Naval Base Ventura County

2025 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Names and Public Water System Numbers:

Point Mugu – CA5610700

Port Hueneme – CA5610701

San Nicolas Island – CA5610702

Report Date:

01 July 2026

Naval Base Ventura County
2025 Consumer Confidence Report

OUR COMMITMENT PROVIDING SAFE DRINKING WATER

Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) is pleased to present our Water Quality Report, also referred to as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The CCR is an annual report containing data from water quality testing performed during the past year and may include earlier monitoring data for some constituents.

Last year, the water delivered to you met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (State Board) drinking water health standards. Details within provide information on where we get our water, what is in your water, and how it compares to state standards that are considered safe for the public.

NBVC receives water from Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)-compliant local treatment plants. While the water is pre-treated with chloramines, NBVC performs additional disinfection vis periodic free-chlorine flushes at various points throughout our distribution system to maintain regulatory standards. Our essential water system personnel continuously monitor, sample, and disinfect the water prior to reaching your tap. The water system operators, utility managers, contractors, laboratory personnel, and the Navy command work with State regulatory agencies to ensure, with a high level of confidence, that NBVC's drinking water quality meets state and federal regulations.

Español: *Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Favor comunicarse con Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) Point Mugu Sistema #5610700, o para Port Hueneme para Sistema #5610701, o para San Nicolas Island Sistema #5610702; y hay asistencia en espanol: CNICHQPublicAffairs@us.navy.mil.*

IS MY TAP WATER SAFE TO DRINK?

Yes. In 2025, as in years past, your tap water meets all EPA and State Board water quality standards.

NBVC is committed to providing you complete and accurate information regarding the safety of the water you drink. This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) includes information showing the quality of the drinking water delivered to personnel and residents at NBVC Point Mugu, Port Hueneme, and San Nicolas Island (SNI) during 2025. This CCR also includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to regulatory standards.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Point Mugu and Port Hueneme

NBVC Point Mugu and Port Hueneme receive the same drinking water as the City of Port Hueneme and the Channel Islands Beach Community Services District, which is purchased from the Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA). The water supply for the PHWA treatment plant comes from the United Water

Conservation District (United) and state water imported by the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California. PHWA provides NBVC an Annual Water Quality Report (PHWA AWQR; Attachment 1) describing these sources, source water assessments that were completed on them, and activities to which those water sources are most vulnerable. The PHWA AWQR also includes information on the treatment that PHWA provides, including information on disinfection.

San Nicolas Island

The Navy produces drinking water for NBVC SNI through the desalination of sea water. Beach wells draw seawater from groundwater and pumps push the water through two Reverse Osmosis (RO) treatment systems that include desalination and water disinfection. The groundwater source is within a watershed that is most vulnerable to contamination from wildlife and fuel storage activities. A 2023 watershed sanitary survey concluded that SNI's source water has not been impacted by these potential contaminants. For additional information please contact the NBVC Environmental Compliance Branch Manager at (805) 989-3041.

HOW IS MY WATER MONITORED?

NBVC monitors the drinking water quality by taking daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual water samples according to federal and state drinking water regulations. The site specific tables in this report list the drinking water constituents that were sampled during the 2025 calendar year. Water quality sample results from PHWA (purchased water), Point Mugu and Port Hueneme water distribution system, and SNI (treated water and distribution system) are presented in Attachment 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

NBVC also monitors water quality in the distribution systems at each installation. Water quality parameters tested included bacteriological, lead and copper, and chlorine residual. All water quality parameters measured at each installation were fully compliant with State Board standards, with no exceedances observed. If these water quality test results ever exceed the State Board standard, NBVC will notify all drinking water consumers with the test results and any necessary actions.

NBVC also monitors disinfection byproducts, including Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM; MCL = 0.080 mg/L) and Haloacetic Acids Five (HAA5; MCL = 0.060 mg/L) at Point Mugu, Port Hueneme, and San Nicolas Island. All three installations remain fully compliant, with no exceedances of State Board standards.

Coliforms are bacteria naturally found in the environment and are used as indicator organisms to signal the possible presence of other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens. The detection of coliform bacteria can also suggest that a pathway exists through which contaminants may be entering the drinking water distribution system. When coliforms are identified during routine monitoring, it indicates a potential issue within the treatment or distribution process that warrants further evaluation. In such

cases, we are required to conduct a comprehensive assessment to determine the source of the problem and implement corrective actions as promptly as possible.

