The City of Port Hueneme (City) is committed to providing complete and accurate information regarding the safety of the water you drink. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) requires the City to send an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to all customers regarding the water quality they received during the previous calendar year. The City tests its water as required by SWRCB regulations and reports these results each month. Additionally, annual inspections of the operational policies and procedures at the City are conducted. All of this is done to ensure the safety of your drinking water.

This CCR summarizes the 2016 water quality test results performed by the City, United Water Conservation District (United), Port Hueneme Water Agency (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.

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

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City receives its water from the PHWA treatment plant. The PHWA provides treatment to groundwater that comes from 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 2002, 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.

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.

PHWA’s water treatment plant uses two different types of state-of-the-art membrane filtration technologies to treat United’s water. These desalination techniques are known as reverse osmosis (RO) and nano-filtration (NF). Three of these units operate side-by-side and each one produces between 1 and 1.5 million gallons of 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.

However due to the extended drought conditions in California, our local groundwater supplies have begun to temporarily produce higher Iron and Manganese levels. Because Iron and Manganese clogs sensitive membrane filters, PHWA temporarily suspended the use of its reverse osmosis and nano-filtration units for all of 2016. Once groundwater quality is permissible for membrane treatment, PHWA will again operate the reverse osmosis and nano-filtration units.

Fish Owners – you should chemically remove the chloramines in the PHWA water when preparing your fish tank water. Failure to remove the chloramines could result in risk to the aquatic life in the tank.

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 2.5 parts per million chloramines.
Yes. Your water meets all USEPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency) and SWRCB water quality standards. The City did not have any violations of any treatment, monitoring, or reporting requirements during 2016. None of the constituents in the drinking water exceeded the maximum contaminant levels or action levels set by the 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 the SWRCB.

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.

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 usually subject to less rigorous testing and purity standards.

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). 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. 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, that 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 can produce 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).

### How Can I Get More Information?

For additional information or questions regarding this report, please contact the City of Port Hueneme Water Division at (805) 986-6563.

The public is always welcome to attend the City Council meetings, which are held the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the City of Port Hueneme Civic Center located at 250 N. Ventura Road, Port Hueneme, CA. In addition, the public is welcome to attend the PHWA Board meetings. These are monthly meeting held on the 3rd Monday at 4:00 p.m. at the City of Port Hueneme Civic Center.
**CITY OF PORT HUENEME**

2016 Consumer Confidence Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>State MCL [MRDL]</th>
<th>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</th>
<th>State DLR</th>
<th>Range Average</th>
<th>Purchased CMWD (Calleguas)</th>
<th>Purchased UWCD (United)</th>
<th>BWRDF (Blended)</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>Highest Single Value</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MICROBIOLOGICAL</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>2 or 5.0%</td>
<td>(0)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
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<td>Barium</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>AL=1.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment-related Fluoride (c)</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Highest RAA</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>Water additive that promotes strong teeth</td>
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<td>Lead</td>
<td>(90th Percentile)</td>
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<td>AL=15</td>
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<td>Range</td>
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<td>ND</td>
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<td>Nitrate (as N)</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>Runoff &amp; leaching from fertilizer use &amp; sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
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<td>Selenium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Discharge from refineries, mines and chemical manufacturers, runoff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RADIOLOGICALS [analyzed every three years, for four consecutive quarters (MWD sampled 2014, CMWD sampled 2015 and 2016)** |

**INORGANIC CHEMICALS (Lead & Copper analyzed every three years, COPH sampled 2014)** |

**SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards** |

**ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)** |

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Abbreviations and Notes used in this report are listed on the next page
Calleguas and United sources were blended. Facility (BWRDF) – Samples taken after BWRDF (Blended) Brackish Water Reclamation Demonstration UWCD (United) United Water Conservation District Surface Water Source system must follow.

The concentration of a contaminant Regulatory Action Level (RAL): level of a contaminant in drinking water. Treatment Technique (TT): to control microbial contaminants. risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant 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 the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 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 the California Environmental Protection Agency. Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. 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. Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Regulatory Action Level (RAL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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