



Naval Base Ventura County 2024 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Names and Public Water System Numbers:

Point Mugu – CA5610700

Port Hueneme – CA5610701

San Nicolas Island – CA5610702

Report Date:

01 July 2025



Naval Base Ventura County 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

OUR COMMITMENT TO PROVIDING SAFE DRINKING WATER

Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) is pleased to present our Water Quality Report, also referred to as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The CCR is an annual report containing data from water quality testing performed during the past year and may include earlier monitoring data for some constituents.

Last year, the water delivered to you met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (State Board) drinking water health standards. Details within provide information on where we get our water, what is in your water, and how it compares to state standards that are considered safe for the public.

Our water comes from local drinking water treatment plants where it is treated in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) to remove contaminants prior to being disinfected at multiple locations throughout NBVC's water distribution system. Our essential water system personnel continuously monitor, sample, and disinfect the water prior to reaching your tap. The water system operators, utility managers, contractors, laboratory personnel, and the Navy command work with State regulatory agencies to ensure, with a high level of confidence, that NBVC's drinking water quality meets state and federal regulations.

***Español:** Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Favor comunicarse con Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) Point Mugu Sistema #5610700, o para Port Hueneme para Sistema #5610701, o para San Nicolas Island Sistema #5610702; y hay asistencia en español: NBVC_PAO@navy.mil.*

IS MY TAP WATER SAFE TO DRINK?

Yes. In 2024, as in years past, your tap water meets all EPA and State Board water quality standards.

NBVC is committed to providing you complete and accurate information regarding the safety of the water you drink. This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) includes information showing the quality of the drinking water delivered to personnel and residents at NBVC Point Mugu, Port Hueneme, and San Nicolas Island (SNI) during 2024. This CCR also includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to regulatory standards.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Point Mugu and Port Hueneme

NBVC Point Mugu and Port Hueneme receive the same drinking water as the City of Port Hueneme and the Channel Islands Beach Community Services District, which is purchased from the Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA). The water supply for the PHWA treatment plant comes from the United Water



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Conservation District (United) and state water imported by the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California. PHWA provides NBVC an Annual Water Quality Report (PHWA AWQR; Attachment 1) describing these sources, source water assessments that were completed on them, and activities to which those water sources are most vulnerable. The PHWA AWQR also includes information on the treatment that PHWA provides, including information on disinfection.

San Nicolas Island

The Navy produces drinking water for NBVC SNI through the desalination of sea water. Beach wells draw seawater from groundwater and pumps push the water through two Reverse Osmosis (RO) treatment systems that include desalination and water disinfection. The groundwater source is within a watershed that is most vulnerable to contamination from wildlife and fuel storage activities. A 2023 watershed sanitary survey concluded that SNI's source water has not been impacted by these potential contaminants. For additional information please contact the NBVC Environmental Compliance Branch Manager at (805) 989-3041.

HOW IS MY WATER MONITORED?

NBVC monitors the drinking water quality by taking daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual water samples according to federal and state drinking water regulations. The site specific tables in this report list the drinking water constituents that were sampled during the 2024 calendar year. Water quality sample results from PHWA (purchased water), Point Mugu and Port Hueneme water distribution system, and SNI (treated water and distribution system) are presented in Attachment 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

NBVC also monitors water quality in the distribution systems at each installation. Water quality parameters tested included bacteriological, lead and copper, and chlorine residual. We are pleased to report that none of the water quality parameters tested at each installation were above State Board water quality standards. If these water quality test results ever exceed the State Board standard, NBVC will notify all drinking water consumers with the test results and any necessary actions.

NBVC also monitors for disinfection byproducts (DBP; Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM); Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = 0.080 mg/L) and Haloacetic Acids Five (HAA5); MCL = 0.060 mg/L) at Point Mugu, Port Hueneme and San Nicolas Island and all three installations remain in compliance and have not exceed the State Board standard.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as indicators that other, potentially harmful, waterboard pathogens may be present in the water. Indicator bacteria such as coliform can also reveal that a potential pathway may exist allowing contaminants to enter the drinking



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water distribution system. If coliforms are identified in the water system during routine testing, it may indicate a potential issue within the treatment or distribution process that requires further investigation. In such cases, we are required to conduct a thorough assessment to pinpoint the source of the problem and implement corrective measures as quickly as possible.

WHY ARE CONTAMINANTS IN MY WATER?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and commercial bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals (inorganic and in some cases radioactive) and can pick up substances resulting from animals and/or human activities. Contaminants that **may** be present in source water (**before** it is treated) include:

Microbial Contaminants: Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants: Salts and metals, that 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 by-products 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.

What about lead?

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 material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. NBVC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water; however, there may be an unknown variety of materials used in plumbing components installed historically. The Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act (RLDWA) went into effect on January 4, 2014. The RLDWA has reduced the lead content allowed in water system and plumbing products by changing the definition of lead-free in Section 1417 of the SDWA from not more than 8% lead content, to not more than a weighted average of 0.25% lead with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and plumbing fixtures. The SDWA prohibits the use of these products in the installation or repair of any public



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water system or facility providing water for human consumption if they do not meet the lead-free requirement. In 2024, the lead in service (plumbing) line inventory confirmed that NBVC does not have any lead service lines.

How can I minimize exposure to lead?

- Flush. It is always a good idea to flush your faucet at work and/or at home, especially when water has been sitting for several hours (i.e. overnight or over a weekend). You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes prior to utilizing for consumption. You may need to flush longer if your building has recently been shut down or experienced reduced occupancy. Contact your Facility Manager or Assistant Public Works Officer for flushing guidance.
- Use cold water. Hot dissolves lead more quickly than cold water, so use cold water to prepare food and drinks.
- Clean your aerator. Debris can be trapped on the aerator screens on water outlets containing metals, especially if construction or plumbing work may have occurred in your area. Simply twist off the aerator, tap and clean any debris which may be caught on the filtration screen, and reinstall.
- Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

WHAT ABOUT AT THE CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS (CDC) AND YOUTH CENTERS (YC)?

In late 2024, the U.S. EPA promulgated new rules requiring community water systems to implement a testing program for lead in drinking water at elementary schools and childcare centers served by the system by 2027. However, since 2014, Navy policy, OPNAV M-5090.1 has required the Lead in Drinking Water Priority Areas (LIPA) testing program be conducted in the best interest of all staff and families served by the distribution system. This sampling is conducted every five years at all drinking water fixtures and annually where certain plumbing modifications were performed. NBVC personnel conducted routine sampling in 2024 at our CDCs and YCs. Out of 132 samples collected, one water outlet initially tested above the Navy screening level of 10 parts per billion (ppb) for lead in drinking water in schools, CDCs, and YCs. The one outlet that exceeded 10 ppb was a hand washing sink used by staff at the Port Hueneme CDC (Building 1391). This sink was located in the storage and staff training room and had a lead level of 11 ppb. The corrective action for this exceedance was to remove the unused sink from service until



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deemed needed for CDC use. If put back into service a sample will be required with results at or below 10 ppb before it can be used. The 2024 test results are available in Attachment 6.

OPNAV 5090.6A requires installations to conduct an annual audit of all their CDCs and YCs to identify any newly installed or repaired drinking water fixtures during the calendar year (CY). Any newly installed or repaired fixture identified during the audit must be sampled and tested for lead to ensure lead-free products were used. The LIPA audit will be conducted in 2025 to ensure that all newly installed or repaired drinking water fixtures test below the action level of 10 ppb.

Routine test results are available from the Commander Navy Region Southwest website at:
<https://cnrsw.cnic.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/>.

For more information, please contact the NBVC Environmental Compliance Branch Manager at (805) 989-3041

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industries and consumer products around the globe, including in the U.S., since the 1940s. PFAS are found in many consumer products, as well as in industrial products, like certain firefighting agents called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF). PFAS is also found in essential use applications such as in microelectronics, batteries, and medical equipment. PFAS chemicals are persistent in the environment, and some are persistent in the human body – meaning they do not break down and they can accumulate over time.