WHY ARE CONTAMINANTS IN MY WATER?

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

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.

What about lead?

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 material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. NBVC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water; however, there may be an unknown variety of materials used in plumbing components installed historically. The Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act (RLDWA) went into effect on January 4, 2014. The RLDWA has reduced the lead content allowed in water system and plumbing products by changing the definition of lead-free in Section 1417 of the SDWA from not more than 8% lead content, to not more than a weighted average of 0.25% lead with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and plumbing fixtures. The SDWA prohibits the use of these products in the installation or repair of any public water system or facility providing water for human consumption if they do not meet the lead-free

requirement. In 2024, the lead in service (plumbing) line inventory confirmed that NBVC does not have any lead service lines.

How can I minimize exposure to lead?

- Flush. It is always a good idea to flush your faucet at work and/or at home, especially when water has been sitting for several hours (i.e. overnight or over a weekend). You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes prior to utilizing for consumption. You may need to flush longer if your building has recently been shut down or experienced reduced occupancy. Contact your Facility Manager or Assistant Public Works Officer for flushing guidance.

- Use cold water. Hot dissolves lead more quickly than cold water, so use cold water to prepare food and drinks.

- Clean your aerator. Debris can be trapped on the aerator screens on water outlets containing metals, especially if construction or plumbing work may have occurred in your area. Simply twist off the aerator, tap and clean any debris which may be caught on the filtration screen, and reinstall.

- Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

WHAT ABOUT AT THE CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS (CDC) AND YOUTH CENTERS (YC)?

In late 2024, the U.S. EPA promulgated new rules requiring community water systems to implement a testing program for lead in drinking water at elementary schools and childcare centers served by the system by 2027. However, since 2014, Navy policy, OPNAV M-5090.1 has required the Lead in Drinking Water Priority Areas (LIPA) testing program be conducted in the best interest of all staff and families served by the distribution system. This routine sampling is conducted every five years at all drinking water fixtures and annually where certain plumbing modifications were performed. NBVC personnel conducted routine sampling in 2024 at our CDCs and YCs. Out of 132 samples collected, one water outlet initially tested above the Navy screening level of 10 parts per billion (ppb) for lead in drinking water in schools, CDCs, and YCs. The one outlet that exceeded 10 ppb was a hand-washing sink used by staff at the Port Hueneme CDC (Building 1391). This sink was located in the storage and staff training room and had a lead level of 11 ppb. The corrective action for this exceedance was to remove the unused sink from service until deemed needed for CDC use. If put back into service a sample will be required with results at or below 10 ppb before it can be used.

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OPNAV 5090.6A requires installations to conduct an annual audit of all their CDCs and YCs to identify any newly installed or repaired drinking water fixtures during the calendar year (CY). Any newly installed or repaired fixture identified during the audit must be sampled and tested for lead to ensure lead-free products were used. The LIPA audit is conducted annually to ensure that all newly installed or repaired drinking water fixtures test below the action level of 10 parts per billion (ppb).

Navy environmental personnel conducted the annual audit lead testing during the months of May and September 2025 at the NBVC CDCs and YCs in accordance with Navy and EPA guidelines. Samples from newly installed and repaired fixtures in the CDCs/YCs were sent to a state-certified laboratory for analysis. Out of 22 samples collected, 1 water outlet initially tested above the Navy screening level of 10 ppb for lead in drinking water in schools, CDCs, and YCs.

The one outlet that exceeded 10 ppb was an outdoor hose bib, used for irrigation, at the Port Hueneme CDC (Building 4501). This fixture was located behind the building and had a lead level of 75.9 ppb. The corrective action for this exceedance was to remove the hose bib from service. If put back into service, a sample will be required with results at or below 10 ppb before it can be used.

LIPA test results are available from the Commander Navy Region Southwest website: https://cnrsw.cnic.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/Lead-in-Priority-Area-Sampling-Program/

For more information, please contact the NBVC Environmental Compliance Branch Manager at (805) 989-3041.

