United Water
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Oxnard Hueneme Water Delivery System

Testing and Results

Last year we conducted thousands of tests for over 180 chemicals and contaminants that could be found in your drinking water. We did not detect any contaminants that would make the water unsafe to drink. This report highlights the quality of water we delivered to our customers last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. For more information about your water, please call our Chief Operations Officer Craig Morgan at (805) 485-5114.

Public Meetings

Our monthly Board meetings are usually held on the second Wednesday of every month at 1:00 p.m. in our boardroom, located at 1701 North Lombard Street, Oxnard. Our meetings are open to the public and we would welcome your participation, questions and comments.

About Your Water Supply

United Water's Oxnard Hueneme Delivery System supplies about 11,500 acre-feet of water per year to several agencies in the Oxnard Plain, including the City of Oxnard, the Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA), and several smaller water companies. These agencies supply our water to over 230,000 people, most of it treated or blended with other supplies. Our water source is 100% local groundwater, pumped from wells near El Rio, north of Oxnard. Water from these wells has its origin in the mountains and valleys of the 1,600 square mile Santa Clara River watershed. The wells are in an aquifer called the Oxnard Forebay. Our water is naturally high in minerals that affect its taste, but is safe to drink. Our groundwater is considered to be "under the influence of surface water," which means we do extensive monitoring of turbidity and other parameters to meet health regulations.

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Water produced by our wells is naturally filtered through the ground. We use chlorine as a disinfectant to kill bacteria, parasites, and viruses. Then we add chloramines to provide a long-lasting disinfection residual to keep the water safe until it reaches our customers. Due to the longer-lasting residual of chloramines, owners of pet fish must treat their tap water before putting it into aquariums or ponds.

Types of Potential Contamination

In general, sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 material can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Organic chemical contamination, 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;

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in public drinking water. We treat our water to meet these health regulations. The State Board's regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Scientists and health experts are continually studying the effects of various chemicals in drinking water to make sure the public water supply is safe.

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 (800) 426-4791.

Definitions

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.

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.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest 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 Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's 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.

Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR): The level above which a chemical is to be reported.

NA: not applicable

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

ND: none detected

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

µS/cm: micro-Siemens/centimeter (a measure of conductivity)

TON: threshold odor number

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ng/L: Nanograms per liter

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our water treatment. Turbidity is measured in units called NTUs. We achieved 100% compliance with turbidity standards in 2024.

Contaminants Detected in 2024

Contaminant	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Avg	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform bacteria	Absence/ Presence/ 100ml	Systems that collect <40 samples/month: no more than 1 positive sample	0	Absent	Absent	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform bacteria and *E.coli*	Absence/ Presence/ 100ml	A routine and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is fecal or *E.coli positive*	0	Absent	Absent	2024	No	Human and animal fecal waste.
Delivered water turbidity	NTU	TT	NA	Highest Single Value 0.28		2024	No	Well corrosion byproducts. Microscopic soil particles.
		<0.2 NTU	NA	100%=Lowest monthly % of samples meeting<0.2 NTU		2024	No	
Radiological Contaminants								
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	4.49	3.84-4.88	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radon	pCi/L	NA	NA	197	159-299	2024	No	Decay of natural deposits.
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	5.73	5.26-6.2	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	4	4-4	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.55	0.5-0.6	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	2.68	1.8-3.3	2024	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	30	19	18-20	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from mines, runoff from livestock lots.
Disinfection								
Chloramine Residual (as Cl2)	ppm	[4.0]	[4]	1.96	1.77-2.17	2024	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Disinfection By-Products								
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	5.88	ND-13	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	35	26-56	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Disinfection By-Product Precursors								
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	1.20	1.1-1.3	2024	No	Various natural and man-made sources.
Secondary Standards								
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	55	53-57	2024	No	Leaching from natural mineral deposits.
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	84.5	84-85	2024	No	Leaching from natural mineral deposits.
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	1244.5	1064-1290	2024	No	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	401.42	375-432	2024	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids, TDS	ppm	1000	NA	940.83	890-1000	2024	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Total Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	511.5	505-518	2024	No	Leaching from natural mineral deposits.
Iron	ppb	300	NA	1.32	30-40	2024	No	Leaching from natural deposits.
Manganese	ppb	50	NA	0.38	ND-20	2024	No	Leaching from natural deposits.
Unregulated Chemicals								
Boron	ppb	NA	NA	600	600-600	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment.

