

2021 Annual

Drinking

Water

Quality

Report



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2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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

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

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



PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report summarizes the 2021 water quality test results performed by the CIBCSD, PHWA, United Water Conservation District (United) and Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas). It also includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. Water constituents are listed under the appropriate water quality standard and include the maximum contaminant level, federal maximum contaminant level goal or the California public health goal, and the range of results. Water testing is routinely performed for bacteria and protozoan, disinfectant residual, minerals, radioactivity, inorganic and organic chemicals, and other water quality parameters.

WATER SOURCE

The supply water for the PHWA Treatment Plant comes from United and accounts for about 85 percent of PHWA's water supply. United water comes from groundwater located in the El Rio area of Ventura County. This water is pumped from wells drilled into the Oxnard and Fox Canyon aquifers. These two aquifers, which are naturally high in minerals, are fed by the Santa Clara River drainage basin. The drainage basin receives water from various sources such as rivers, streams, wastewater treatment plants, and agricultural runoff.

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



PHWA TREATMENT PLANT

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

IS MY TAP WATER SAFE TO DRINK?

YES! Your water is safe to drink and meets all US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and SWRCB water quality standards. The CIBCSD did not have any violations of any treatment, or reporting requirements during 2021. None of the constituents in the drinking water exceeded the maximum contaminant levels or action levels set by SWRCB or USEPA. The tables in this report list all the drinking water constituents that were detected during the most recent sampling period as required by SWRCB.

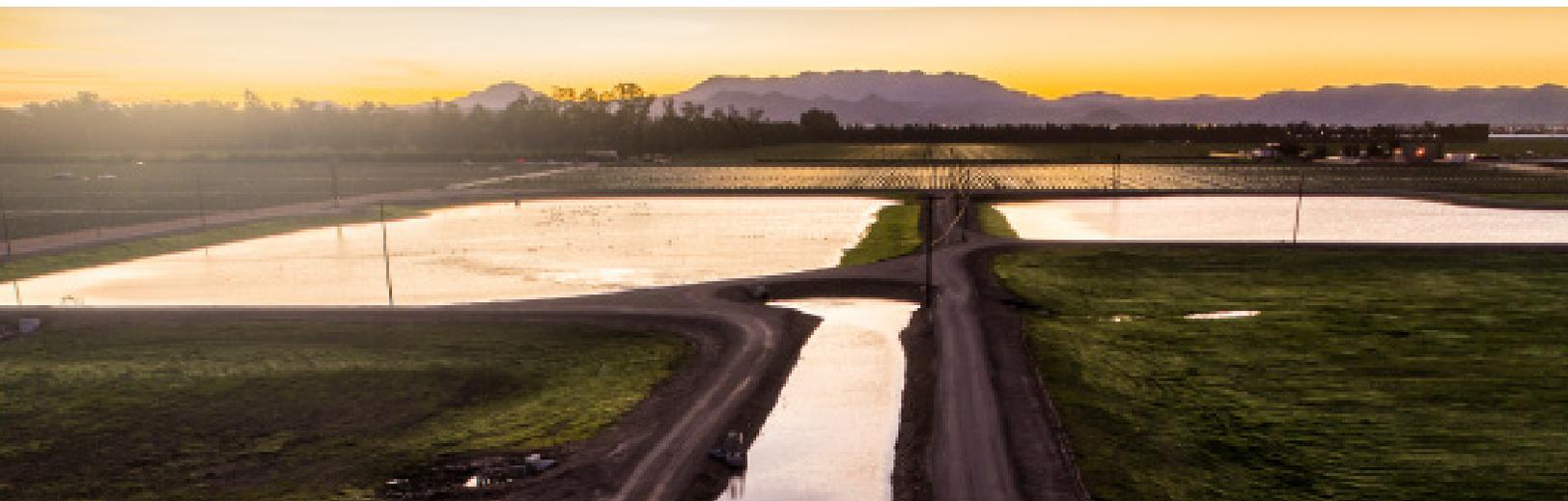


IS TAP WATER AS SAFE AS BOTTLED WATER?

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

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

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



FACTS ABOUT LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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

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

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. CIBCSD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water you may wish to have your water tested.

