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CHANNEL ISLANDS BEACH COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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

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

The CIBCSO and PHWA are committed to providing you with complete and accurate information regarding the safety of the water you drink. The CIBCSO Board meets on the second Tuesday of every month, usually at the Hollywood Beach School Auditorium. 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 2009 water quality test results performed by the CIBCSO, 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.

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.

PHWA water treatment plant uses three different types of state-of-the-art membrane filtration technologies to treat the United water. These desalination techniques are known as reverse osmosis (RO), nanofiltration (NF), and electro dialysis reversal (EDR). All three 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.

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.

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 (CDPH) water quality standards. The CIBCSD and PHWA did not have any violations of any treatment, monitoring, or reporting requirements during 2009. None of the constituents in the drinking water exceeded the maximum contaminant levels or action levels set by CDPH 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 CDPH.

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 www.usepa.gov/safewater. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH 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 CDPH web site at <http://www.CDPH.ca.gov/radon>. You may also request an in home radon test kit from the CA CDPH by calling (916) 449-5674.

How can I get more information?

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

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

2009 Water Quality Report

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Purchased CMWD Calleguas	Purchased UWCD Unifed	Blended BWRDF PHWA	CIBCS D	Major Sources in Drinking Water
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Percent of Supply 20% 80% 100% 100%

CLARITY (a)											
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	Highest Single Value				0.06	.9	.2	NA	NA	Soil runoff
		TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU				100%	100%	100%	NA		

MICROBIOLOGICAL

Total Coliform Bacteria	(b)	2 or 5.0%	(0)	-	Range Average	System-wide: 0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	(b)	(b)	(0)	-	Range Average	System-wide: 0	0	0	0	Human & animal fecal waste

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	0.05	Range Average	ND-100 77	ND ND	ND-20 15	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some water treatment process
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range Average	2.5-3.9 3.1	ND ND	ND-2 1.5	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1	Range Average	ND ND	22.6-23.9 23.25	8.3-28.2 18.5	NA NA	Discharge from oil & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Treatment-related Fluoride (c)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range Highest RAA	.7-8 0.8	.06-7 .65	.3-1.1 .88	NA NA	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as N) (d)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Average	.6-9 0.8	ND ND	NS NS	NA NA	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as N)	ppm	1	1	0.4	Range Average	ND ND	11.5-29.9 17.1	10.4 10.4	ND ND	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	(50)	5	Range Average	ND ND	2-4 3	2-4 3	NA NA	Discharge from refineries, mines and chemical manufacturers, runoff

RADIOLOGICALS [analyzed every three years, for four consecutive quarters (MWD sampled 2008, CMWD sampled 2006, 2007 and 2008)]

Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3.0	Range Average	ND - 7.3 3.4	2.53-7.43 5.44	ND ND	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (e)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4.0	Range Average	ND-5.2 ND	ND ND	ND ND	NA NA	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.0	Range Average	1.6-2.0 1.8	3.6-10.4 6.98	ND ND	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

Bromate (f)	ppb	10	(0)	5.0	Range Highest RAA	4-10 8	ND ND	ND ND	NA NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4]	-	Range Highest RAA	1.6-1.9 2.0	1.4-1.99 1.77	1.0-3.5 2.72	.74-3.0 1.88	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Halocetic Acids (g)	ppb	60	-	1.0	Range Highest RAA	ND-9 4	4-6 5	1-3 2.4	2-3 2.25	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (g)	ppb	80	-	1.0	Range Highest RAA	7-30 23	7.5-41.4 20.6	15.9-27.7 21.4	19.2-28.8 23.35	By-product of drinking water chlorination

SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards

Chloride	ppm	500	-	-	Range Average	77-82 79	53-53 53	24 24	NA NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor Threshold	TON	3	-	1	Range Average	2 2	ND ND	ND ND	NA NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	-	-	Range Average	570-610 589	1300-1450 1352	543 543	NA NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	-	0.5	Range Average	56-70 65	430-480 460	113 113	NA NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1,000	-	-	Range Average	310-340 330	890-1030 949	320 320	NA NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

FEDERAL UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING (UCMR 2)

N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)					Range	2.7-7.5	NA	NA	NA
	ppt	NS	NSNS	2	Average	4.4	NA	NA	NA
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)									
Alkalinity	ppm	NS	--	--	Range	84-93	200	100	NA
					Average	89	200	100	NA
Boron	ppb	NS	NL = 1,000	100	Range	190-220	600	.7	NA
					Average	200	600	.7	NA
Hardness (Total Hardness)	ppm	NS	--	--	Range	120-130	525-538	157	NA
					Average	124	532	157	NA
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NS	3	2	Range	2.4-5.6	NA	NA	NA
					Average	3.4	NA	NA	NA
pH	pH Units	NS	--	--	Range	8.1-8.3	7.2-7.4	6.9	NA
					Average	8.2	7.3	6.9	NA
Potassium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range	3	4-5	2	NA
					Average	3	4.5	2	NA
Radon	pCi/L	NS	--	100.0	Range	ND	232-343	NA	NA
					Average	ND	302.5	NA	NA
Sodium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range	66-74	89	NA	NA
					Average	68	89	NA	NA
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NS	--	0.3	Range	1.2-1.7	.8-1.2	NA	NA
					Average	1.7	.98	NA	NA
Vanadium	ppb	NS	NL = 50	3	Range	6-7	NA	ND-3	NA
					Average	6	NA	1.8	NA

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
 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
 TON = Threshold Odor Number
 TT = Treatment Technique

CMWD Calleguas Source 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 2009.
- (c) The Metropolitan Water District treats their 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 Department regulations. Fluoridation was suspended temporarily from June 5th through August 25th to make necessary repairs to fluoridation feed equipment.
- (d) State MCL is 45 mg/L as Nitrate, which equals 10.16 mg/L as Nitrogen.
- (e) 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.
- (f) Compliance for treatment plants that use ozone is based on a running annual average of monthly samples. United water is not subject to these requirements.
- (g) Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly distribution system samples.
- (h) 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.

2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WATER
PLEASE DO NOT DISCARD

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COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

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