

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2023

This report contains important information about your drinking water.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. El informe está disponible en Español en el sitio web de la Ciudad en **www.oxnard.gov/ccr** o contáctenos al **(805) 385-8136** para recibir asistencia en Español.

Table of Contents

3

Letter from the Oxnard Water **Utility Manager**

Δ

Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

Water **Supply Map**

Water Quality Monitoring

6

8-9

Results

Water Quality

Important Health Information

10

Water Infrastructure Investments

Water Conservation

John C. Zaragoza Mayor

Bryan A. MacDonald Mayor Pro Tem, District 4

Bert E. Perello Councilmember, District 1

Gabe Teran Councilmember, District 2

Oscar Madrigal Councilmember, District 3

Gabriela Basua Councilmember, District 5

Arthur Valenzuela Councilmember, District 6

City Council Office 300 West Third Street Oxnard, CA 93030

Public Information

You are invited to participate in or view any of the regularly scheduled City Council meetings.

When: 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 6 p.m.

Where: City Council Chambers 305 West Third St. Oxnard, CA 93030

Meetings can be watched live and are taped for later viewing. For details, visit www.oxnard.gov/city-council

For more information about this report:

Visit www.oxnard.gov/ccr or call (805) 385-8136

For additional information:

Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791

California Division of Drinking Water, District 06-Santa Barbara (805) 566-1326

Dear Valued Customer,

I am pleased to share the 2023 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report. This report contains important water quality testing results, background on our water resources, and health information for sensitive populations. As you will read, the City has successfully met strict water quality guidelines set by the California Division of Drinking Water (CDDW) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

> The Water Division team continues its commitment to work hard each and every day to ensure the delivery of safe and reliable drinking water to more than 200,000 residents.

Over the past years, the importance of having safe and reliable drinking water has been a major issue throughout our nation. The Public Works Water Division team continues its commitment to work hard each and every day to ensure the delivery of safe and reliable drinking water to more than 200,000 residents. More than ever, a sustainable water supply is vital to our community's health and safety now and for generations to come. I am proud that our entire staff has taken all necessary actions to maintain a safe and reliable drinking water supply while exploring all options to expand the reliability and availability of this precious resource.

Our skilled and State-Certified personnel ensure that our treatment facilities are maintained and water quality is monitored, sampled, and tested regularly. All water served to you and your family or business is treated and tested rigorously to meet state and federal drinking water standards.

The water system requires a continuous commitment to systematically replace aging pipelines and to maintain and upgrade our numerous wells and sophisticated Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system. The Water Division continues its commitment to make our water system resilient and responsive to your needs and the community we serve. Investments in our diverse water supply portfolio, such as recycled water, help us to prepare for dry climate periods and allow us to serve safe and reliable drinking water for generations to come.

Please share this information with others at your location by posting this notice in a public place or common area. This Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report is available in English and Spanish (Español) on the City's website at www.oxnard.gov/ccr. For any questions about this report, please call (805) 385-8136.

Thank you for reading this important report because informed customers are our best allies. We truly appreciate your partnership and support.

Sincerely,

Omar Castro Utility Manager

Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

2023 Oxnard Water Supply

Oxnard's drinking water is a blend of sources. Our water supplies include imported water from the Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas), regional groundwater purchased from the United Water Conservation District (United), and water pumped from City groundwater wells, a portion of which is treated by the City's Desalter Facility.

IMPORTED WATER: Calleguas Municipal Water District

Calleguas is a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), the major water importer and wholesale agency for Southern California. Water supplied to Oxnard from Calleguas originates in Northern California via the State Water Project: a system of reservoirs, aqueducts and pump stations. This water is treated either by Metropolitan's Jensen Water Treatment Plant or by Calleguas' Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant. Both Metropolitan and Calleguas perform routine watershed surveys, source water quality sampling and analyses, and operational and treatment activities to ensure the water supplied maintains a high quality.