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



WHY ARE CONTAMINANTS IN MY WATER?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. California notification levels are available on the Department's website <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov>. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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

- **Microbial Contaminants** - Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife
- **Inorganic Contaminants** - Salts and metals can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming
- **Pesticides & Herbicides** - May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses

- **Organic Chemicals** - Including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems
- **Radioactive Contaminants** - Can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Radon

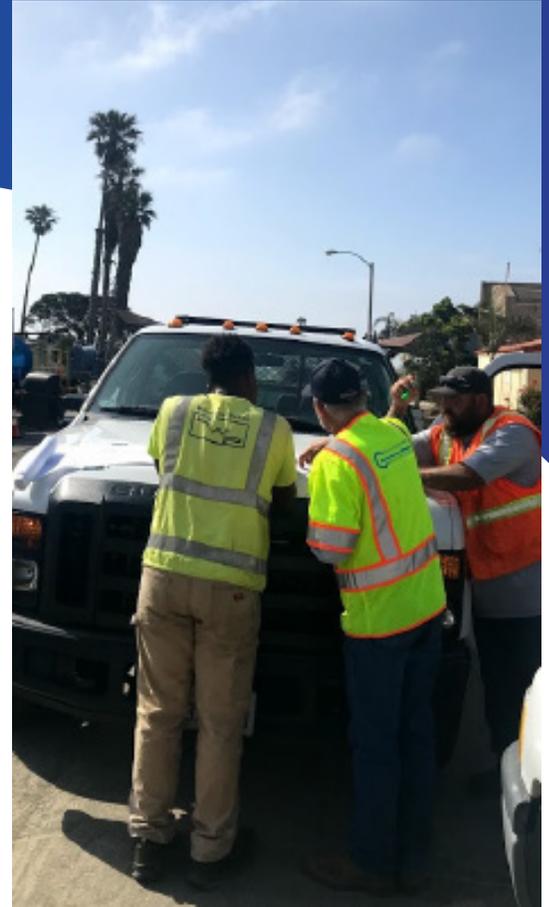
Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from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



District Maintenance Activities to Enhance Water Quality

During the summer of 2018 the District completed water main system cleaning throughout the residential distribution system by using a technology that pulls water through a series of filters and sends the filtered water back into the distribution system without wasting water. Even though the water flowing through the mains has already undergone treatment, water pipes need to be periodically cleaned to make sure sediment is removed. The next water main system cleaning is scheduled for the fall of 2023.

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



CIBCSO WATER CONSERVATION BEST PRACTICES

- Limits on Watering Hours – Before 9:00 a.m. and after 4:00 p.m. on Thursday only
- Limit on Watering Duration – Watering is limited to no more than eight minutes per day per station
- No Excessive Water Runoff – Runoff or any water flow from landscape areas onto hard surfaces or pavement is prohibited
- No Washing Down Hard or Paved Surfaces – Washing down hard or paved surfaces is prohibited
- Large Landscape Areas – must use landscape irrigation systems with rain sensors or evapo-transpiration sensors to set an efficient water use schedule
- Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions – Leaks must be repaired within 48 hours of notification from District
- Limits on Washing Vehicles – When washing your vehicle your hose must be equipped with a self-closing spray nozzle
- Re-circulating Water Required for Water Fountains and Decorative Water Features – Operating a water fountain or other decorative feature that does not use re-circulated water is prohibited
- Limits on Filling Residential Swimming Pools & Spas – Re-filling of more than one foot and initial filling of residential swimming pools or outdoor spas with potable water is prohibited

Take Advantage of CIBCSO'S SMART WATER METERS – CIBCSO's smart water meters are a great way for residents to keep track of their water usage in real-time using the EyeOnWater app.

Use of this app is free to residents and is available on computers, Android, and iPhone users. Please check out our smart meter application at <https://eyeonwater.com/>