Is there a federal or California regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

On April 26, 2024, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) final rule on drinking water standards for six PFAS under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The rule establishes the following maximum contaminant levels (MCLs):

- perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) = 4 ppt
- perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) = 4 ppt
- hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA, commonly known as GenX) = 10 ppt
- perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) = 10 ppt
- perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) = 10 ppt
- HI MCL for PFHxS, PFNA, perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), and GenX = 1

Under the NPDWR, regulated public water systems (PWS) are required to complete initial monitoring by April 26, 2027. Beginning April 26, 2027, regulated PWSs will conduct ongoing compliance monitoring in accordance with the frequency dictated by the rule and as determined by the initial compliance



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monitoring results. Regulated PWSs must demonstrate compliance with the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) by April 26, 2029.

In order to provide safe drinking water to all Department of Defense (DoD) personnel, OSD policy extends this requirement to all DoD systems which provide drinking water for human consumption, regardless of size of the drinking water system. In addition to the six regulated compounds, DoD-owned systems are required by DoD policy to monitor for all 25 compounds detected when using EPA Method 533.

Protecting the health of our personnel, their families, and the communities in which we serve is a priority for the Department. DoD is committed to complying with requirements of the NPDWR and the continued provision of safe drinking water to those that work and live on DoD installations.

Has NBVC tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. In 2024 samples were collected from Port Hueneme and San Nicolas Island.

Below MRL

We are pleased to report that drinking water testing results for all 25 PFAS covered by the sampling method, including the six regulated PFAS, were not detected in your water system.

What's Next?

NBVC initial monitoring for PFAS in accordance with EPA requirements is complete. Based on these results, the installation will begin triennial monitoring for PFAS in 2027.

ARE CONTAMINANTS REMOVED FROM MY WATER?

State of the art treatment systems utilized by PHWA and SNI are designed to remove contaminants and ensure that tap water is safe to drink. The EPA and State Board issue regulations that limit the number of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. PHWA and the Navy follow and comply with drinking water regulations.

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 tap water from their health care providers. EPA/ 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.



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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 (1-800-426-4791).

WATER CONSERVATION

Despite recent rainfall events, Ventura County remains in a drought. NBVC residents and personnel are encouraged to continue to conserve water. To ensure NBVC drinking water remains in at the highest of quality, water system operators perform hydrant and water system flushing. Although this may appear to be misuse of water, it is essential to keep water at the highest of quality. For more information on ways to conserve water, visit www.epa.gov/watersense/ or contact NBVC Installation Energy Manager at (805) 989-9011.

WATER COMPLAINTS

Does the filter on your fountain or faucet need to be changed? Please coordinate with your building monitor or facility manager. Make sure filters are marked with the date they were changed out and keep a log book.

Does your water have an odd taste, color, odor, suspended solids, or do you suspect a water-related illness? Please email NAVFAC_SW_NBVC_PWD_EV_Water_UD@us.navy.mil with details (i.e. building number, concern, complaint POC).

HOW CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

For additional information or questions regarding this report, please contact, Naval Base Ventura County Environmental Compliance Branch Manager at (805) 989-3041.

WATER QUALITY DATA

Tables summarizing drinking water contaminants sampled in the water distributed to NBVC customers during the 2024 calendar year are provided as follows: Port Hueneme and Point Mugu water quality information and data (Attachment 1: water purveyor (PHWA) and Attachment 2: NBVC distribution data) and San Nicolas Island water quality information and data (Attachment 3: NBVC water purveyor and distribution data). Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2024. State Board requires that we monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the data, though representative of water quality, is more than one year old.



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TEMPORARY WATER DISINFECTANT CHANGE AND WATER FLUSHING

The drinking water supply entering NBVC Port Hueneme and Point Mugu will temporarily disinfect with chlorine instead of the normal chloramines disinfectant. NBVC Public Works Department (PWD) is performing this operation as needed to keep the formation of nitrites in the water system to a minimum. Nitrites exceeding 10 mg/L may affect how blood carries oxygen and can cause methemoglobinemia (blue baby syndrome). Nitrite levels in the Port Hueneme and Point Mugu water systems have an average of 0.2 mg/L which is well below the state levels of 4 mg/L. This ongoing water operation ensures that our water remains within State standards and continues to be safe for our customers. See Attachment 4 for further information in these ongoing water operations.

Facilities and homes that have been vacant or have low water use should utilize on-going water “flushing” to maintain water quality. “Flushing” involves opening taps and letting the water run to remove water that has been standing in the interior pipes and/or the outlets. The “flushing” time can vary by the type of outlet being cleared. See Attachment 5 for further information on “flushing” guidance.



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Attachment 1

**Port Hueneme Water Agency
2024 Annual Water Quality Data and Report**

PORT HUENEME WATER AGENCY

2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT TO PURVEYORS

The Port Hueneme Water Agency is committed to providing you with complete and accurate information regarding the safety of the water you drink. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) requires the Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA) to send an Annual Water Quality Report to all customers regarding the water quality they received during the previous calendar year. PHWA tests its water as required by SWRCB regulations and reports these results to SWRCB each month. Additionally, annual SWRCB inspections of the operational policies and procedures at PHWA are conducted. All of this is done to ensure the safety of your drinking water.

This Annual Water Quality Report summarizes the 2024 water quality test results performed by PHWA 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.

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

Where does my water come from?

The water supply for the PHWA treatment plant comes from the United Water Conservation District (United). United's water comes from groundwater located in the El Rio area of Ventura County. This water is pumped from shallow 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.

In October 2001, United completed a source water assessment survey for their water sources. This assessment provides a survey of potential sources of contamination of the groundwater that supplies United's wells. Activities that constitute the highest risk are petroleum storage tanks and fueling operations, septic systems, and abandoned animal feedlots. Groundwater at United is vulnerable to contamination by MTBE, a gasoline additive. No MTBE has been detected in United's wells. United continues to monitor the water quality. Copies of the source water assessment survey are available from United at 805-525-4431.

PHWA's water treatment plant uses two different types of state-of-the-art membrane filtration technologies to treat United's water. These desalination techniques are known as reverse osmosis (RO) and nano-filtration (NF). Three treatment trains operate side-by-side and each one produces between 1 and 1.5 million gallons of

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 reduces the formation of trihalomethane in the water, which is a known carcinogen.

Fish owners - you should chemically remove the chloramines in the PHWA water when preparing your fish tank water. Failure to remove the chloramines could result in risk to the aquatic life in the tank.

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 2.5 parts per million chloramines.

In December 2002, MWD completed its source water assessment of its State Water Project supplies. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at 213-217-6850.

Does my water meet EPA and State standards? Is my tap water safe to drink?

Yes. Your water meets all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and SWRCB water quality standards. PHWA did not have any violations of any treatment, monitoring, or reporting requirements during 2024. 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 of the drinking water constituents that were detected during the most recent sampling period as required by SWRCB.

In December 2003, PHWA completed its Vulnerability Assessment of the water facility. This work has improved the security and safety of our water supply.

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 manpower, compared to that provided by USEPA for tap water, for the enforcement of bottled water regulations.

If you do drink bottled water, do the research and educate yourself on the quality of your bottled water. Many people are misled to think that their tap water is not high quality but, in actuality, it is bottled water, which is subject to less rigorous testing and purity standards.

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 (1-800-426-4791). 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. DHS 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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, that 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 by-products 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).

How can I get more information?

For additional information or questions regarding this report, please contact Dennis Martinez Water General Manager for (PHWA) Port Hueneme Water Agency, at (805) 986-6566. The public is always welcome to attend PHWA board meetings. These are held monthly on the 3rd Monday of the month @ 4pm at the City of Port Hueneme Civic Center located at 250 N. Ventura Road.