REGIONAL GROUNDWATER: United Water Conservation District

United Water manages, stores and may periodically release water from Lake Piru into the Santa Clara River. During high flows (during and after storms), United may also divert Santa Clara River water into spreading ponds near El Rio, capturing water that would have otherwise been lost to the ocean. This river water infiltrates and recharges the Oxnard Plain groundwater aquifer. Later the groundwater is extracted, treated, and delivered to several retail water agencies in the region including Oxnard. Groundwater from United is blended with water from Calleguas or water from the City's Desalter Treatment Facility before delivery into the water distribution system. United performs regular watershed surveys as well as routine sampling and water quality analyses to ensure that water stored, treated, and delivered to its customers maintains a consistent quality.

LOCAL GROUNDWATER: Oxnard

The Water Division operates ten groundwater wells that are tested and monitored on a regular basis to meet all drinking water standards. Oxnard's treatment process includes disinfection using chloramines which removes and kills viruses, including coronaviruses, as well as bacteria and other pathogens.

To produce an aesthetically pleasing drinking water quality, City well water is blended with water from Calleguas or treated water from the City's Desalter Treatment Facility. The Desalter, fed by City wells, improves water quality by using reverse osmosis treatment to remove dissolved minerals and is capable of processing up to 7.5 million gallons of water per day.

The City's Water Division also conducts routine source water assessments in order to detect potential contaminants in the groundwater before they become a problem. This includes possible contaminants from local gas stations, private septic systems, drainage from agriculture, and industrial facilities such as chemical and petroleum processing and storage facilities, dry cleaners, metal plating, finishing and fabricating facilities.

Water Supply Map



Water Quality Monitoring

All of the monitoring conducted is necessary to ensure that your water is safe to drink and also aesthetically pleasing. Monitoring is a result of prescribed regulations from the USEPA as well as the CDDW. These regulations limit the amount of certain health-based and aesthetic contaminants in water provided by all public water systems. Many of the monitoring, treatment, and water quality requirements that are placed upon local drinking water supplies are actually more stringent than for bottled water.

Here is some additional information that may provide assistance in interpreting information in the 2023 Water Quality Tables:

- Some of the parameters measured will change very infrequently in their environment. For these parameters, the State allows the City to monitor them less than once a year. Therefore, some of the City's data, although representative, is more than one year old.
- Unregulated contaminant monitoring is conducted every five years in order to assist USEPA and CDDW to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. During 2018-2022, the City monitored 30 unregulated contaminants from its wells along with a corresponding sampling from the distribution system reflecting water from each well. The testing data is collected nationally and used to evaluate if new drinking water regulations would increase public health protection.
- There are many more contaminants that were monitored than what is reported in the included water quality table; however, they were never detected in your drinking water so they are not listed.
- The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.



USEPA regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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)**.



Contaminants That May Be Present In Source Water Include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Important Health Information

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 infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) 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)**. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.

Nitrate (as Nitrogen) levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

In 2021, the City's water supply was tested for lead and copper. Lead and copper sampling shows levels are below regulatory limits. Lead and copper testing will be conducted again in 2024 in accordance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule of testing every three years.

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. Oxnard Water 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.



