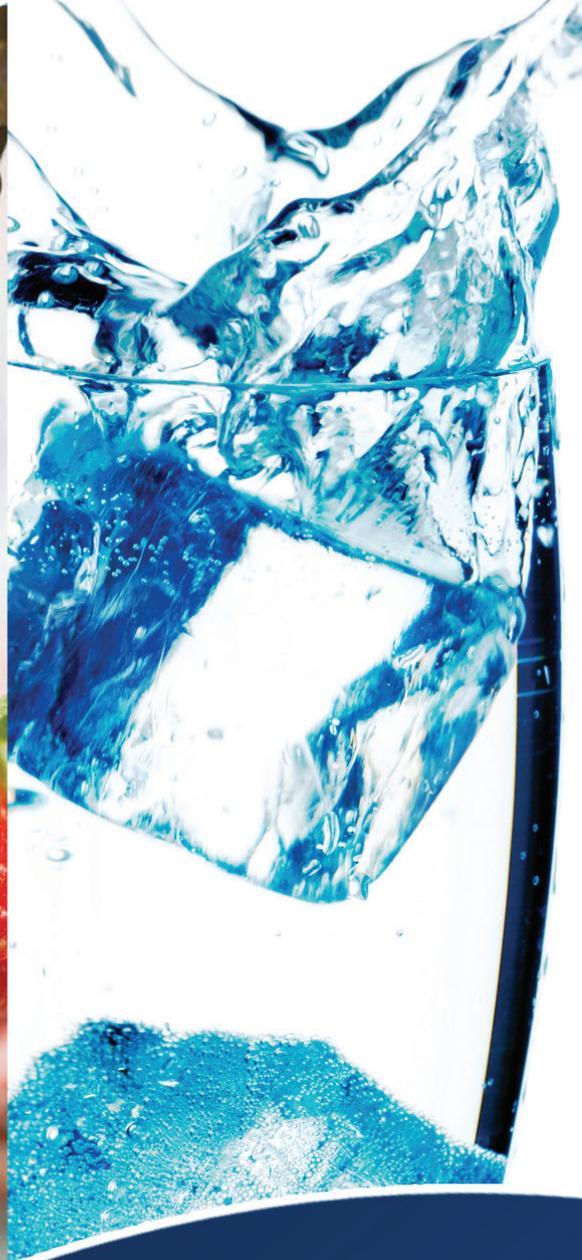
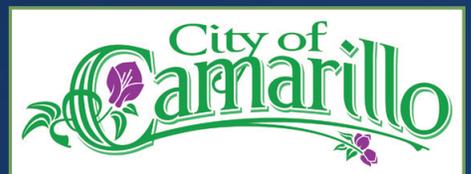


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING
PERFORMED
IN 2014



Presented By



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

PWS ID#: CA5610019

Our Mission Continues

We are proud to present once again our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2014. Most notably, last year marked the 40th anniversary of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This rule was created to protect public health by regulating the nation's drinking water supply. We celebrate this milestone as we continue to manage our water system with a mission to deliver the best quality drinking water. By striving to meet the requirements of SDWA, we are ensuring a future of healthy, clean drinking water for years to come.

We participated in the 3rd stage of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR3) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR3 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Any UCMR3 detections are shown in the data tables in this report.

Please let us know if you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Community Participation

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

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



QUESTIONS?

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

Where Does My Water Come From?

In 2014, City of Camarillo Water customers received approximately 42% local groundwater pumped from the Fox Canyon Aquifer via four city wells, blended with approximately 58% imported water from Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas). The wells have the ability to pump up to 8.6 million gallons per day. The imported water provided by Calleguas originates in northern California and is conveyed more than 500 miles through the State Water Project's network of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pump stations. After treatment at the Metropolitan Water District Jensen Filtration Plant in the northern San Fernando Valley, the water is carried by pipeline to Ventura County, where it is distributed by Calleguas to more than a half-million Ventura County customers. Additional supplies of the imported water are stored in Lake Bard, Calleguas' reservoir in Thousand Oaks.