PORT HUENEME WATER AGENCY 2024 Water Quality Report to Purveyors									
Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Purchased CMWD (Calleguas)	Purchased UWCD (United)	BWRDF (Blended)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Percent of Supply						10%	90%	100%	
PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
CLARITY (a)									
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	Highest Single Value TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU				0.14 100%	0.28 100%	ND 100%	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria	(b)	2 or 5.0%	(0)	--	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	(b)	(b)	(0)	--	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	Human & animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	50	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some water treatment process
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range Average	2.0 - 4.0 3.0	4 - 4 4	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	Range Average	ND ND	NA NA	NA NA	Discharge from oil & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	10	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	NA NA	Discharge from steel & pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Treatment-related Fluoride (c)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range Highest RAA	0.6 - 1.0 0.7	0.5 - 0.6 0.55	NA NA	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Average	ND ND	1.8 - 3.3 2.7	2.7 2.7	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	Range Average	ND - 6 ND	18 - 20 19	NA NA	Discharge from refineries, mines and chemical manufacturers, runoff
ORGANIC CHEMICALS									
PFAS					Range	NA	ND - 2.0	NA	Run off from airports, military bases, and landfills.
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ppt	4	0	4	Average	NA	0.25	NA	
PFAS					Range	NA	1.8 - 2.5	NA	Run off from airports, military bases, and landfills.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppt	4	0	4	Average	NA	1.08	NA	
PFAS					Range	NA	2.1 - 4.4	NA	Run off from airports, military bases, and landfills.
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	ppt	4	0	4	Average	NA	1.63	NA	
PFAS					Range	NA	ND - 2.0	NA	Run off from airports, military bases, and landfills.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ppt	4	0	4	Average	NA	0.5	NA	
RADIOLOGICALS [analyzed every three years, for four consecutive quarters (MWD sampled 2023, CMWD sampled 2023 and UWCD 2023)]									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (d)	pCi/L	15	(0)	3.0	Range Average	ND ND	3.84 - 4.88 4.49	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (d)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4.0	Range Average	5.4 - 5.6 5.5	NA NA	NA NA	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.0	Range Average	1.4 - 1.5 1.5	5.26 - 6.2 5.73	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS									
Bromate (e)	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	Range Highest RAA	ND ND	NA NA	NA NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4]	--	Range Highest RAA	1.7 - 2.8 2.3	1.77 - 2.17 1.96	1.57 - 3.01 2.47	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (f)	ppb	60	--	1.0	Range Highest RAA	6.0 - 22.0 12	ND - 13 5.88	0 - 9 5.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (f)	ppb	80	--	1.0	Range Highest RAA	13.0 - 36.0 21.8	26 - 56 35.0	25 - 47 33	By-product of drinking water chlorination
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards									
Aluminum	ppb	200	600	50	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some water treatment process
Chloride	ppm	500	--	--	Range Average	99 - 100 99	53 - 57 55	34 34	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	--	--	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	NA NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Manganese	ppb	50	--	20	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 20 0.38	ND ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	TON	3	--	1	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	--	--	Range Average	773 - 790 782	1064 - 1290 1244.5	667 667	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	--	0.5	Range Average	102 - 103 103	375 - 432 401.42	159 159	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1,000	--	--	Range Average	410 - 450 430	890 - 1000 941.83	400 400	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (monthly)	NTU	5	--	--	Range Average	ND ND	NA NA	ND ND	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppm	5.0	--	0.05	Range Average	0.06 0.06	ND ND	ND ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

PORT HUENEME WATER AGENCY

2024 Water Quality Report to Purveyors

	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Purchased CMWD (Calleguas)	Purchased UWCD (United)	BWRDF (Blended)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Percent of Supply						10%	90%	100%	
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)									
Alkalinity	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	120 - 130 125	190 - 200 195	120 120	
Boron	ppm	NL=1	--	0.1	Range Average	0.27 - 0.28 0.28	600 600	0.5 0.5	
Calcium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	36 - 38 37	128 - 130 129	49 49	
Chlorate	ppb	NL=800	--	20	Range Average	ND ND	NA NA	NA NA	
Corrosivity (g)	AI	NS	--	--	Range Average	12.1 - 12.4 12.3	0.6 - 0.7 0.65	11.6 11.6	
Hardness (Total Hardness)	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	160 - 165 163	505 - 518 511.5	196 196	
Magnesium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	17 17	45 - 47 46	18 18	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL=10	--	--	Range Average	ND ND	NA NA	NA NA	
pH	pH Units	NS	--	--	Range Average	8.1 - 8.3 8.2	7.7 - 7.8 7.75	7.4 7.4	
Potassium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	4.0 4.0	4 - 4 4	2 2	
Radon	pCi/L	NS	--	100.0	Range Average	ND ND	159 - 299 197	NA NA	
Sodium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	86 - 91 89	84 - 85 84.5	56 56	
Bicarbonate	ppm	NS	--	10	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	140 140	
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	--	0.3	Range Average	2.6 - 2.8 2.7	1.1 - 1.3 1.20	NA NA	
Iron	ppm	300	--	0.3	Range Average	ND ND	30 - 40 1.32	ND ND	

Abbreviations and notes used in this report are listed on the next page

ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

AI = Aggressiveness Index
 AL = Federal Regulatory Action Level
 DLR = Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting
 MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
 MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
 MFL = Million Fibers per Liter
 uS/cm = MicroSiemen per Centimeter
 MPN = Most Probable Number
 MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
 MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
 NA = Not Analyzed
 ND = None Detected

NL = Notification Level
 NS = No Standard
 NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
 pCi/L = PicoCuries per Liter
 PHG = Public Health Goal
 ppm = Parts per Million, or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)
 ppb = Parts per Billion, or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)
 ppt = Parts per Trillion, or Nanograms per Liter (ng/L)
 ppq = Parts per Quadrillion, or Picoograms per Liter (pg/L)
 RAA = Running Annual Average
 TON = Threshold Odor Number
 TT = Treatment Technique

CMWD (Calleguas)
 UWCD (United)
 BWRDF (Blended)

Calleguas Municipal Water District- Surface Water Source
 United Water Conservation District
 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 2024.
- (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.



**Naval Base Ventura County
2024 Consumer Confidence Report**

Attachment 2

**NBVC Point Mugu and Port Hueneme
2024 Distribution System Water Quality Data**

Parameter (Units)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Distribution Water Results			Major Sources in Drinking Water
			Average	Range / Result	# of Months in Violation	
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS—Mandatory Health-Related Standards						
Summary of Water Quality Results For 2024 - Point Mugu Water Distribution System.						
LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead (ppm) (a) 2023	AL=0.015	0.2	(b) ND	ND	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) (a) 2023	AL=1.3	0.3	(b) 0.21	ND-0.24	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS						
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (b)	60	N/A	7.54	5.8-9.2	None	Quarterly - By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (b)	80	N/A	40.69	37.4-44.3	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm)	[4.0]	[4]	1.34	0.88-2.05	None	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform Bacteria (c)	1	(0)	0	0	None	Natural in Environment
E. Coli Bacteria (d)	0	(0)	0	0	None	Human & animal fecal waste
Summary of Water Quality Results For 2024 - Port Hueneme Water Distribution System.						
LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead (ppm) (a) 2022	AL=0.015	N/A	(b) ND	ND	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) (a) 2022	AL=1.3	N/A	(b) 0.212	ND-0.338	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS						
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (b)	60	N/A	5.06	3.6-7.3	None	Quarterly - By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (b)	80	N/A	39.45	33.8-47.8	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm)	[4.0]	[4]	1.81	1.57-2.06	None	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform Bacteria (c)	1	(0)	0	0	None	Natural in Environment
E. Coli Bacteria (d)	0	(0)	0	0	None	Human & animal fecal waste
ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS, and NOTES						
AL = Action Level	NL = Notification Level		µS/cm = micro Siemens per centimeter			
AI = Aggressiveness Index	NS = Not Specified		ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)			
N/A = Not Applicable	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units		ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)			
ND = None Detected	TT = Treatment Technique					
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.						
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 your drinking water. A certain amount of disinfectant has been shown to help control germs and microbes in the water.						
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) = The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.						
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.						
Primary Drinking Water Standard = MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.						
Range = Refers to the levels—both low and high—at which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. A range of levels may exist due to changes in contaminant levels during a calendar year.						
Regulatory Action Level (AL) = 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.						
(a) 90th percentile value. Port Hueneme & Point Mugu samples collected/tested in 2022 & 2023, respectively without exceeding the Action Level.						
(b) Compliance is based on the quarterly locational running annual average (LRAA) of distribution system samples.						
(c) Total Coliform Technique Trigger has been exceeded if the system has: two or more total coliform positive samples in the same month or if the system failed to take every required repeat samples.						
(d) E. Coli MCL has been exceeded if the system has: (1) E. coli-positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample, (2) total coliform-positive repeat sample following an E. coli positive routine sample, (3) The system fails to take all required repeat samples following an E. coli-positive routine sample, and (4) The system fails to test for E. coli when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform. These MCLs were not violated in 2024.						



