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CHANNEL ISLANDS BEACH COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

2006 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The California Department of Health Services (DHS) 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 DHS regulations and reports these results to DHS each month. Additionally, annual DHS inspections of the operational policies and procedures are conducted. All of this is done to ensure the safety of your drinking water.

The CIBCSD 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 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 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 and fourth 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.

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

This Consumer Confidence Report summarizes the 2006 water quality test results performed by the CIBCSD, PHWA and Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas). It also includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. Water constituents are listed under the appropriate water quality standard and include the maximum contaminant level, federal maximum contaminant level goal or the California

public health goal, and the range of results. Water testing is routinely performed for bacteria and protozoan, disinfectant residual, minerals, radioactivity, inorganic and organic chemicals, and other water quality parameters.

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 electrodialysis 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 reduces 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. 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, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California 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 Metropolitan 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 (DHS) water quality standards. The CIBCSD and PHWA did not have any violations of any treatment, monitoring, or reporting requirements during 2006. None of the constituents in the drinking water exceeded the maximum contaminant levels or action levels set by DHS 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 DHS.

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 DHS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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

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

- ***Inorganic Contaminants*** Salts and metals, 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 CA DHS web site at <http://www.dhs.ca.gov/radon>. You may also request a free in home radon test kit from the CA DHS 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..

2006 PRIMARY STANDARDS-Mandatory Health Related Standards

CHEMICALS	UNIT	[MRDL] MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range & Average	CMWD SURFACE	BWRDF BLEND	CIBCSD	Violation?	Frequency Tested and Typical Source of Chemical or Contaminant
(Clarity)	Percent of Supply				28%	72%	72%		
	NTU	TT (0.3)	NS		0.05	N/A	N/A	No	Daily: Well Corrosion, Soil Runoff
	Highest Single Value - TT= % of samples < 0.3 NTU				100%	100%	100%		
TOXICOLOGICAL									
Coliform Bacteria	(a)	2 or 5%	0	Range	0%	0%	0%	No	Weekly: Natural in Environment
				Average	0%	0%	0%	No	
ACTIVITY BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS									
Trihalomethanes (b)	ppb	80	NS	Range	15-61	19-35	23-32	No	Quarterly: Byproduct of Chlorination of TT
				Average	24	26	27		
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NS	Range	5-07	1-12	1-8	No	Quarterly: Byproduct of Chlorination of TT
				Average	8	4	5		
Chloramines	ppm	[4]	[4]	Range	1.4-2.8	1.2-3.7	1.2-3.7	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Average	2.4	2.3	2.3		
INORGANIC CHEMICALS (CIBCSD only monitors for Nitrate in the Distribution system and all samples were not detect)									
Nitrate	ppm	1	0.6	Range	ND-110	ND-40	ND-40	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from water treatment process
				Average	81	20	20		
Nitrite	ppb	10,000	10,000	Range	ND-0.54	1100-1400	nitrite ND	No	Leaching from fertilizers and erosion of natural deposits
				Average	0.47	1250	n/a		
Nitrate (c)	ppm	2	1	Range	ND-0.2	8-9	8-9	No	Daily: Natural Erosion or TT
				Average	0.2	0.8	0.8		
Nitrate (d)	ppm	45	45	Range	ND-0.54	4.9-6.1	4.9-6.1	No	Annual: Runoff or Natural erosion
				Average	0.47	5.5	5.5		
ACTIVITY (analyzed every four years, for four consecutive quarters. MWD sampled 2006, CMWD sampled 2004)									
pH	pCi/L	15	NS	Range	ND-4.2	2.73-5.65	2.73-5.65	No	Decay of natural deposits United Water sampled in 2004
				Average	ND	4.27	4.27		
pH	pCi/L	NS	NS	Range	ND	334-426	334-426	No	Decay of natural deposits United Water sampled in 2004
				Average	ND	369	369		
REGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING									
Organic Carbon	ppb	NS		Range	150-210	500	500	No	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	190	600	600		
Organic Carbon	ppm	NS	UR	Range	1.7-2.8	NR	NR	No	
				Average	2.4	NR	NR		
Organic Carbon	units	15	NS	Range	1-2	ND	ND	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	1	ND	ND		
Organic Carbon	ppm	500	NS	Range	44-73	22-24	22-24	No	Leaching & Natural Erosion
				Average	50	23	23		
Organic Carbon	ppm	500	NS	Range	55-87	81-106	81-106	No	Leaching & Natural Erosion
				Average	69	94	94		
Minerals (TDS)	ppm	1000	NS	Range	235-370	300-310	300-310	No	Found in Well & Surface Waters
				Average	273	305	305		
Conductance	umho/cm	1500	NS	Range	411-588	486-506	486-506	No	NS
				Average	480	496	496		
OPTIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)									
Iron	ppm	NS	NS	Range	110-147	102-120	102-120	No	Found in Well & Surface Waters
				Average	120	111	111		
Iron	units	NS	NS	Range	8.1-8.3	8.1-8.5	8.1-8.5	No	TT
				Average	8.2	8.3	8.3		
Iron	ppm	NS	NS	Range	39-62	50-57	50-57	No	Leaching & Natural Erosion
				Average	47	54	54		
Iron	ppm	NS	NS	Range	24-29	26-30	26-30	No	NS
				Average	27	28	28		
Cadmium	ppm	NS	NS	Range	2-3	2	2	No	NS
				Average	3	2	2		
Cadmium	ppm	NS	NS	Range	76-87	100-110	100-110	No	NS
				Average	82	105	105		
Cadmium	ppm	NS	NS	Range	11-15	9-11	9-11	No	NS
				Average	12	10	10		
Sodium Nitrosodimethylamine (A)	ppt	NS	AL=10	Range	ND-3.0	NR	NR	No	NS
				Average	ND	NR	NR		
Cadmium	ppb	NS	3	Range	ND	ND	ND	No	NS
				Average	ND	ND	ND		

Contaminant Level (MCL):	The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Contaminant Level Goal	The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The USEPA set MCLGs.
Residual Disinfectant Level	The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
Residual Disinfectant Level (DLG):	The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
Drinking Water Standards	MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Health Goal (PHG):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California EPA sets PHGs.
Primary Action Level (AL):	The level of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS's do not affect the health at the MCL level.
Treatment Technique (TT):	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

UNITS:

ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	NTU	Turbidity (clarity) unit of measure
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)	TT	Treatment Technique to reduce level in water
ppt	Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)	umho/cm	Conductance unit of measure
pCi/L	Pico curies per liter (a measure of radiation)	UR	Unregulated MCL, MCLG or PHG
ND	Not detectable at testing limit	NR	Not Required
NS	No standard or not applicable	S1	Saturation Index

- (a) 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 is fecal coliform positive.
- (b) Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly distribution system samples.
- (c) FHWA treats your 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 0.7-1.4 ppm, as required by Department regulations.
- (d) Corrosivity is measured by the Langelier Index. A positive number indicates non-corrosivity.