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CHANNEL ISLANDS BEACH COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT 2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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

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

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

This Consumer Confidence Report summarizes the 2015 water quality test results performed by the CIBCSD, PHWA, United Water Conservation District (United) and Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas). It also includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. Water constituents are listed under the appropriate water quality standard and include the maximum contaminant level, federal maximum contaminant level goal or the California public health goal, and the range of results. Water testing is routinely performed for bacteria and protozoan, disinfectant residual, minerals, radioactivity, inorganic and organic chemicals, and other water quality parameters.

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

Why Has My Water Quality Changed?

The PHWA water treatment plant is currently not operating on a daily basis. The effect of the current drought has required United to pump water from deeper wells that have a higher concentration of minerals. This high mineral content in the water causes problems with the filters at the PHWA treatment plant. The plant operators test the water for filterability and then determine whether the treatment process can be operated. The high mineral content causes filters to load quickly and become ineffective. The filters then require more frequent backwashing which sends more water to waste. Additionally, operating the filters with a high mineral content can

damage filters and cause expensive repairs or replacement of the filters. When the mineral content is too high then the water from United is partially blended with water from Calleguas and sent directly to customers. This is the reason that many of the District customers are noticing a change in the water delivered to their faucets. The District and the PHWA ensures that the water is safe to drink and is in compliance with all State and Federal Primary Drinking Water Standards. The District is working with its partners to find a solution to this problem that is appropriate and economically feasible.

PHWA Treatment Plant

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

PHWA has completed a Vulnerability Assessment of its water facilities. This work has improved the security and safety of our water supply.

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

YES! Your water is safe to drink and meets all USEPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency) and State (SWRCB) water quality standards. The CIBCSD did not have any violations of any treatment, or reporting requirements during 2015. 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.

Where does my water come from?

The supply water 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.

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 Municipal Water District (Calleguas). Calleguas brings the State water to the PHWA treatment plant where it is blended with the treated United water and then delivered to you. The blended water contains about 3 parts per million chloramines.

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.

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.

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

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) or visiting the USEPA online at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm>. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. California notification levels are available on the Department's website <http://www.SWRCB.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/NotificationLevels.aspx>.

SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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, 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), or visit the California Department of Public Health's web site at <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/environhealth/Pages/Radon.aspx>. You may also request an in home radon test kit from Alpha Energy Laboratories by calling (800) 324-5928.

District Maintenance Activities in 2015

The District completed distribution system cleaning for Hollywood Beach in 2015 by using a company that pulls water through a series of filters and sends the filtered water back into the distribution system without wasting water. This process enabled the District to meet its discharge requirements and clean the District's distribution pipelines. During this Stage Two Water Supply Shortage this has proven to be a necessity to meet the State mandated water conservation goals. Prior to this process, the District cleaned distribution pipelines by flushing water through fire hydrants onto the streets and into storm drains, a process that wasted tens of thousands of gallons of water. The distribution pipelines that serve Silverstrand and Hollywood by the Sea areas will be cleaned using the same water saving process in 2016.

How can I get more information?

For additional information or questions regarding this report, please contact Joe Mathein, the Channel Islands Beach CSD Operations Manager at (805) 985-6021.

