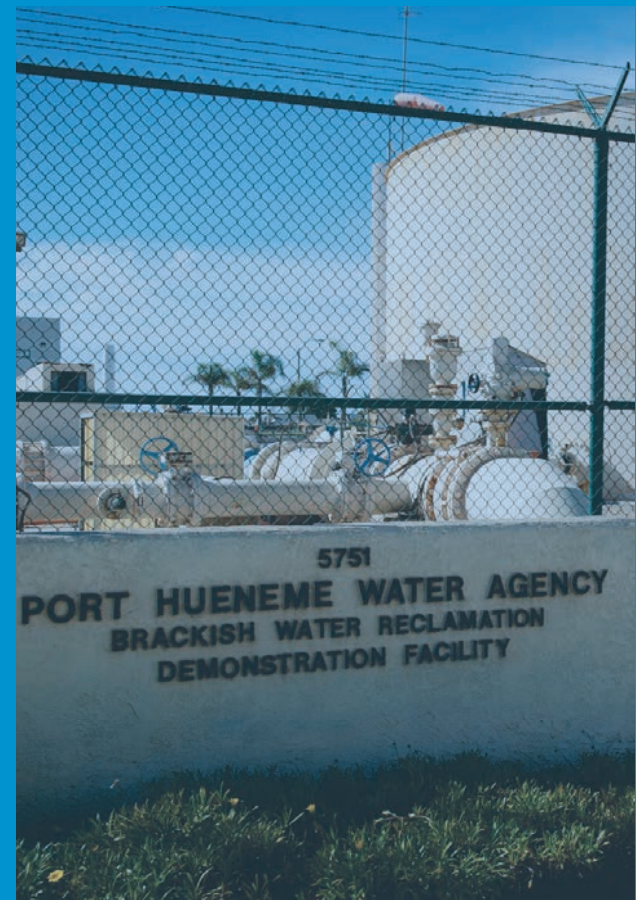
State water imported by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) is also used at the PHWA treatment plant. MWD water comes from the Sierra Nevada Mountains in northern California and is conveyed through the State Water Project's network of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pump stations. The State water is filtered and disinfected by MWD surface water treatment plants and brought into Ventura County by Calleguas. Calleguas brings the State water to the PHWA treatment plant where it is blended with the treated United water and then delivered to you. The blended water contains about 3 parts per million chloramines.



Lake Piru near Santa Felicia Dam

PHWA TREATMENT PLANT

The PHWA treatment plant, when operating, uses two different types of state-of-the-art membrane filtration technologies to treat the United water. These treatment techniques are known as reverse osmosis (RO), and nanofiltration (NF). These processes operate side-by-side and each one produces between 1 and 1.5 million gallons of high-quality drinking water every day. The treatment process softens the water received from United by lowering the mineral content and minimizes the corrosiveness of the water through the addition of sodium hydroxide. In addition, the water is disinfected using chloramines instead of chlorine. Chloramines have better taste, fewer odors, and reduce the formation of trihalomethanes in the water. Trihalomethanes are a known carcinogen. Home Kidney Dialysis Patients should consult with their physician before using chloraminated water in their machines. Fish owners - you must chemically remove the chloramines in the PHWA water when preparing your fish tank water.



IS MY TAP WATER SAFE TO DRINK?

YES! Your water is safe to drink and meets all US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and SWRCB water quality standards. The CIBCSD did not have any violations of any treatment, or reporting requirements during 2019. None of the constituents in the drinking water exceeded the maximum contaminant levels or action levels set by SWRCB or USEPA. The tables in this report list all the drinking water constituents that were detected during the most recent sampling period as required by SWRCB.