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

Additional Info:
www.epa.gov/watersense
www.bewaterwise.com
www.saveourh2o.org

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THE **FLOW**

**EVERY
DROP
COUNTS!**



Channel Islands Beach Community Services District

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Purchased CMWD (Calleguas)	Purchased UWCD (United)	BWRDF (Blended)	CIBCS	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Percent of Supply						15%	85%	100%	100%	
PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards										
CLARITY (a)										
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	Highest Single Value TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU				ND	ND	ND	NA	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Total Coliform Bacteria	(b)	2 or 5.0%	(0)	--	Range Average	ND ND	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	ND ND	Human & animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS (Lead & Copper is analyzed every three years, our last sampling event was 2019)										
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	50	Range Average	ND - 240 76	ND ND	NA NA	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some water treatment process
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range Average	ND - 4 ND	4 - 6 5	NA NA	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	Range Average	ND - 11 ND	ND - 25 12.5	NA NA	NA NA	Discharge from oil & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (90th Percentile)	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	NA NA	NA NA	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Treatment-related Fluoride (c)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range Highest RAA	0.7 - 1.0 0.7	0.6 - 0.6 0.6	0.49 - 0.99 0.72	NA NA	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Lead (90th Percentile)	ppb	AL=15	0.2	5	Range Average	ND ND	3.7 - 7.3 ND	3.6 ND	NA NA	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Average	ND ND	22 - 31 5.2	NA 3.6	NA NA	Discharge from refineries, mines and chemical manufacturers, runoff
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	Range Average	ND ND	26.5 26.5	NA NA	NA NA	
RADIOLOGICALS [analyzed every three years, for four consecutive quarters (MWD sampled 2020, CMWD sampled 2020 and UWCD 2020)]										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (d)	pCi/L	15	(0)	3.0	Range Average	ND ND	4.38 - 9.25 7.71	NA NA	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.0	Range Average	ND - 3 ND	5.11 - 6.63 5.93	NA NA	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS										
Bromate (e)	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	Range Highest RAA	ND - 9.8 3.8	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4]	--	Range Highest RAA	1.7 - 2.6 2.3	1.53 - 1.98 1.83	1.95 - 2.86 2.52	1.84 - 2.42 2.16	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (f)	ppb	60	--	1.0	Range Highest RAA	3.0 - 14 8.3	5 - 10 7.75	2 - 8 4.75	2 - 6 3.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (f)	ppb	80	--	1.0	Range Highest RAA	12.0 - 28.0 19.8	18 - 38 27.3	21 - 31 25.25	22 - 30 25.75	By-product of drinking water chlorination
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards										
Chloride	ppm	500	--	--	Range Average	65 - 97 76	65 - 70 67.5	43 43	NA NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	--	--	Range Average	ND - 2 ND	ND ND	ND ND	NA NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	300	--	100	Range Average	0 - 40 0.77	ND ND	ND ND	NA NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	NL = 500	20	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	NA NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	TON	3	--	1	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	NA NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	--	--	Range Average	519 - 965 616	1500 - 1650 1552	770 770	NA NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	--	0.5	Range Average	61 - 221 87.5	441 - 536 493.2	180 180	NA NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1,000	--	--	Range Average	298 - 609 343	1120 - 1220 1164	530 530	NA NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (monthly)	NTU	5	--	--	Range Average	ND ND	0.2 - 0.3 .2	ND ND	NA NA	Soil runoff
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)										
Alkalinity	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	86 - 128 97	210 - 220 215	120 120	NA NA	
Boron	ppm	NL=1	--	0.1	Range Average	.13 - 2 .17	0.6 - 0.7 .65	.6 .6	NA NA	
Calcium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	27 - 70 35.2	152 - 165 158.5	55 55	NA NA	
Chromium (Total)	ppb	50	NONE	10	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	NA NA	NA NA	
Corrosivity (g)	AI	NS	--	--	Range Average	12.1 - 12.5 12.23	12.7 - 12.8 12.8	12.2 12.2	NA NA	
Hardness (Total Hardness)	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	110 - 273 143	601 - 650 625.5	224 224	NA NA	
Hardness (Grains per Gallon)	Grains	NS	--	--	Range Average	6.4 - 15.9 8.3	35 - 38 36.5	13 13	NA NA	
Magnesium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	12 - 26 14	54 - 58 56	21 21	NA NA	
PFOAS (PFBS)	ng/l	500	0	4	Range Average	ND ND	0 - 1.7 0.43	NA NA	NA NA	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PFOAS (PFHxS)	ng/l	NS	0	4	Range Average	ND ND	0 - 1.9 1.43	NA NA	NA NA	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL=10	--	--	Range Average	ND - 2.6 2.2	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	
pH	Units	NS	--	--	Range Average	8.1 - 8.4 8.2	7.8 7.8	7.95 7.95	NA NA	
Potassium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	2.6 - 4.7 2.9	5 5	2 2	NA NA	
Radon	pCi/L	NS	--	100.0	Range Average	ND ND	44.9 - 145 97.73	NA NA	NA NA	
Sodium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	61 - 101 69	96 - 101 98.5	63 63	NA NA	
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	--	0.3	Range Average	.09 - 2.5 1.8	.5 - .9 .68	NA NA	NA NA	

NOTES AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

UWCD (United) United Water Conservation District

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

(a) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.

(b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive (or 2 samples if a system collects less than 40 samples per month). Calleguas collects less than 40, Metropolitan collects greater than 40. Fecal coliform/E. coli MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which containing fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. These MCLs were not violated in 2021.

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

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

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

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

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

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