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

Channel Islands Beach Community Services District PWS

2015 Water Quality Report

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	CIBCS D	Date Sampled	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria	(b)	2	(0)	--	Average Highest Number of Detections	0.0	2015	No	Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS									
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	4.0	4	--	Range Highest RAA	1.69-2.35 2.15	2015	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	--	1.0	Range Highest RAA	1-6 4	2015	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	--	1.0	Range Highest RAA	28-36 31.25	2015	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
INORGANICS, GENERAL MINERALS, GENERAL PHYSICAL									
Copper	ppm	AL = 1.3	.3	.05	Range Average	ND ND	2015	No	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion from natural deposits
Treatment-related Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range Highest RAA	.6-.6 .6	2015	No	Leaching from natural deposits Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Average	3-4.8 4	2015	No	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as N)	ppm	1	1	0.4	Range Average	ND-.3 .02	2015	No	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as No3)	ppm	45	45	2	Range Average	13.4-21.2 17.5	2015	No	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrogen, Total as Nitrogen	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	3-5 4.3	2015	No	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Kjeldahl Nitrogen	ppm	NS	--	1	Range Average	ND ND	2015	No	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate+Nitrite as N	ppm	10	--	.1	Range Average	3-5.2 4.2	2015	No	Discharge from refineries, mines and chemical manufacturers, runoff
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	ppm	NS	-	10	Range Average	130-160 140	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some water treatment process
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	Range Average	ND-40 13.3	2015	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50	NL=500	20	Range Average	ND-10 3.3	2015	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc	ppb	5000	--	50	Range Average	ND-20 6.7	2015	No	Leaching from natural deposits
SAR	--	NS	--	--	Range Average	1.8-2 1.9	2015	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	NS	--	1	Range Average	35-48 42.7	2015	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	--	--	Range Average	1180-1440 1340	2015	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	--	0.5	Range Average	350-520 443.3	2015	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity	NTU	5 Units	--	--	Range Average	0 - .6 .3	2015	No	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1,000	--	--	Range Average	840-1030 950	2015	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Boron	ppm	NS	--	0.1	Range Average	.5-.6 .6	2015	No	Naturally present in environment
Chloride	ppm	500	--	1	Range Average	60-69 63.3	2015	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Corrosivity	Al	NS	--	--	Range Average	12.1-12.4 12.2	2015	No	
Hardness (Total Hardness)	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	408-562 496.3	2015	No	
pH	pH Units	NS	--	--	Range Average	7.4-7.7 7.6	2015	No	
Potassium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	4-5 4.7	2015	No	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	--	1	Range Average	ND 91-96	2015	No	
Sodium bicarbonate as HCO3	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	94 160-190	2015	No	
Total Cations	meq/L	NS	--	--	Range Average	170 12.2-15.5	2015	No	
Total Anions	meq/L	NS	--	--	Range Average	14.1 12.1-16	2015	No	
Calcium	ppm	NS	--	1	Range Average	14.1 106-146	2015	No	
Channel Islands Beach CSD Lead and Copper Samples			Units	Action Level	PHG	90th % Percentile	2013	NO	Major Sources in Drinking Water
VOLUNTARY IN HOME SAMPLING BY RESIDENTS	LEAD		ppb	15	.2	3.5			INTERNAL PLUMBING CORROSION
	COPPER		ppb	1300	300	162			INTERNAL PLUMBING CORROSION

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. Channel Islands Beach CSD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

NOTES AND ABBREVIATIONS

Facts about Lead and Drinking Water

California's drinking water is generally at a low risk for Lead contamination in drinking water. Water agencies that provide water to the Channel Islands Beach CSD test their water in accordance to State and Federal laws to ensure it is safe to drink. Lead service lines are not common in California although homes that were built before 1986 may have used lead solder in the plumbing. The District, in accordance with State and Federal law, conduct in-home Lead and Copper testing every three years. The last testing cycle was in 2013. Lead and Copper testing will be performed again in August of 2016.

The most recent test for Lead in the source water was in November of 2015 from United Water, which supplies the majority of District water, and the results were non-detect.

California reduced the lead content standard for drinking water plumbing from 4% to .25% in 2010 with AB 1953.

The national "Get the Lead Out" law went into effect in 2014.

Extensive testing to monitor lead in drinking water began in 1991 when the USEPA implemented the Lead and Copper Rule.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline - 800-426-4791

AI = Aggressiveness Index

AL = Federal Regulatory Action Level

DLR = Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MEQ/L = Milli Equivalent per liter

MFL = Million Fibers per Liter

µS/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 Picograms per Liter (pg/L)

RAA = Running Annual Average

SAR = Sodium Absorption Ratio

TON = Threshold Odor Number

TT = Treatment Technique

Useful Water Conservation Tips

Take short showers – a 5 minutes shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.

Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.

Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.

Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace.

To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak.

Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.

CHANNEL ISLANDS BEACH CSD STAGE 2 WATER SUPPLY SHORTAGE REGULATIONS

- Limits on Watering Hours: No watering between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.
- Limits on Watering Days: On Monday and Thursday only (2-days) from April to October, Thursday only (1-day) from November to March
- Limit on Watering Duration: Watering is limited to no more than ten (10) minutes watering per day per station
- No Excessive Water Runoff: Runoff or any water flow onto hard surfaces or pavement is prohibited.
- No Washing Down Hard or Paved Surfaces: Washing down hard or paved surfaces, is prohibited.
- Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions: Leaks must be repaired within 48 hours (2-days) of notification from the District.
- Limits on Washing Vehicles: When washing your vehicle your hose must be equipped with a self closing spray nozzle.

For the complete set of all Stage 2 Water Supply Shortage Regulations, Please contact the District's office at 805-985-6021 or visit our website.

For more water saving information:

www.epa.gov/watersense

www.channelislandsbeachcsd.com

www.bewaterwise.com

www.saveourh2o.org

PORT HUENEME WATER AGENCY

2015 Water Quality Report to Purveyors

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

PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards

CLARITY (a)

Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	Highest Single Value				0.09	0.71	0.5	
		TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU				100%	50%	0%	Soil runoff

MICROBIOLOGICAL

Total Coliform Bacteria	(b)	2 or 5.0%	(0)	--	Range	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
					Average	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Naturally present in the environment

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	50	Range	ND - 84	0	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some water treatment process
					Average	ND	0	NA	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	3.3	4 - 5	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; electronics production wastes
					Average	3.3	4.5	NA	
Treatment-related Fluoride (c)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range	0.7-1.0	0.5	0.48 - 1.21	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
					Highest RAA	0.9	0.5	0.89	
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	ND	4.4 - 7.5	5.4	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	5.7	5.4	
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	Range	ND	17 - 20	NA	Discharge from refineries, mines and chemical manufacturers, runoff
					Average	ND	18.5	NA	

RADIOLOGICALS [analyzed every three years, for four consecutive quarters (MWD sampled 2014, CMWD sampled 2015, UWCD sampled 2015)]

Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3.0	Range	ND - 5	2.63 - 4.29	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	3	3.24	NA	
Gross Beta Particle Activity (d)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4.0	Range	ND - 5	NA	NA	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
					Average	ND	NA	NA	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.0	Range	2.0 - 3.0	2.6 - 4.26	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	2	3.55	NA	

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

Bromate (e)	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	Range	ND - 13.0	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
					Highest RAA	4.3	NA	NA	
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4]	--	Range	1.2 - 2.7	1.05 - 3.20	1.1 - 3.7	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Highest RAA	2.2	1.87	2.55	
Halooacetic Acids (f)	ppb	60	--	1.0	Range	3.0 - 14.0	3 - 6	1.5 - 6.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
					Highest RAA	7.8	5	3.6	
Total Trihalomethanes (f)	ppb	80	--	1.0	Range	21.1 - 48.9	22.4 - 31.2	16 - 31	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest RAA	34.4	26.0	22	

SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards

Iron	ppb	300	--	100	Range	ND	ND - 80	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	ND	40	ND	
Manganese	ppb	50	NL = 500	20	Range	ND	20 - 30	0.008	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	ND	24	0.008	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	--	1	Range	2	0	5	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	2	0	5	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	--	--	Range	692 - 703	1460 - 1570	1520	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
					Average	698	1497.2	1520	
Sulfate	ppm	500	--	0.5	Range	108 - 112	460 - 570	450	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	110	507.5	450	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1,000	--	--	Range	405	1040 - 1140	1080	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	405	1094.2	1080	
Turbidity (monthly)	NTU	5	--	--	Range	ND	0.06 - 0.71	0.50 - 0.50	Soil runoff
					Average	ND	.13	0.50	