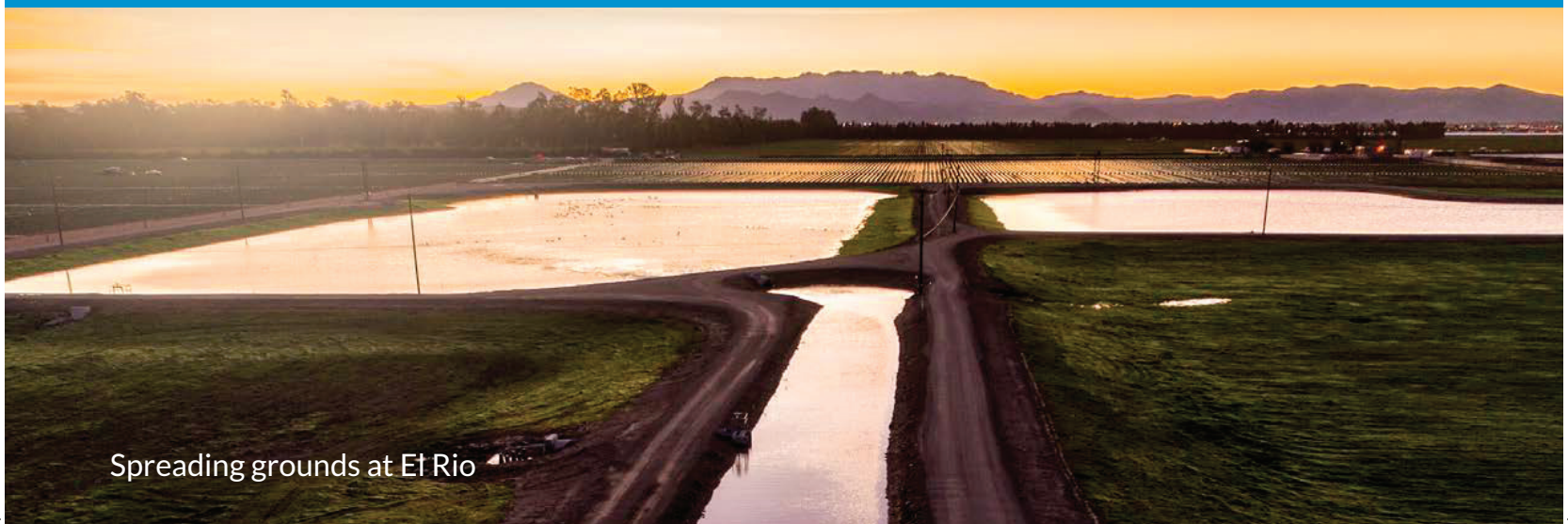


IS TAP WATER AS SAFE AS BOTTLED WATER?

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA), not the USEPA, regulates bottled water companies. The marketing of the bottled water companies has led consumers to believe that bottled water has higher quality standards than tap water. The FDA does not require bottled water companies to test for the same constituents (such as giardia and asbestos) that the USEPA requires for tap water. Also, the FDA does not have a prohibition on total coliform bacteria.

Total coliform bacteria are prohibited in tap water. The FDA does not regulate bottled water companies that bottle and package water within the individual states. It is the responsibility of each state to regulate its bottled water companies. This accounts for 60-70% of all bottled water companies. Fortunately, California is one of the more progressive states, but as with most of the states, there is a lack of resources, compared to that provided by USEPA for tap water, for the enforcement of bottled water regulations.

Several facts about bottled water versus tap water may be of interest to you. Bottled water companies are subject to less stringent regulations or regulations that are not enforceable. Therefore, they are not required to test their water as frequently or use certified laboratories for purity testing. In addition, they are not required to document whether any potential contamination sources may exist and records do not have to be kept for longer than 2 years. In addition, bottled water plant operators are not required to be state certified. On a positive note, nearly 25% of bottled water is, in fact, tap water! With that said, if you drink bottled water, do the research and educate yourself on the quality of your bottled water.



Spreading grounds at El Rio

FACTS ABOUT LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

California's drinking water is generally at a low risk for lead contamination in drinking water. Water agencies that provide water to CIBCSD test their water in accordance to State and Federal laws to ensure it is safe to drink. Lead service lines are not common in California although homes that were built before 1986 may have used lead solder in the plumbing. CIBCSD, in accordance with State and Federal law, conducts in-home Lead and Copper testing every three years. The last testing cycle was in 2019. Lead and Copper testing will be performed again in August of 2022.

California reduced the lead content standard for drinking water plumbing from 4% to .25% in 2010 with AB 1953. The national "Get the Lead Out" law went into effect in 2014. Extensive testing to monitor lead in drinking water began in 1991 when the USEPA implemented the Lead and Copper Rule.

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. CIBCSD 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 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.