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment

In May 2001, a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment of the City of Camarillo's three groundwater wells was conducted. A fourth well located at the Camarillo Airport was added to our water system after this assessment was conducted. The sources have been determined to be vulnerable to contaminants associated with agricultural drainage and irrigation wells, with discharges permitted by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, with storm drains and sewer collection systems, and with gas stations and dry cleaners. Although no contaminants from these activities were detected in the water produced by these wells, they are still considered vulnerable to these nearby activities. A copy of the complete assessment is available by contacting the City of Camarillo Water Division at (805) 388-5373.



Please Conserve Water

Remember the old childhood song we sang to make rain go away so we could run out to play? Time to rewrite those words, right? California's record dry conditions have made water issues a statewide top priority. As the drought scorches the southwest, the Governor's office in Sacramento continues to impose very strict measures to conserve California's water supply.

Here are some simple ways you can help this very serious situation. (Sure, we know you've read them before, but are you doing them every day?)

- Turn off water when brushing your teeth and save 3 gallons a day.
- Shorten your showers by one or two minutes and save five gallons.
- Save 20 gallons a day for every leak you fix, for example, by replacing toilet flappers and faulty faucet gaskets. (Fixing leaks immediately is required under our City's Water Conservation Ordinance.)
- Teach your children and grandchildren good water conservation habits—which means modeling these behaviors yourselves.
- Replace water-guzzling landscapes with drought-tolerant versions. Camarillo's Water-Wise Gardening web page has great ideas on how to do that; see www.camarillogardening.com. (Did you know that outdoor watering accounts for 60 to 70% of residential water use?)
- Get familiar with and follow the City's water conservation ordinance, which spells out the water limits now in force, including limits on watering, filling pools, spas, ponds, and ornamental lakes, receiving agricultural water deliveries, and more. Penalties are also shown.

The ordinance may be viewed or printed from the City's Web site at www.cityofcamarillo.org.

And remember, you can save water and money by taking advantage of rebates on water-efficient clothes washers, turf removal, rotating sprinkler nozzles, or weather-based irrigation controllers. More information: www.bewaterwise.com or (888) 376-3314.

Testing For 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 in most cases 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, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal if the level of radon in your air is 4 pCi/L of air or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call California's radon program (1-800-745-7236), the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).

Substances That Could Be in Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or can result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