FEDERAL UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING (UCMR 2)

Dimethoate	ppb	NS	NS	--	Range	ND	NA	NA	
					Average	ND	NA	NA	
Terbufos sulfone	ppb	NS	NS	--	Range	ND	NA	NA	
					Average	ND	NA	NA	
2,2',4,4'-tetrabromodiphenyl ether	ppb	NS	NS	--	Range	ND	NA	NA	
					Average	ND	NA	NA	
2,2',4,4',5-pentabromodiphenyl ether	ppb	NS	NS	--	Range	ND	NA	NA	
					Average	ND	NA	NA	
2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromodiphenyl ether	ppb	NS	NS	--	Range	ND	NA	NA	
					Average	ND	NA	NA	
2,2',4,4',6'-pentabromodiphenyl ether	ppb	NS	NS	--	Range	ND	NA	NA	
					Average	ND	NA	NA	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NS	NS	--	Range	ND - 2.2	NA	NA	
					Average	2.2	NA	NA	

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)

Boron	ppm	NL=1	--	0.1	Range	0.24	600 - 700	0.72	
					Average	0.24	650	0.72	
Calcium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range	36	147 - 148	160	
					Average	36	147.5	160	
Chlorate	ppb	NL=800	--	20	Range	70	NA	NA	
					Average	70	NA	NA	
Chromium (Total)	ppb	50	NONE	10	Range	NA	0 - 2	NA	
					Average	NA	1	NA	
Corrosivity (g)	Al	NS	--	--	Range	12.1 - 12.3	12.1 - 12.2	12.7	
					Average	12.2	12.15	12.7	
Hardness (Total Hardness)	ppm	NS	--	--	Range	114 - 136	571 - 597	610	
					Average	125	584	610	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL=10	--	--	Range	ND - 2.2	NA	NA	
					Average	2.2	NA	NA	
pH	Units	NS	--	--	Range	8.2 - 8.4	7.2 - 7.3	8.2	
					Average	8.3	7.25	8.2	
Potassium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range	2.5 - 2.9	5	6.2	
					Average	2.7	5	6.2	
Radon	pCi/L	NS	--	100.0	Range	ND	293 - 347	NA	
					Average	ND	313.75	NA	
Sodium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range	90 - 92	95 - 98	110	
					Average	91	96.5	110	
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	--	0.3	Range	1.2 - 2.4	0.8 - 1.2	NA	
					Average	1.6	1.03	NA	
Vanadium	ppb	NL=50	--	3	Range	7.7	NA	NA	
					Average	7.7	NA	NA	

2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WATER
PLEASE DO NOT DISCARD

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ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

AI = Aggressiveness Index	NL = Notification Level
AL = Federal Regulatory Action Level	NS = No Standard
DLR = Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level	pCi/L = PicoCuries per Liter
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	PHG = Public Health Goal
MFL = Million Fibers per Liter	ppm = Parts per Million, or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)
µS/cm = MicroSiemen per Centimeter	ppb = Parts per Billion, or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)
MPN = Most Probable Number	ppt = Parts per Trillion, or Nanograms per Liter (ng/L)
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	ppq = Parts per Quadrillion, or Picograms per Liter (pg/L)
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	RAA = Running Annual Average
NA = Not Analyzed	TON = Threshold Odor Number
ND = None Detected	TT = Treatment Technique
CMWD (Calleguas)	Calleguas Municipal Water District- Surface Water Source
UWCD (United)	United Water Conservation District
BWRDF (Blended)	Brackish Water Reclamation Demonstration Facility (BWRDF) - Samples taken after Calleguas and United sources were blended.

- (a) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
- (b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive (or 2 samples if a system collects less than 40 samples per month). Calleguas collects less than 40, Metropolitan collects greater than 40. Fecal coliform/E. coli MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which containing fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. These MCLs were not violated in 2015.
- (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 State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW).
- (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.