Unregulated Contaminants Continued

Contaminant	Units	State DLR	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Avg	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
PFAS Chemicals								
PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS)	ng/l	2.0	0	0.25	ND-2.0	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (PFNA)	ng/l	2.0	0	ND	ND	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUORODECANOIC ACID(PFDA)	ng/l	2.0	0	ND	ND	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUOROTETRADECANOIC ACID (PFTeDA)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE OXIDE DIMER ACID (HFPO-DA)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
4,8-DIOXA-3H-PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (ADONA)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHpA)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
N-ETHYL PERFLUOROOCTANESULFONAMIDOACETIC ACID	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUORODODECANOIC ACID (PFDoA)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUOROTRIDECANOIC ACID (PFTrDA)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
9 CHLOROHEXADECAFLUORO-3-OXANONE-1-SULFONIC ACID	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS)	ng/L	2.0	0	1.08	1.8-2.5	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
N-METHYL PERFLUOROOCTANESULFONAMIDOACETIC ACID	ng/l	2.0	0	ND	ND	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHxA)	ng/L	2.0	0	0.5	ND-2.0	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills
PERFLUOROUNDECANOIC ACID (PFUnA)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
11-CHLOROEICOSAFLUORO-3-OXAUNDECANE-1-SULFONIC ACID	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUOROBUTANOIC ACID(PFBA)	ng/L	2.0	0	1.63	2.1-4.4	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUOROPENTANOIC ACID (PFPeA)	ng/L	2.0	0	0.6	ND-2.4	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.
PERFLUORO-4-METHOXYBUTANOIC ACID (PFMBA)	ng/L	2.0	0	ND	ND	2024	No	Run-off from airports, military bases and landfills.

Water Quality Data

The table on page three lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. In addition to the contaminants on the table, we tested for many other chemicals which were not detected at significant levels. Please call us if you would like a copy of the complete list of chemicals we tested for and the test results.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Chloride, Sodium, Specific Conductance, Sulfate, TDS, Total Hardness, Iron and Manganese are secondary standards related to the taste of the water, and water exceeding the MCL is generally safe for human consumption. Our water exceeds the secondary standards for TDS and Sulfate because of naturally occurring minerals in the water.

Source Water Assessment

Drinking Water Source Assessments were completed for United Water Conservation District's water wells in 2001, 2015, and 2024. These reports are available to the public upon request. The assessments provide a survey of potential sources of contamination of the groundwater that supplies our wells. Activities that constitute the highest risk to our water are the following: Petroleum storage tanks, fueling operations and septic systems. The tri-annual sanitary survey for the Oxnard Hueneme Delivery System was completed in 2020.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our source water monitoring in 2017 did not indicate the presence of this organism.

Security of your Water

We have completed a Vulnerability Assessment of our OH water facilities. This work, funded by an EPA grant, has improved the security and safety of our water supply.

PFAS (per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances)

PFAS are used as coatings for non-stick pans, food packaging, and personal hygiene products. They tend to accumulate in groundwater from run-off near airports, landfills and military bases, which use PFAS filled foam to suppress jet fuel fires. Laboratory tests have shown certain types of these compounds can cause adverse health affects.

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 through 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 costly. For additional information, call the National Safety Council's Radon Hotline 800-SOS-RADON.

About Nitrate

Nitrate 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 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 seek advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Immuno-compromised Persons

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 (800) 426-4791.

Hablamos Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para información en español llámenos al: (805) 525-4431.

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