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

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables here show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Water from City of Camarillo Wells		Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Jensen Plant 84%		Purchased Water from Calleguas: Lake Bard 3%		Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Weymouth Plant 12%		Purchased Water from Calleguas: Las Posas Wellfield 1%		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Aluminum (ppb)	2014	1,000	600	NA	NA	57	ND–110	NA	NA	134	70–230	ND	ND–60	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2014	10	0.004	NA	NA	2.2	2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0	3.0–4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2014	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	NA	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate ¹ (ppb)	2014	10	0.1	NA	NA	7.8	4.4–13	Calleguas system-wide result Amount Detected: 7.8, Range (low-high): 4.4–13						No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines ² (ppm)	2014	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	1.4	0.3–2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	NA	NA	2.2	1.5–2.6	Calleguas system-wide result Amount Detected: 2.2, Range (low-high): 1.5–2.6						No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2007, 2008, 2010, 2011	5	(0)	ND	ND–1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2011, 2012, 2013	2.0	1	0.2 ³	ND–0.5 ³	0.8 ^{4,5}	0.7–1.0 ^{4,5}	Calleguas system-wide result Amount Detected: 0.8 ^{4,5} , Range (low-high): 0.7–1.0 ^{4,5}						No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2007, 2013, 2014	15	(0)	3.1	ND–8.3	3 ⁵	ND–5 ⁵	NA	NA	ND ⁵	ND–4 ⁵	ND ⁵	ND–4 ⁵	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity ⁶ (pCi/L)	2014	50	(0)	NA	NA	ND	ND–5	NA	NA	5	4–6	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids–Stage 2 (ppb)	2014	60	NA	4.3	ND–7	6.0	2.0–9.0	Calleguas system-wide result Amount Detected: 6.0, Range (low-high): 2.0–9.0						No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	2014	45	45	NA	NA	2.7	2.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	ND–2.4	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2014	50	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	6–8	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2014	80	NA	26.4	6.2–28.6	24.1	14.5–29.9	Calleguas system-wide result Amount Detected: 24.1, Range (low-high): 14.5–29.9						No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	2007, 2013, 2014	20	0.43	2.8	ND–7	2 ⁵	2–3 ⁵	NA	NA	3 ⁵	2–3 ⁵	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Water from City of Camarillo Wells		Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Jensen Plant 84%		Purchased Water from Calleguas: Lake Bard 3%			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2014	200	NS	NA	NA	57	ND-110	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2011, 2012, 2013	500	NS	124	76-162	86 ^s	85-86 ^s	92 ^s	88-97 ^s	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2011, 2012, 2013	15	NS	5	ND-8	1 ^s	1 ^s	NA	NA	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2014	300	NS	294 ^t	ND-720	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2014	50	NS	52 ^s	ND-90	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-Threshold (Units)	2014	3	NS	NA	NA	3	3	NA	NA	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2011, 2012, 2013	1,600	NS	1,650	1,160-2,320	610 ^s	588-631 ^s	636 ^s	630-645 ^s	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	500	NS	268 ^t	90-420 ^t	69	63-75	60	60	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2014	1,000	NS	766 ^t	360-950 ^t	340	325-355	350	340-360	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2011, 2012, 2013	5	NS	1.7	1.0-2.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Weymouth Plant 12%		Purchased Water from Calleguas: Las Posas Wellfield 1%					
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE		
Aluminum (ppb)	2014	200	NS	134	70-230	ND	ND-60	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes		
Chloride (ppm)	2011, 2012, 2013	500	NS	89 ^s	86-92 ^s	88 ^s	81-92 ^s	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence		
Color (Units)	2011, 2012, 2013	15	NS	1 ^s	1 ^s	NA	NA	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials		
Iron (ppb)	2014	300	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes		
Manganese (ppb)	2014	50	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits		
Odor-Threshold (Units)	2014	3	NS	2	2	NA	NA	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials		
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2011, 2012, 2013	1,600	NS	987 ^s	964-1,010 ^s	712 ^s	655-783 ^s	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence		
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	500	NS	233	227-238	113	90-145	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes		
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2014	1,000	NS	623	604-641	418	390-460	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
Turbidity (Units)	2011, 2012, 2013	5	NS	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff		

Definitions

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs)