**Naval Base Ventura County
2024 Consumer Confidence Report**

Attachment 3

NBVC San Nicolas Island

2024 Treatment and Distribution System Water Quality Data

Summary of Water Quality Results For 2024 - San Nicolas Island						
Parameter (Units)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Treatment Method: Reverse Osmosis Source Water is 100% Seawater			Major Sources in Drinking Water
			Average	Range / Result	# of Months in Violation	
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS—Mandatory Health-Related Standards						
CLARITY						
	(TT)		Highest Single Value ND		None	Soil runoff.
Turbidity (NTU) (a)	% of samples <0.2		100.0%			
LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead (ppm) (b) 2024	AL=0.015	0.2	(b) ND	ND	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) (b) 2024	AL=1.3	0.3	(b) ND	ND	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS						
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (c)	60	N/A	4.99	3.0-7.5	None	Quarterly - By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (c)	80	N/A	16.40	9.8-24.5	None	Quarterly By-product of drinking water disinfection
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm)	[4.0]	[4]	1.91	1.60-2.13	None	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Aluminum (ppb)	1,000	600	50	50	None	Erosion of natural deposits, residual from water treatment process
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	ND	ND	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND	ND	None	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; electronics and glass production waste
Barium (ppm)	1	2	ND	ND	None	Discharge from oil & metal refineries; mines and chemical manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ppb)	2	1.2	ND	ND	None	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) (ppm)	10	10	ND	ND	None	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as N) (ppm)	1	1	ND	ND	None	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	ND	ND	None	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform Bacteria (d)	1	(0)	0	0	None	Natural in Environment
E. Coliform Bacteria (e)	0	(0)	0	0	None	Human & animal fecal waste
SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards						
Chloride (ppm) (h)	500	N/A	120	120	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor Threshold (TON) (h)	3	N/A	ND	ND	None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm) (h)	1,600	N/A	546	546	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) (h)	1,000	N/A	280	280	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Parameter (Units)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Treatment Method: Reverse Osmosis Source Water is 100% Seawater			Major Sources in Drinking Water
			Average	Range / Result	# of Months in Violation	
Chloride (mg/L)	250	100	100	100 - 150	0	Seawater
Fluoride (mg/L)	4.0	1.0	0.5	0.5 - 0.7	0	Seawater
Lead (ppb)	15	5	0	0 - 0.5	0	Seawater
Nitrate (mg/L)	10	1	0	0 - 0.5	0	Seawater
Phosphate (mg/L)	0.1	0.01	0	0 - 0.05	0	Seawater
Sulfate (mg/L)	250	100	100	100 - 150	0	Seawater
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	500	100	100	100 - 150	0	Seawater
Turbidity (NTU)	1.0	0.1	0	0 - 0.5	0	Seawater
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) (ppb)	500	100	0	0 - 0.5	0	Seawater
Heavy Metals (ppb)	100	10	0	0 - 0.5	0	Seawater

Boron (ppm) (f) (h)	NS	NL = 1	0.60	0.6	None	Naturally present in the environment.
Bicarbonate (ppm) (h)	NS		40	40	None	
Calcium (ppm) (h)	NS		18	18	None	Erosion of natural material
Sulfate (ppm) (h)	500		17.8	17.8	None	
Sodium (ppm) (h)	NS		85	85	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Vanadium (ppb) (h)	NS	50	ND	ND	None	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) (ppm) (h)	NS		30	30	None	Erosion of natural material
Total hardness (as CaCO ₃) (ppm) (h)	NS		44.9	44.9	None	Erosion of natural material
Magnesium (ppm) (h)	NS		ND	ND	None	
pH (standard units) (h)	NS		8.2	8.2	None	
Potassium (ppm) (h)	NS		4	4	None	Erosion of natural material
Corrosively (Al) (g) (h)	NS		11.3	11.3	None	

AL = Action Level	NL = Notification Level	TT = Treatment Technique
AI = Aggressiveness Index	NS = Not Specified	µS/cm = micro Siemens per centimeter
N/A = Not Applicable	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units	ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ND = None Detected	TON = Threshold Odor Number	ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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 Goal (MRDLG) = The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard = MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Range = Refers to the levels—both low and high—at which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. A range of levels may exist due to changes in contaminant levels during a calendar year.

Regulatory Action Level (AL) = 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.

- (a) The turbidity level of filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU.
- (b) 90th percentile value. Samples collected and tested in 2024. Zero sites exceeded the Action Level.
- (c) Compliance is based on the quarterly locational running annual average (LRAA) of distribution system samples.
- (d) Total Coliform Technique Trigger has been exceeded if the system has: two or more total coliform positive samples in the same month or if the system failed to take every required repeat samples.
- (e) E. Coli MCL has been exceeded if the system has: (1) E. coli-positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample, (2) total coliform-positive repeat sample following an E. coli positive routine sample, (3) The system fails to take all required repeat samples following an E. coli-positive routine sample, and (4) The system fails to test for E. coli when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform. These MCLs were not violated in 2024.
- (f) The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
- (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.
- (h) Single sample annually. Test result represents average and range.



**Naval Base Ventura County
2024 Consumer Confidence Report**

Attachment 4

**NBVC Port Hueneme and Point Mugu
Temporary Water Disinfectant Change – Public Announcement**



Temporary Water Disinfectant Change Public Announcement

The Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) drinking water supply entering Port Hueneme and Point Mugu was supplemented with free chlorine disinfectant on a quarterly basis during calendar year 2024, temporarily pausing the standard chloramines as a disinfectant in each instance. The NBVC Public Works Department (PWD) performs these month-long operations to limit growth of biofilm in the water distribution pipes. Biofilm in the pipes can promote nitrification, a biological process which leads to disinfectant depletion in the drinking water along with impacts to taste and odor. Uncontrolled nitrification can create other water quality issues such as pH reduction (making water more acidic) and increased microbial growth to unsafe levels. This chlorine conversion technique is temporary in nature and alternative processes to reducing biofilm growth and nitrification are being considered by the NBVC PWD. If you have any concerns about constituents in your drinking water, please refer to the NBVC Consumer Confidence Report, which is posted on the Navy website July 1st.

https://www.cnic.navy.mil/regions/cnrsw/om/environmental_support/water_quality_information.html

During these free chlorine conversion events, the PWD water systems operators will be flushing the distribution system via the base fire hydrants to re-establish baseline water quality. Water system operators will make every effort to minimize the impact of flushing to the tenants and residents at NBVC. Additionally, the use of free chlorine can lead to a temporary increase in disinfection byproducts (DBPs) such as trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). These compounds form when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic matter in the water. The system monitors DBP levels to ensure they remain below federal and state regulatory limits.