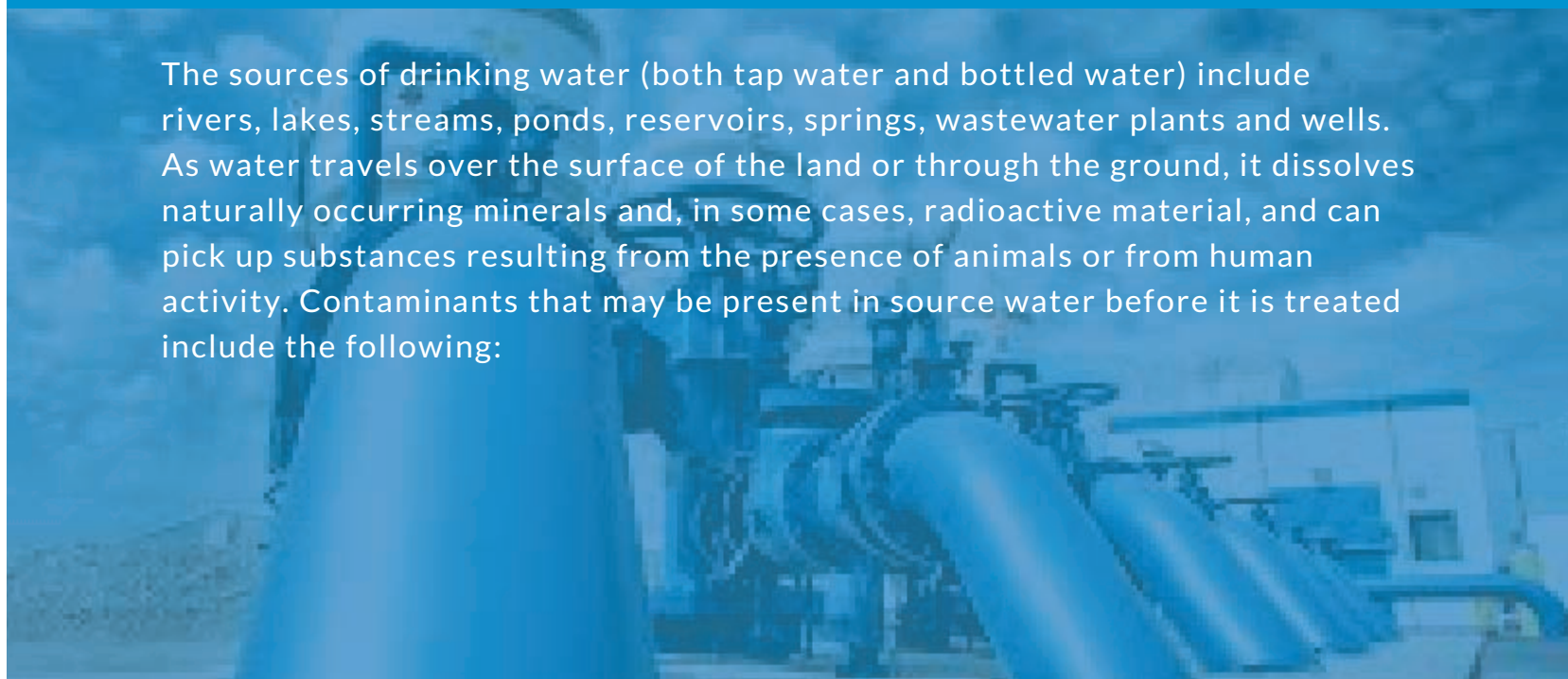
Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/lead.

WHY ARE CONTAMINANTS IN MY WATER?

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. California notification levels are available on the Department's website <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov>. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, wastewater plants 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 before it is treated include the following:



- **Microbial Contaminants** - Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife
- **Inorganic Contaminants** - Salts and metals can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming
- **Pesticides & Herbicides** - May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses
- **Organic Chemicals** - Including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems
- **Radioactive Contaminants** - Can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