are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

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

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

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Water from City of Camarillo Wells		Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Jensen Plant 84%		Purchased Water from Calleguas: Lake Bard 3%		Purchased Water from Calleguas: MWD Weymouth Plant 12%		Purchased Water from Calleguas: Las Posas Wellfield 1%	
		AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Alkalinity (ppm)	2011, 2012, 2013	213	160–260	89 ⁵	84–94 ⁵	100 ⁵	100 ⁵	128 ⁵	127–128 ⁵	96 ⁵	80–100 ⁵
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2011, 2012, 2013	250	200–320	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron (ppm)	2011, 2012, 2013	0.480	0.3–0.7	0.16 ⁵	0.16 ⁵	0.20 ⁵	0.20 ⁵	0.11 ⁵	0.11 ⁵	0.24 ⁵	0.20–0.30 ⁵
Calcium (ppm)	2011, 2012, 2013	157	86–263	31 ⁵	26–36 ⁵	32 ⁵	32 ⁵	74 ⁵	74 ⁵	46 ⁵	37–56 ⁵
Chlorate (ppb)	2013, 2014	58	ND–120	36 ⁵	36 ⁵	NA	NA	102 ⁵	102 ⁵	29 ⁵	ND–43 ⁵
Corrosivity ⁹ (Units)	2011, 2012, 2013	12.4	11.8–13	12 ⁵	12 ⁵	12 ⁵	11.7–12.3 ⁵	12.5 ⁵	12.5 ⁵	11.8 ⁵	11.5–11.9 ⁵
Hardness [Total Hardness] (ppm)	2011, 2012, 2013	513	100–957	125 ⁵	114–136 ⁵	137 ⁵	137 ⁵	289 ⁵	284–294 ⁵	180 ⁵	154–210 ⁵
Magnesium (ppm)	2011, 2012, 2013	43	25–73	12 ⁵	12 ⁵	14 ⁵	14 ⁵	25 ⁵	25–26 ⁵	16 ⁵	14–17 ⁵
Molybdenum (ppb)	2013, 2014	10	2.6–16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N-Nitrosodimethylamine [NDMA] (ppt)	2014	NA	NA	ND	ND–2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9	2.9
pH (Units)	2011, 2012, 2013	7.4	7.1–8	8.2 ⁵	8.1–8.3 ⁵	8.2 ⁵	7.8–8.4 ⁵	8.1 ⁵	8.1 ⁵	7.7 ⁵	7.4–7.9 ⁵
Potassium (ppm)	2011, 2012, 2013	6	4–7	3 ⁵	3 ⁵	4 ⁵	3–4 ⁵	5 ⁵	5 ⁵	3 ⁵	3–4 ⁵
Radon (pCi/L)	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	249	ND–477
Strontium (ppb)	2013, 2014	792	260–1,200	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2011, 2012, 2013	151	106–208	71 ⁵	69–73 ⁵	69 ⁵	67–70 ⁵	93 ⁵	89–96 ⁵	74 ⁵	70–78 ⁵
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2014	NA	NA	1.9	1.3–2.1	NA	NA	2.5	2.4–2.7	1.6	1.5–1.6
Vanadium (ppb)	2013, 2014	ND	ND–3.6	4.8 ⁵	4.8 ⁵	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 ⁵	3 ⁵

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

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2013	1.3	0.3	0.42	0/38		No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2013	15	0.2	2.7	0/38		No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

¹ Compliance for treatment plants that use ozone is based on a running annual average of monthly samples.

² Water imported from the Calleguas Metropolitan Water District (MWD) and locally produced ground water contains chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, as a drinking water disinfectant. Chloramines effectively kill bacteria and other microorganisms that may cause disease. Chloramines have no odor when used properly. People who use kidney dialysis machines may want to take special precautions and consult their physician for the appropriate type of water treatment. Customers who maintain fish ponds, tanks or aquariums should also make necessary adjustments in water quality treatment, as these disinfectants are toxic to fish.

³ The City of Camarillo does not treat groundwater with fluoride; however, the MWD treats its water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm, as required by the State Water Resources Control Board.

⁴ The MWD treats its water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm, as required by State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

⁵ Sampled in 2014.

⁶ The State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

⁷ Results shown are from groundwater blended with Calleguas water, bringing it into compliance. Raw groundwater samples alone were detected at a level exceeding the established State Secondary MCL (SMCL), which was set to protect against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as taste, odor, or staining of fixtures and clothing during laundering.

⁸ Detections are at a level exceeding the established State Secondary MCL (SMCL), which is set to protect against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as taste, odor, or staining of fixtures and clothing during laundering. The City of Camarillo is embarking on the construction of a regional water treatment plant to improve the quality of the water pumped from the Fox Canyon Aquifer.

⁹ Measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. Water with <10.0 is highly aggressive and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. Water measuring >12.0 indicates non-aggressive water, and between 10.0 and 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water.