It is unlikely that water users will notice any change in the appearance or smell of their tap water; however, if any changes are observed, base personnel should do the following:

- 1. If a stronger than normal chlorine odor exists after an extended absence, allow the water to run for a few minutes to reduce the odor.**
- 2. Use of water filters with activated carbon (e.g., Brita, ZeroWater, PUR, etc.) will improve the taste and reduce the odor of your tap water.**
- 3. Chlorine odor is enhanced with warm or hot water. Regular flushing of the warm water system (water heaters, etc.) is a good practice to cycle water and improve water aesthetics, especially if the home or facility are vacant or has low use. Running hot showers or baths is a good way to cycle the water through your systems. Flushing the cold-water system is also recommended to maintain water quality in your home or facility.**

The transition back to chloramines will occur when the temporary operation is completed. This process is conducted to maintain high water quality and ensure the effectiveness of our disinfectant residual.

Should anyone have questions regarding this notice or the temporary change, please contact the PWD Water Systems Operation Supervisor, Steve Latting at 805-207-4055.



**Naval Base Ventura County
2024 Consumer Confidence Report**

Attachment 5

**NBVC Port Hueneme, Point Mugu and San Nicolas Island
Suggested Water Flushing Guidance**

Information on Maintaining or Restoring Water Quality in Buildings or Homes with Low or No Use

WHAT IS FLUSHING?

“Flushing” involves opening taps and letting the water run to remove water that has been standing in the interior pipes and/or the outlets. The flushing time can vary by the type of outlet being cleared.



FLUSHING TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

- Establishing an ongoing flushing program is one of the quickest and easiest solution to ensure the water quality is preserved by decreasing water age.
- A temporary shutdown or reduced operation of a building and reductions in normal water use can create hazards for returning occupants.
- Flushing can be used as a regular practice to ensure the water is regularly moving.

CDC'S Flushing Guidance

Flush your water system

- a. Flush hot and cold water through all points of use (e.g., showers, sink faucets)
 - i. Flushing may need to occur in segments (e.g., floors, individual rooms) due to facility size and water pressure. The purpose of building flushing is to replace all water inside building piping with fresh water.
- b. Flush until the hot water reaches its maximum temperature. Where possible, hot water at the tap should reach at or above 120°F. Anti-scalding controls and devices may limit the maximum temperature at the point of use.
- c. Care should be taken to minimize splashing and aerosol generation during flushing.
- d. Other water-using devices, such as ice machines, may require additional cleaning steps in addition to flushing, such as discarding old ice. Follow water-using device manufacturers' instructions.
- e. Ensure safety equipment including eye wash stations, and safety showers are clean and well-maintained. Regularly flush, clean, and disinfect these systems according to manufacturers' specifications.

EPA'S Flushing Instructions

Remember that each drinking water outlet should be flushed individually; flushing a toilet will not flush your water fountains. All flushing should be recorded in a log submitted daily to the office, or person, in charge of this program.

- Locate the faucet furthest away from the service line on each wing and floor of the building, open the faucets wide, and let the water run for 10 minutes. For best results, calculate the volume of the plumbing and the flow rate at the tap and adjust the flushing time accordingly. This 10-minute time frame is considered adequate for most buildings.
- Open valves at all drinking water fountains without refrigeration units and let the water run for roughly 30 seconds to one minute, or until cold.
- Let the water run on all refrigerated water fountains for 15 minutes. Because of the long time period required, routinely flushing refrigerated fountains may not be feasible. Open all kitchen faucets (and other faucets where water will be used for drinking and/or cooking) and let the water run for 30 seconds to one minute, or until cold.

EPA's Tips for Developing a Flushing Plan

When using flushing as a regular practice or as a short-term remediation effort:

- Determine how water enters and flows through your facility by developing a plumbing profile;
- Locate all water outlets that are used for consumption;
- Utilize signage to indicate when and for how long flushing needs to occur at each outlet;
- Identify options for collection and non-potable re-use of flushed water (e.g., plant watering); and
- Develop a system for accountability, including identifying one person who is in charge and record keeping.

NBVC wants to ensure that all customers are confident that the water they consume is safe. Your drinking water meets all Federal and State water quality standards. Although the water provided to the customers remains compliant, internal facility piping or reduced water usage in buildings or homes resulting in stagnant water in your plumbing system affects water quality. Therefore, following the flushing guidance will restore the water quality in your facilities or homes. If you have any concerns about constituents in the drinking water, please refer to the NBVC Consumer Confidence Report posted on the Navy website every summer.

<https://cnrsw.cnic.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/>



**Naval Base Ventura County
2024 Consumer Confidence Report**

Attachment 6

**NBVC Point Mugu, Port Hueneme and Camarillo Child Development
Centers & Youth Centers 2024 Drinking Water Testing Results**



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL BASE VENTURA COUNTY
311 MAIN ROAD, SUITE 1
POINT MUGU, CA 93042-5033

IN REPLY REFER TO:
5090
Ser N0000CV/698
16 Aug 24

From: Commanding Officer, Naval Base Ventura County
To: Parents and Staff

Subj: NAVAL BASE VENTURA COUNTY POINT MUGU, PORT HUENEME, AND
CAMARILLO CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS AND YOUTH CENTERS
DRINKING WATER TESTING RESULTS

Encl: (1) Overview of Results & Actions
(2) Complete Test Results
(3) Floor Plan of Port Hueneme 1391 CDC

1. The safety and health of children and staff at our Child Development Centers (CDCs), Child Development Group Homes (CDGHs), Schools, and Youth Centers (YCs) is my top priority. In my earlier letter announcing our lead in drinking water testing program, I informed you we are testing all water outlets that could potentially be used for cooking, washing, or drinking at our CDCs, CDGHs, and YCs.

2. This week, we received the results of recent water testing of 132 CDC/YC drinking water outlets. Of these, one outlet tested higher than Navy screening level of 10 parts per billion (ppb) for lead, which is the level requiring action to include additional testing and corrective measures. The source of lead in drinking water typically comes from the existing plumbing inside buildings including service lines, fittings, solder, water coolers, or water faucets. Lead is more likely to be found in drinking water when the water has not been run for an extended period of time and has been sitting in the system (e.g., overnight or weekends).

3. The lead testing results were higher than the screening level at a hand washing sink (hand wash for adults) in the staff and training/storage room at Port Hueneme CDC 1391. After receiving the test results, we immediately took this water outlet out of service and will remain out of service as it was deemed an unused/unnecessary sink in an area that children are not allowed. Details on the corrective actions we have already taken are discussed in the attached Overview of Results & Actions. Also enclosed are Complete Test Results and a Floor Plan of Port Hueneme CDC 1391 that indicates the location of the fixture that had lead levels higher than the screening level.

4. I know this issue will generate more questions than this letter can answer. If you have any questions regarding our testing program for lead in our water, please contact the NBVC Water Program Manager, Mr. Nathan Jacobsen, who can be reached by phone at COMM: (805) 982-3983 or via email at nathan.j.jacobsen.civ@us.navy.mil. Here are some additional resources you may find informative:

Subj: NAVAL BASE VENTURA COUNTY POINT MUGU, PORT HUENEME, AND
CAMARILLO CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS AND YOUTH CENTERS
DRINKING WATER TESTING RESULTS

a. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (lead in drinking water in schools and childcare centers):

<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

b. Annual water quality report for the installation:

<https://cnrsw.cnmc.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/>

5. If you have any health questions or concerns, I encourage you to contact your health care provider, or if you are a TRICARE beneficiary, use the Region Appointment Center to schedule an appointment with your primary care provider who can be reached at COMM: (844) 866-9378.

6. Rest assured that my team and I will continue to monitor the situation, test water quality, and take actions where necessary at all NBVC CDCs and YCs to ensure our drinking water lead levels are lower than screening levels. I am committed to the safety and health of all personnel and family members using our facilities and will keep you updated on this issue.