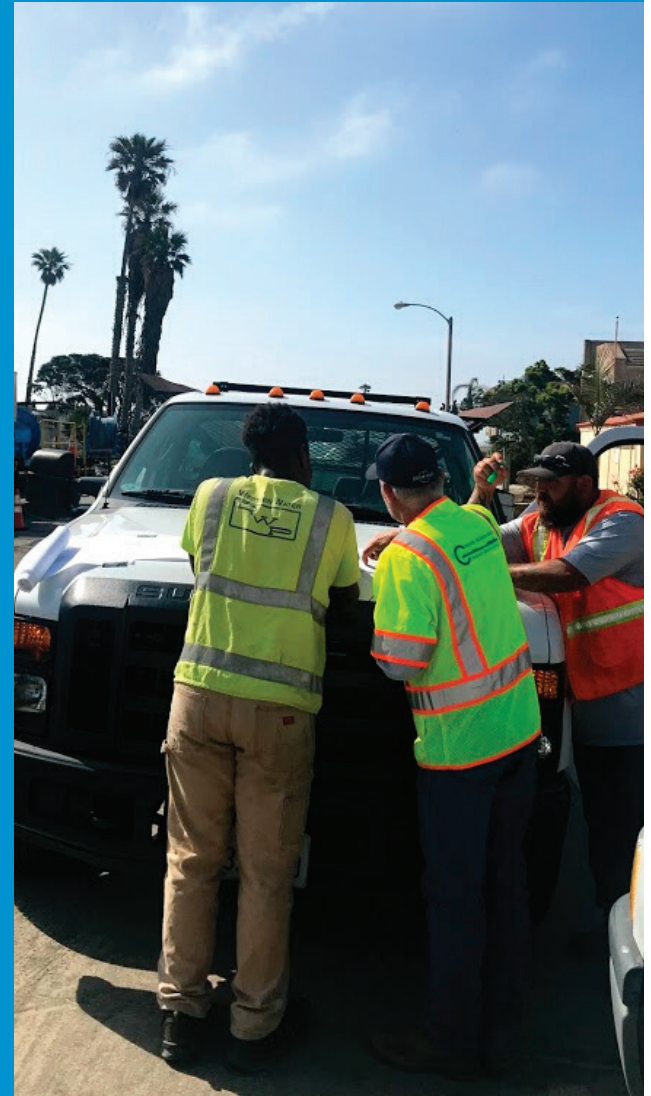
Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, you may test the air in your home. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information call the EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON), or visit the California Department of Public Health's web site at www.cdph.ca.gov. You may also request an in home radon test kit from Alpha Energy Laboratories by calling (800) 324-5928.

District Maintenance Activities to Enhance Water Quality

During the summer of 2018 the District completed water main system cleaning throughout the residential distribution system by using a technology that pulls water through a series of filters and sends the filtered water back into the distribution system without wasting water. Even though the water flowing through the mains has already undergone treatment, water pipes need to be periodically cleaned to make sure sediment is removed. The next water main system cleaning is scheduled for the fall of 2020.

During this Stage Two Water Supply Shortage this has proven to be a necessity to meet the State mandated water conservation goals. This process allows CIBCSD to clean distribution pipelines to enhance water quality without wasting water through fire hydrants onto the streets and into storm drains.



CIBCSD WATER CONSERVATION BEST PRACTICES

- Minimize watering between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.
- Reduce outdoor watering during winter months
- Avoid excessive runoff
- Sweep hard or paved surfaces like driveways instead of washing down
- Repair leaks in a timely manner. Residents are only eligible for leak relief up to three business days from notification by CIBCSD
- When washing your vehicle, please use a spray nozzle to reduce water use

Additional Info:

www.epa.gov/watersense

www.bewaterwise.com

www.saveourh2o.org

Test results for the CIBCSD Public Water System and PHWA in the constituents table reflect test results of constituents that are subject to change within the CIBCSD water distribution system.



**EVERY
DROP
COUNTS!**



Channel Islands Beach Community Services District

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Purchased CMWD (Calleguas)	Purchased UWCD (United)	BWRDF (Blended)	CIBCSD	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Percent of Supply						17%	83%	100%	100%	

PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards

CLARITY (a)

Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	Highest Single Value TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU				0.06 100%	0.33 50%	0.1 100%	NA NA	Soil runoff
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MICROBIOLOGICAL

Total Coliform Bacteria	(b)	2 or 5.0%	0	--	Range Average	ND - 1 0.0%	0.0% 0.0%	ND ND	ND ND	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	(b)	(b)	0	--	Range Average	ND TT	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	Human & animal fecal waste

INORGANIC CHEMICALS (Lead & Copper is analyzed every three years, our last sampling event was 2019)

Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	50	Range Average	ND - 290 58	ND ND	NA NA	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some water treatment process
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range Average	3.0 - 4.0 3.5	4 - 5 4.5	NA NA	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; electronics production wastes
Copper (90th Percentile)	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	NA NA	0.29 0.29	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits, tested 8/2019
Treatment-related Fluoride (c)	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range Highest RAA	0.7 - 1.1 0.7	0.6 0.6	0.52 - 1.06 0.75	NA NA	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Lead (90th Percentile)	ppb	AL=15	0.2	5	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND - 0.006 0.001	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits, tested 8/2019
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Average	ND - 0.5 0.5	4.7 - 7.7 6.2	3.3 3.3	NA NA	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	Range Average	ND - 14.0 ND	22 - 25 23.5	NA NA	NA NA	Discharge from refineries, mines and chemical manufacturers, runoff