City of Oxnard Summary of Water Quality Results for 2023

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements that were in effect during 2023. One of these changes removed the requirements of the Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule that was in effect since April 1, 2016. These were replaced with the requirements of the existing State Revised Total Coliform Rule that became effective on July 1, 2021. The State Revised Total Coliform Rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The State Revised Total Coliform Rule provides greater public health protection as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that indicate a rise in bacterial counts are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Calleguas MWD (Jensen Plant / Lake Bard)								
Parameter	MCL	PHG (MCLG) MRDLG	Jensen Plant	Lake Bard	Year Tested	Major Source in Drinking Water		
Combined Filter Effluent	Highest Sing	gle Value	0.07	0.04				
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = % of samp	les<0.3 NTU	100%	100%	2023	Soil Runoff		
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - United Water Conservation District (UWCD)								
Parameter	MCL	PHG (MCLG) MRDLG	Range	Average	Year Tested	Major Source in Drinking Water		
Turbidity (NTU)	Highest Single Value		0.77		2023	Well corrosion, by-products and microscopic soil particles		
	TT = % of samples<0.3 NTU		100%					
PRIMA	RY DRINKING	WATER STAN	DARDS - Water	⁻ System Data ((Calleguas, Unit	ed, and Oxnard Water)		
Parameter	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Average	Vear Tested	Major Source in Drinking Water		
Inorganic Chemicals	WICL	MINDEG	Nange	Average	Tear resteu	Major Source in Drinking Water		
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	0.6 - 0.98	0.79	2023	Erosion of natural deposits, orchard runoff		
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.5 - 0.72	0.61	2023	Water additive that promotes strong teeth		
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	0.23 - 3.6	1.39	2023	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer & sewage		
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	2 - 2.8	2.4	2023	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries		
Microbials								
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5% of monthly samples are coliform positive	0	0	0	2023	Naturally present in the environment		
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Water System Data (Calleguas, United, and Oxnard Water)								
Parameter	Secondary MCL	Notification Level	Range	Average	Year Tested	Major Source in Drinking Water		
Chloride (ppm)	500	N/A	33 - 68	50.5	2023	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence		
Iron (ppb)	300	N/A	31 - 240	109.5	2023	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste		
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	1,600	N/A	47 - 1,200	859	2023	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence		
Sulfate (ppm)	500	N/A	83 - 990	312	2023	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits		
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	N/A	290 - 1,100	682	2023	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits		
Turbidity (NTU)	5	N/A	0.1	N/A	2023	Soil runoff		
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (UNREGULATED) - Water System Data (Calleguas, United, and Oxnard Water)								
Alkalinity (ppm)	NS	NS	ND - 190	142.4	2023	Erosion of natural material		
Calcium (ppm)	NS	NS	31 - 143	82.8	2023	Erosion of natural material		
Hardness / Total Hardness (ppm)	NS	NS	103 - 557	319.4	2023	Erosion of natural material		
Magnesium (ppm)	NS	NS	6.4 - 49.7	27.3	2023	Erosion of natural material		
pH (pH units)	NS	NS	7.1 - 9	7.62	2023	Erosion of natural material		
Potassium (ppm)	NS	NS	2.7 - 4.7	3.7	2023	Erosion of natural material		
Sodium (ppm)	NS	NS	59 - 90	74.5	2023	Erosion of natural material, seawater influence		
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (UNREGULATED) - Noted in Source Water Prior to Blending								
Boron (ppb)	NS	1,000	940	N/A	2023	Naturally present in the environment		
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NS	50	0.93	N/A	2023	Various natural manmade sources		
U								

	RADIOLO	GICALS (a) (b) I	PRIMARY - N	oted in Source	Water Prior to B	lending
Parameter	State MCL MRDL	PHG (MCLG) MRDLG	Range	Average	Year Tested	Major Source in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	0	15.6	N/A	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	0	5.97	N/A	2023	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	17	N/A	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
	UNREGL	JLATED CONTA	MINANT MO	NITORING R	ULE (UCMR 4)	2018
Manganese (ppb)	50	500	ND - 14	4.64	2018	Naturally present in rock and soil
1 - Butanol (ppb)	NS	NS	ND - 2.1	0.64	2018	Used as a solvent, food additive, and found in cosmetics
			PFOA and Pl	OS (ppt)		
PFOA (perfluoroctanoic acid)	4	5.1	ND	ND	2023	Cleaning products, water-resistant fabrics,
PFOS (perfluoroctanoic sulfonic acid)	4	6.5	ND	ND	2023	non-stick cookware

DISINFECTION RELATED MONITORING							
Parameter	State MCL MRDL	PHG (MCLG) MRDLG	Range	Average	Greatest LRAA	Major Source in Drinking Water	
Disinfectant Residual Total Chlorine as Residual (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.21 - 2.7	1.64	1.56	Disinfectant added to control microbiological parameters	
Disinfection By-products Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	1.8 - 10	5.4	5.68	By-products of drinking water disinfection using chlorine	
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	80	N/A	5.5 - 50	25.6	26.87	By-products of drinking water disinfection using chlorine	
Source water prior to blending Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	ND	ND	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Metropolitan (Jensen Plant) Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	ND -14	N/A	7.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING (LEAD AND COPPER RULE) 2021							

	The n	ext Lead and	Copper Monitoring will be in Se	ptember 2024.	
Copper (ppb)	1,300 (AL)	300	90th percentile value	870	
			Number of sites sampled	52	Erosion of natural materials and corrosion of household nlumbing fixtures
			Sites exceeding AL	0	
Lead (ppb)	15 (AL)	0.2	90th percentile value	4.2	
			Number of sites sampled 52 Erosion of natur		Erosion of natural materials and corrosion of household nlumbing fixtures
			Sites exceeding AL	1	correston of nousehold planning inclues

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.

PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL (PHG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by California Environmental Protection Agency.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)

MCLs, MRDLs, and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL)

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG)

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

REGULATORY ACTION LEVEL (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ABBREVIATIONS

CDDW: California Division of Drinking Water LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average N/A: Not Applicable

- ND: Not Detected
- NS: No Standard
- NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
- pCi/L: picoCuries per liter
- PPB: Parts Per Billion Micrograms per liter (ug/L)
- **PPM:** Parts Per Million Milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- RAA: Running Annual Average
- SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board
- µs/cm: microsiemens per centimeter

REFERENCES

- (a) SWRCB DDW considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles; the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ.
- (b) Radionuclides are sampled over a range throughout a given year to every 6 years.
- (c) Bromate is an ozonation treatment by-product. Bromate values shown are solely contributed by the Jensen Plant and only occur in the system when water originates from that location.

Water Infrastructure Investments



Kamala and Hobson Neighborhoods Cast Iron Pipe Replacement Projects

Cast iron pipe water lines within the City of Oxnard are typically over 50 years old, in poor physical condition, and beyond their service life. The City has defined replacement projects by neighborhood and prioritized them according to pipe conditions, pavement condition index, and adjacent capital improvement projects. Replacing aging infrastructure is essential for the continued delivery of safe and reliable drinking water to our community.

The Kamala and Hobson Neighborhoods Cast Iron Pipe Replacement Project includes the replacement of over 45,000 linear feet of pipe, ranging in size from 8-inch to 12-inch in diameter. To ensure adequate funding, the Project will be broken up into multiple phases and will be followed by neighborhood pavement projects already identified in the Capital Improvement Program. With the help of \$3.8 million in Federal funding secured by Congresswoman Julia Brownley, the City of Oxnard remains committed to making steady progress in restoring vital infrastructure throughout the city and ensuring safe and reliable drinking water to our customers.

Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Project

The City is in the process of upgrading all residential and commercial Oxnard Water customer meters. As of April 2024, Citywide meter installations are over 60% complete and are expected to be completed by April 2025. Once a customer's meter has been upgraded, you will have access to advanced technology for faster and more precise meter readings; can monitor real-time data regarding your water consumption through your online portal; and can obtain integrated leak detection notifications to help prevent water loss and higher bills.

When you have received a notice from the City that your meter has been upgraded, you are eligible to sign up for the EyeOnWater app which includes a secure online website to review and analyze your usage patterns. A smartphone app is also available after the initial online sign-up. With these tools, you will be able to view your hourly usage activity and gain greater understanding and control of the amount of water you use. Once you have a new meter installed, visit www.EyeOnWater.com and use your zip code, Oxnard Water account number, and e-mail address to register.

For additional information or assistance, please contact the Water Division at (805) 385-8136.

Making Water Conservation A California Way of Life

Join the statewide initiative to transform nonfunctional turf areas into thriving, waterwise landscapes.

- Educational Workshops: Sign up for free workshops to learn about water-wise gardening, native plants, and efficient irrigation techniques.
- Rebate Programs: Take advantage of State and local rebates for homeowners transitioning to water efficient landscapes.
- Community Projects: Join local greening projects to help transform public spaces and inspire others.

To find out more information on turf rebates and landscaping classes, visit oxnard.gov/water or call the Water Conservation Hotline at (805) 385-3905.

Get involved!

Visit our website at Oxnard.gov/Water to stay updated on water conservation efforts, upcoming events, and how to contribute to making a difference.

Public Works Department Water Division

Fix a log

CALIFORNIA