D. W. BROWN

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS & ACTIONS

Enclosure (1)

Enclosure 1

Overview of Testing Results for Lead in Drinking Water and Corrective Actions for NBVC Child Care Centers (CDCs) and Youth Centers (YCs) (Buildings: Point Mugu (PM) and Port Hueneme (PH) CDCs PM-173, PH-1391 and PH-1487; YCs PM-150, PH-1439, and C-1124)

The Navy is committed to maintaining safe drinking water on its installations. Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA) supplies water to the Navy and the Navy's water distribution system is regularly tested and in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. Because lead exposure is a particular concern for children, and lead may be added to drinking water due to its presence in pipes, fittings, solder, and fixtures inside a building, the Navy policy requires that we test the lead content of drinking water in priority areas such as CDCs and YCs every five years.

Navy environmental personnel conducted lead testing at the NBVC CDCs and YCs in accordance with Navy and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines. Samples from various locations in the CDCs/YCs were sent to a state-certified laboratory for analysis.

At the NBVC CDCs and YCs, outlets used for drinking, cooking, and washing were tested. Out of 132 samples collected, *one* water outlet initially tested above the Navy screening level of 10 parts per billion (ppb) for lead in drinking water in schools, CDCs, and YCs.

The *one* outlet that exceeded 10 ppb was a hand washing sink used by staff at the Port Hueneme CDC (Building 1391). This sink was located in the storage and staff training room and had a lead level of 11 ppb. The corrective action for this exceedance was to remove the unused sink from service until deemed needed for CDC use. If put back into service a sample will be required with results at or below 10 ppb before it can be used.

A copy of all test results is enclosed for your information. The test results are presented in two tables for each priority area (i.e., CDCs and YCs):

- Table 1 **Summary of Results** summarizes the data by category of use (e.g., drinking, cooking, and washing).
- Table 2 **Summary Statistics** summarizes all the data.

A floor plan of the NBVC Point Mugu CDC (Building 1391) has also been included to show the location for the fixture that exceeded 10 ppb.

Table 1 provides a description of each sampling location using three columns; *Category*, *Sampling ID*, and *Outlet Description*. The *Category* column gives information about whether the outlet is used for drinking water (water fountain), cooking (food preparation), or washing (primarily hand-washing or brushing teeth). The *Sample ID* column is the identification used to label each sample bottle. The *Outlet Description* column contains additional information to describe the outlet sampled under each category.

The next set of columns in **Table 1** provide *Initial Sampling Results*, and for those locations that exceeded the recommended screening level of 10 ppb and the *Re-sampling Results*.

EPA sampling protocol requires water to not be used for between 8 and 18 hours prior to first draw sampling. Therefore, *Initial Sampling Results were from* first draw samples collected early in the morning before the CDCs/YCs opened and before any water was used. The *Initial Sampling Results* also indicate whether resampling is required and the date that fixtures greater than 10 ppb were secured. Outlets that exceeded 10 ppb are highlighted in yellow.

The *Corrective Actions* column describes actions that were taken to remediate the source of lead. In the event that fixtures or upstream piping are replaced, there are columns for sampling data that confirms that the corrective actions were successful in reducing lead below 10 ppb.

To learn more about lead in drinking water in schools and day care centers visit the following EPA website: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

To learn more about the installation's public water supplier, see their annual water quality report: <https://cnrsw.cnmc.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/>

To answer any questions you may have on the sampling program contact the NBVC Public Affairs Officer who can be reached at COMM: (805) 989-9234. If you have any health questions or concerns, you are encouraged to contact your health care provider or, if you are a TRICARE beneficiary, use the Region Appointment Center to schedule an appointment with your primary care provider who can be reached at COMM: (844) 866-9378.

Enclosures:

2. Complete Test Results
3. Floor Plan of the Port Hueneme Child Development Center (Building 1391)

COMPLETE TEST RESULTS

Enclosure (2)

Sample Summary Results Table 1
Priority Areas Lead Testing and Corrective Actions - July 2024
NBVC Child Development Centers and Youth Centers

Sampling Location - Port Hueneme Child Development Center Building 1487				INITIAL SAMPLING RESULTS Lead Screening Level of 10 ppb		
CATEGORY [Water's intended use]	SAMPLE ID	Outlet Description [Room number and type/description (filter, auto sensor, etc.) of outlet]	Comments [e.g., filter was removed, etc.]	First Draw (ppb)	Retest required? [YES or NO]	Corrective Actions [Date fixture secured mm/dd/yyyy and corrective actions]
SAMPLING DATE	7/18/2024					
RESULTS DATE	7/24/2024					
WASHING	H1487-02-PT2-HHW-A	Pre Toddler 2 Teacher's Lounge Room 103		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-03-PT2-HHW-B	Pre Toddler 2 Teacher's Lounge Room 103		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-04-PT-LHW-A	Pre Toddler Shared Bathroom Rm.103/Rm.104		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-05-PT-LHW-B	Pre Toddler Shared Bathroom Rm.103/Rm.105	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-06-PT-LHW-C	Pre Toddler Shared Bathroom Rm.103/Rm.106	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-07-PT-LHW-D	Pre Toddler Shared Bathroom Rm.103/Rm.107	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-08-PT1-HHW-A	Pre Toddler 1 Teacher's Lounge Classroom 104		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-09-PT1-HHW-B	Pre Toddler 1 Teacher's Lounge Classroom 104		2	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-11-PS1-HHW	Preschool 1 Teacher's Lounge Room 105		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
DRINKING	H1487-12-PS1-WFB	Preschool 1 Classroom Room 105		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-13-PS1-TB	Preschool 1 Classroom Room 105	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-14-PS1-LHWA	Preschool 1 Bathroom Room 105	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-15-PS1-LHWB	Preschool 1 Bathroom Room 105	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-18-PS2-HHW	Preschool 2 Teacher's Lounge Room 106		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
DRINKING	H1487-19-PS2-WFB	Preschool 2 Classroom Room 106		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-20-PS2-TB	Preschool 2 Classroom Room 106	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-21-PS2-LHW-A	Preschool 2 Bathroom Room 106	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A

Sample Summary Results Table 1
Priority Areas Lead Testing and Corrective Actions - July 2024
NBVC Child Development Centers and Youth Centers

Sampling Location - Port Hueneme Child Development Center Building 1487				INITIAL SAMPLING RESULTS		
				Lead Screening Level of 10 ppb		
CATEGORY [Water's intended use]	SAMPLE ID	Outlet Description [Room number and type/description (filter, auto sensor, etc.) of outlet]	Comments [e.g., filter was removed, etc.]	First Draw (ppb)	Retest required? [YES or NO]	Corrective Actions [Date fixture secured mm/dd/yyyy and corrective actions]
SAMPLING DATE	7/18/2024					
RESULTS DATE	7/24/2024					
WASHING	H1487-22-PS2-LHW-B	Preschool 2 Bathroom Room 106	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-23-PS3-HHW	Preschool 3 Teacher's Lounge Room 107		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-24-PS3-TB	Preschool 3 Classroom Room 107	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
DRINKING	H1487-25-PS3-WFB	Preschool 3 Classroom Room 107		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-26-PS3-LHW-A	Preschool 3 Classroom Room 107	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-27-PS3-LHW-B	Preschool 3 Classroom Room 107	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-28-K-HHW-A	Kitchen		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
COOKING	H1487-29-K-HHW-B	Kitchen		3	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-38-I3-HHW-A	Infant 3 Teacher's Area Room 108		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
DRINKING	H1487-39-I3-HHW-B	Infant 3 Teacher's Area Room 108 faucet with filter	Has Water Filter, do not remove for sampling.	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
DRINKING	H1487-40-I2-HHW-A	Infant 3 Teacher's Area Room 109 faucet with filter	Has Water Filter, do not remove for sampling.	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-41-I2-HHW-B	Infant 3 Teacher's Area Room 109		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
DRINKING	H1487-42-I1-HHW-A	Infant 3 Teacher's Area Room 110	Sampled on 7/19	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-43-I1-HHW-B	Infant 3 Teacher's Area Room 110	Sampled on 7/19	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-44-SBATH-HHW	Staff Restroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
DRINKING	H1487-45-HALL-WFC	Hallway Drinking Water Cooler		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
DRINKING	H1487-46-SRM-HHW	Staff Room	Staff faucet also used for washing.	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-47-PBATH-HHW	Public Restroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1487-48-OFFICE-HHW	Office Support Room	Minor leaking and included in sampling. WO to fix submitted.	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A