RADIOLOGICALS [analyzed every three years, for four consecutive quarters (MWD sampled 2017, CMWD sampled 2017 and UWCD 2017)]

Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	0	3	Range Average	ND - 3.9 ND	4.78 - 7.59 5.96	NA NA	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range Average	ND - 2.7 ND	1.5 - 4.79 3.14	NA NA	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

Bromate (e)	ppb	10	0.1	1	Range Highest RAA	ND - 8.4 5.6	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4]	--	Range Highest RAA	1.3 - 2.5 2.3	1.45 - 1.93 1.8	1.3 - 3.3 2.66	1.95 - 2.64 2.16	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (f)	ppb	60	--	1	Range Highest RAA	2.0 - 21.0 12.3	8 - 16 10.13	5.1 - 10 7.54	5 - 14 9.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (f)	ppb	80	--	1	Range Highest RAA	14 - 41 24.3	39 - 62 49.3	24 - 65 43.13	33 - 62 48	By-product of drinking water chlorination

SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards

Iron	ppb	300	--	100	Range Average	ND ND	0 - 170 3.21	ND ND	NA NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	NL = 500	20	Range Average	ND ND	0 - 10 0.19	ND ND	NA NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	TON	3	--	1	Range Average	ND - 1 ND	ND ND	ND ND	NA NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	--	--	Range Average	471 - 758 495	1260 - 1540 1385.83	695 695	NA NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	--	0.5	Range Average	56 - 92.9 59.9	418 - 528 452.42	175 175	NA NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1,000	--	--	Range Average	280 - 430 287.41	860 - 1100 985.83	460 460	NA NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (monthly)	NTU	5	--	--	Range Average	ND ND	0.01 - 0.33 0.09	0.1 0.1	NA NA	Soil runoff

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)

Alkalinity	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	80 - 110 82	160 - 190 175	110 110	NA NA	
Boron	ppm	NL=1	--	0.1	Range Average	0.2 0.2	0.5 - 0.6 0.55	0.5 0.5	NA NA	
Calcium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	26 - 32 27	120 - 136 128	51 51	NA NA	
Corrosivity (g)	Al	NS	--	--	Range Average	12.0 - 12.3 12.2	11.9 - 12.4 12.1	12 12	NA NA	
Hardness (Total Hardness)	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	112 - 142 114	480 - 545 512.5	205 205	NA NA	
Hardness (Grains per Gallon)	Grains	NS	--	--	Range Average	6.54 - 8.29 6.7	28.04 - 31.83 29.9	12 12.0	NA NA	
Magnesium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	12 - 15 12	44 - 50 47	19 19	NA NA	
pH	pH Units	NS	--	--	Range Average	8.1 - 8.5 8.4	7.2 - 7.3 7.25	7.9 7.9	NA NA	
Potassium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	2.7 - 3.0 2.7	4 - 5 4.5	3 3	NA NA	
Radon	pCi/L	NS	--	100	Range Average	ND ND	273 - 1790 685.75	NA NA	NA NA	
Sodium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	51 - 84 52	73 - 88 80.5	50 50	NA NA	
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	--	0.3	Range Average	1.2 - 2.5 2.3	0.8 - 1.5 1.13	NA NA	NA NA	

NOTES AND ABBREVIATIONS

CMWD (Calleguas) Calleguas Municipal Water District- Surface Water Source

UWCD (United) United Water Conservation District

BWRDF (Blended) Brackish Water Reclamation Demonstration Facility (BWRDF) -
Samples taken after Calleguas and United sources were blended

(a) The turbidity level of the filtered 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.

(b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive (or 2 samples if a system collects less than 40 samples per month). Calleguas collects less than 40, Metropolitan collects greater than 40. Fecal coliform/E. coli MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which containing fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. These MCLs were not violated in 2019.

(c) The Metropolitan Water District treats their water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental cavities in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm, as required by Department regulations.

(d) The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. The screening level is 50 pCi/L.

(e) Compliance for treatment plants that use ozone is based on a running annual average of monthly samples. UWCD water is not subject to these requirements.

(f) Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly distribution system samples.

(g) AI measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. Water with AI < 10.0 is highly aggressive and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. AI > 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water. AI between 10.0 and 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water.

For additional information or questions regarding this report, please contact CIBCSD at (805) 985-6021.