Sample Summary Results Table 1
Priority Areas Lead Testing and Corrective Actions - July 2024
NBVC Child Development Centers and Youth Centers

Sampling Location - Port Hueneme Child Development Center Building 1391				INITIAL SAMPLING RESULTS		
				Lead Screening Level of 10 ppb		
CATEGORY [Water's intended use]	SAMPLE ID	Outlet Description [Room number and type/description (filter, auto sensor, etc.) of outlet]	Comments [e.g., filter was removed, etc.]	First Draw (ppb)	Retest required? [YES or NO]	Corrective Actions [Date fixture secured mm/dd/yyyy and corrective actions]
SAMPLING DATE	7/18/2024					
RESULTS DATE	7/24/2024					
WASHING	H1391-01-TO-HHW-A	Trainer's Office Room 111 Teacher's Lounge	Very rarely used and should be flushed more often. Check when doing quarterly/annual inspections.	11	YES: Resample required to put the fixture back in service.	Fixture secured 08/05/2024 when results were reviewed: corrective action for unused faucet is to take out of service until needed. No resampling and faucet all water turned off.
WASHING	H1391-02-TO-HHW-B	Trainer's Office Room 111 Teacher's Lounge	Very rarely used and should be flushed more often. Check when doing quarterly/annual inspections.	6	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-03-PT4-HHW	Pre Toddler 4 Teacher's Lounge Room 112		2	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-04-PT-LHW-A	Pre Toddler Shared Bathroom Room 112/Room 113		3	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-05-PT-LHW-B	Pre Toddler Shared Bathroom Room 112/Room 113		3	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-06-PT-LHW-C	Pre Toddler Shared Bathroom Room 112/Room 113		2	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-07-PTPG-HOSE	Pre Toddler 4 Playground (Exterior Of Room 112) hose bib and hose	Used for water play. Included in sampling	3	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-08-PT3-HHW	Pre Toddler Teacher's Lounge Room 113		1	NO	N/A
DRINKING	H1391-09-HALL-WFC	Multi-Purpose Room		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
COOKING	H1391-12-K-HHW-A	Kitchen		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
COOKING	H1391-13-K-HHW-B	Kitchen		1	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-17-T1-HHW	Toddler 1 Teacher's Lounge Room 114		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-18-T1/2-LHW-A	Toddler Shared Bathroom Room 114/Room 115	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-19-T1/2-LHW-B	Toddler Shared Bathroom Room 114/Room 115	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	1	NO	N/A

Sample Summary Results Table 1
Priority Areas Lead Testing and Corrective Actions - July 2024
NBVC Child Development Centers and Youth Centers

Sampling Location - Port Hueneme Child Development Center Building 1391				INITIAL SAMPLING RESULTS		
				Lead Screening Level of 10 ppb		
CATEGORY [Water's intended use]	SAMPLE ID	Outlet Description [Room number and type/description (filter, auto sensor, etc.) of outlet]	Comments [e.g., filter was removed, etc.]	First Draw (ppb)	Retest required? [YES or NO]	Corrective Actions [Date fixture secured mm/dd/yyyy and corrective actions]
SAMPLING DATE	7/18/2024					
RESULTS DATE	7/24/2024					
WASHING	H1391-20- T1/2-LHW-C	Toddler Shared Bathroom Room 114/Room 115	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-21- T1/2-LHW-D	Toddler Shared Bathroom Room 114/Room 115	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-22-T2-HHW	Toddler 2 Teacher's Lounge Room 115		6	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-23-T3-HHW-A	Toddler 3 Teacher's Lounge Room 116		1	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-24-T3-HHW-B	Toddler 3 Teacher's Lounge Room 116		2	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-25-T3-LHW-A	Toddler 3 Bathroom Room 116	Teeth Brushing washing faucet with sensor	4	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-26-T3-LHW-B	Toddler 3 Bathroom Room 116	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	2	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-27-T3-LHW-C	Toddler 3 Bathroom Room 116	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	3	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-30-SRM-HHW	Staff Room		1	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-31-SBATH-HHW	Staff Restroom		1	NO	N/A
WASHING (Out of Service Not Sampled)	H1391-32-TBATH-HHW	Teacher's Work Area Restroom	Out of service at time of sampling. Evaluate during next LIPA inspection . Keep sample ID and sample if fixed.	NA	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1391-33-PBATH-HHW	Lobby Restroom		2	NO	N/A
WASHING (Out of Service Not Sampled)	H1391-34-T3PG-HOSE	Playground east of office, water play faucet	Out of service at time of sampling. Evaluate during next LIPA inspection . Keep sample ID and sample if fixed.	NA	NO	N/A

Sample Summary Results Table 1
Priority Areas Lead Testing and Corrective Actions - July 2024
NBVC Child Development Centers and Youth Centers

Sampling Location - Port Hueneme Youth Center Building 1439				INITIAL SAMPLING RESULTS		
				Lead Screening Level of 10 ppb		
CATEGORY [Water's intended use]	SAMPLE ID	Outlet Description [Room number and type/description (filter, auto sensor, etc.) of outlet]	Comments [e.g., filter was removed, etc.]	First Draw (ppb)	Retest required? [YES or NO]	Corrective Actions [Date fixture secured mm/dd/yyyy and corrective actions]
SAMPLING DATE	7/18/2024					
RESULTS DATE	7/31/2024					
COOKING	H1439-02-K-HHW	Kitchen		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
DRINKING	H1439-04-HALL-WFC	Hallway by Girl's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1439-05-GBATH-HHW	Girl's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1439-06-GBATH-LHW-A	Girl's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1439-07-GBATH-LHW-B	Girl's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1439-08-GBATH-LHW-C	Girl's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1439-09-BBATH-LHW-A	Boy's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1439-10-BBATH-LHW-B	Boy's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1439-11-BBATH-HHW	Boy's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1439-12-SBATH-HHW-A	Staff Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1439-13-SBATH-HHW-B	Staff Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	H1439-14-EASTPG-HOSE	East of Staff Restroom (Exterior)	Hose used for water play.	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A

Sample Summary Results Table 1
Priority Areas Lead Testing and Corrective Actions - July 2024
NBVC Child Development Centers and Youth Centers

Sampling Location - Point Mugu Child Development Center Building 173				INITIAL SAMPLING RESULTS		
				Lead Screening Level of 10 ppb		
CATEGORY [Water's intended use]	SAMPLE ID	Outlet Description [Room number and type/description (filter, auto sensor, etc.) of outlet]	Comments [e.g., filter was removed, etc.]	First Draw (ppb)	Retest required? [YES or NO]	Corrective Actions [Date fixture secured mm/dd/yyyy and corrective actions]
SAMPLING DATE	7/18/2024					
RESULTS DATE	7/31/2024					
WASHING	M173-01-SRM-HHW	Staff Room		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-02-PBATH-HHW	Public/Staff Restroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
COOKING	M173-06-K-HHW	Kitchen		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
COOKING	M173-11-K-HHW	Kitchen		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-12-K-HOSE	Kitchen (Exterior) hose bib used for water play	Water play hose bib with no hose	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-13-PS2-TB	Preschool 2 Classroom 109	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
DRINKING	M173-14-PS2-WFB	Preschool 2 Classroom 109		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-15-PS2-LHW-A	Preschool 2 Bathroom 109	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-16-PS2-LHW-B	Preschool 2 Bathroom 109	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-17-PS2-HHW	Preschool 2 Classroom 109 Teacher's Lounge		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-18-PS1-TB	Preschool 1 Classroom 111	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
DRINKING	M173-19-PS1-WFB	Preschool 1 Classroom 111		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-20-PS1-LHW-A	Preschool 1 Bathroom 111	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-21-PS1-LHW-B	Preschool 1 Bathroom 111	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-22-PS1-HHW	Preschool 1 Classroom 111 Teacher's Lounge		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-23-T-TB	Toddler Classroom 113	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
DRINKING	M173-24-T-WFB	Toddler Classroom 113		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-25-T-LHW-A	Toddler Bathroom 113	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-26-T-LHW-B	Toddler Bathroom 113	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-27-T-HHW	Toddler Classroom 113 Teacher's Lounge		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-29-PT-TB	Pre-Toddler Classroom 118	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
DRINKING	M173-30-PT-WFB	Pre-Toddler Classroom 118		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-31-PT-LHW-A	Pre-Toddler Bathroom 118	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-32-PT-LHW-B	Pre-Toddler Bathroom 118	Teeth Brushing washing faucet	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A

Sample Summary Results Table 1
Priority Areas Lead Testing and Corrective Actions - July 2024
NBVC Child Development Centers and Youth Centers

Sampling Location - Point Mugu Child Development Center Building 173				INITIAL SAMPLING RESULTS		
				Lead Screening Level of 10 ppb		
CATEGORY [Water's intended use]	SAMPLE ID	Outlet Description [Room number and type/description (filter, auto sensor, etc.) of outlet]	Comments [e.g., filter was removed, etc.]	First Draw (ppb)	Retest required? [YES or NO]	Corrective Actions [Date fixture secured mm/dd/yyyy and corrective actions]
SAMPLING DATE	7/18/2024					
RESULTS DATE	7/31/2024					
WASHING	M173-33-PT-HHW	Pre-Toddler Classroom 118 Teacher's Lounge		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-34-I-LHW	Infant Classroom 121		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
DRINKING	M173-35-I-WFB	Infant Classroom 121		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-36-I-LHW-A	Infant Bathroom 121	not being used by infant.	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-37-I-LHW-B	Infant Bathroom 121	not being used by infant.	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-38-I-HHW	Infant Classroom 121 Teacher's Lounge		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M173-40-PG-HOSE	Play ground (Exterior) hose bib used for water plan	Water play hose bib with no hose	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A

Sampling Location - Point Mugu Youth Center Building 150				INITIAL SAMPLING RESULTS		
				Lead Screening Level of 10 ppb		
CATEGORY [Water's intended use]	SAMPLE ID	Outlet Description [Room number and type/description (filter, auto sensor, etc.) of outlet]	Comments [e.g., filter was removed, etc.]	First Draw (ppb)	Retest required? [YES or NO]	Corrective Actions [Date fixture secured mm/dd/yyyy and corrective actions]
SAMPLING DATE	7/18/2024					
RESULTS DATE	7/31/2024					
DRINKING	M150-01-PG-WFC	Outdoor Table Area/ Playground	This can be used for drinking and for water play.	<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M150-04-RM1-HHW	Classroom 1 CDH Office		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M150-05-RM2-HHW	Classroom 2		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING (Out of Service Not Sampled)	M150-07-SRM-HHW	Staff Room	Out of service at time of sampling. Evaluate during next LIPA inspection . Keep sample ID and sample if fixed.	N/A	NO	N/A
COOKING	M150-08-FSA-K	Food Storage Area		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M150-09-GBATH-HHWA	Girl's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M150-10-GBATH-HHWA	Girl's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M150-11-GBATH-HHWC	Girl's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M150-12-PBATH-HHW	Unisex Public Restroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
DRINKING	M150-13-HALL-WFC	Interior Hallway		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M150-14-BBATH-HHWA	Boy's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M150-15-BBATH-HHWA	Boy's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	M150-16-BBATH-HHWC	Boy's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A

Sample Summary Results Table 1
Priority Areas Lead Testing and Corrective Actions - July 2024
NBVC Child Development Centers and Youth Centers

Sampling Location - Camarillo Youth Center Building 1124				INITIAL SAMPLING RESULTS		
				Lead Screening Level of 10 ppb		
CATEGORY [Water's intended use]	SAMPLE ID	Outlet Description [Room number and type/description (filter, auto sensor, etc.) of outlet]	Comments [e.g., filter was removed, etc.]	First Draw (ppb)	Retest required? [YES or NO]	Corrective Actions [Date fixture secured mm/dd/yyyy and corrective actions]
SAMPLING DATE	7/19/2024					
RESULTS DATE	7/31/2024					
WASHING	C1124-01-OD-HOSE	Outdoor Hose bib sometimes used for water play.		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	C1124-02-SBATH-HHW	Staff Restroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	C1124-03-PG-HOSE	Outdoor Playground used for water play		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
COOKING	C1124-04-K-HHW	Kitchen		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	C1124-06-SRM-HHW	Staff Lounge, Room 108		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
DRINKING	C1124-07-HALL-WFC-A	Hallway outside Staff Lounge and Central Storage		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
DRINKING	C1124-08-HALL-WFC-B	Hallway outside Staff Lounge and Central Storage		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	C1124-09-RM118-HHW	Multipurpose room Room 118		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	C1124-10-RM117-HHW	Multipurpose room Room 117		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	C1124-11-RM115-HHW	Multipurpose room Room 115		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	C1124-12-BBATH-HHW-A	Boy's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	C1124-13-BBATH-HHW-B	Boy's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	C1124-14-GBATH-HHW-A	Girl's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	C1124-15-GBATH-HHW-B	Girl's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	C1124-16-GBATH-HHW-C	Girl's Bathroom		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A
WASHING	C1124-18-OD-HOSE	Outdoor Hose bib sometimes used for water play.		<1 (ND)	NO	N/A

Notes:

Sample Summary Results Table 2
Priority Areas Lead Testing and Corrective Actions - July 2024
NBVC Child Development Centers and Youth Centers

CATEGORY	INITIAL SAMPLING RESULTS	RE-SAMPLING RESULTS			POST-CORRECTIVE ACTION RESULTS
	Lead Screening Level of 10 ppb				
	First Draw (ppb)	Water Fountain Follow up Flush Sample - Collected day before First Draw Sampling (ppb)	First Draw (ppb)	Follow up Flush - Collected 30 seconds after First Draw Sampling (ppb)	First Draw (ppb)
Total Drinking	19	0	0	0	0
Total Drinking > 10 ppb	0	0	0	0	0
Total Cook	8	0	0	0	0
Total Cook> 10 ppb	0	0	0	0	0
Total Washing	105	0	0	0	0
Total Washing > 10 ppb	1	0	0	0	0
Total Samples	132	0	0	0	0
Total Samples > 10 ppb	0	0	0	0	0

Preventing Lead Problems: Routine Steps

To minimize exposure to lead in your facility, there are several things you can do on a routine basis.

These activities include:

1. Flush all drinking water outlets.

Flushing drinking water outlets is important because the longer water is exposed to lead pipes or solder, the greater the likelihood of lead contamination. At the start of each day, before using any water for drinking or cooking, flush the cold water faucet by allowing the water to **run for 30 seconds to one minute**. Do this at each drinking water outlet (including water fountains). Even if all your first-draw samples and flushed samples show low lead levels, there is still a possibility that lead may get into water that sits in your plumbing for long periods (such as during vacations or over long weekends). To be safe, on the first day back, flush all drinking water outlets prior to opening the facility.



2. Use only cold water to prepare food and drinks.

Hot water dissolves lead more quickly than cold water and is therefore more likely to contain greater amounts of lead. If hot water is needed, water should be drawn from the cold tap and heated. Use only thoroughly flushed water from the cold water tap for drinking and when making formula, juices, or foods.

3. Clean debris out of all water outlet screens on a regular basis.

Small screens on the end of a faucet (aerators) can trap sediments containing lead.