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industries and consumer products around the globe, including in the U.S., since the 1940s. PFAS are found in many consumer products, as well as in industrial products, like certain firefighting agents called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF). PFAS is also found in essential use applications such as microelectronics, batteries, and medical equipment. PFAS chemicals are persistent in the environment, and some are persistent in the human body – meaning they do not break down, and they can accumulate over time.

Is there a federal or California regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

On April 26, 2024, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) final rule on drinking water standards for six PFAS under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The rule establishes the following maximum contaminant levels (MCLs):

- perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) = 4 ppt
- perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) = 4 ppt
- hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA, commonly known as GenX) = 10 ppt
- perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) = 10 ppt
- perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) = 10 ppt
- HI MCL for PFHxS, PFNA, perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), and GenX = 1

Under the NPDWR, regulated public water systems (PWS) are required to complete initial monitoring by April 26, 2027. Beginning April 26, 2027, regulated PWSs will conduct ongoing compliance monitoring in accordance with the frequency dictated by the rule and as determined by the initial compliance monitoring results. Regulated PWSs must demonstrate compliance with the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) by April 26, 2029.

In order to provide safe drinking water to all Department of War (DoW) personnel, OSD policy extends this requirement to all DoW systems which provide drinking water for human consumption, regardless of size of the drinking water system. In addition to the six regulated compounds, DoW-owned systems are required by DoW policy to monitor for all 25 compounds detected when using EPA Method 533.

Protecting the health of our personnel, their families, and the communities in which we serve is a priority for the Department. DoW is committed to complying with requirements of the NPDWR and the continued provision of safe drinking water to those that work and live on DoW installations.

Has NBVC tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. NBVC and its water purveyor, PHWA, have conducted testing for PFAS to ensure the safety of your drinking water.

Summary of Results

We are pleased to confirm that all systems serving NBVC had PFAS levels that were either non-detectable or below the applicable regulatory limits.

System Breakdowns

The monitoring approach varies by location based on the water source:

Port Hueneme & Point Mugu: These locations are "consecutive systems," meaning they receive finished water (water that has already been treated and tested) from PHWA. PHWA completed PFAS testing on this water, and results showed no detections. Because NBVC receives this pre-treated water, additional

initial monitoring at the distribution points is not required. Detailed results from the PHWA testing can be found in Attachment 1 of this report.

San Nicolas Island: Due to surface water influence, SNI is on a quarterly monitoring schedule. Testing is conducted at the entry point to the distribution system following Desalination Reverse Osmosis treatment. Our most recent results from Q1 2026 show that all 25 PFAS compounds tested were not detected.

What's Next?

NBVC will continue monitoring PFAS at San Nicolas Island in accordance with EPA regulation, DoW and State policies. Once required initial monitoring is completed for San Nicolas Island, sampling results will determine continuing monitoring requirements beginning in 2027 to ensure our water complies with PFAS MCLS by April 2029 in accordance with SDWA.

ARE CONTAMINANTS REMOVED FROM MY WATER?

State of the art treatment systems utilized by PHWA and SNI are designed to remove contaminants and ensure that tap water is safe to drink. The EPA and State Board issue regulations that limit the number of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations and California law establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. PHWA and the Navy adhere to all applicable drinking water regulations and standards.

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 tap water from their health care providers. EPA/ 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 at (800) 426-4791.

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 ***U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).***

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WATER CONSERVATION

NBVC residents and personnel are encouraged to continue to conserve water. To maintain the highest quality of drinking water at NBVC, water system operators conduct routine hydrant and system flushing. While this may appear to be unnecessary water use, it is a critical practice that ensures the system remains clean and the water meets established quality standards. For more information on ways to conserve water, visit www.epa.gov/watersense/ or contact NBVC Installation Energy Manager at (805) 989-9011.

WATER COMPLAINTS

Does the filter on your fountain or faucet need to be changed? Please coordinate with your building monitor or facility manager. Make sure filters are marked with the date they were changed out and keep a logbook.

Does your water have an odd taste, color, odor, suspended solids, or do you suspect a water-related illness? Please email NAVFAC_SW_NBVC_PWD_EV_Water_UD@us.navy.mil with details (i.e. building number, concern, complaint POC).

HOW CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

For additional information or questions regarding this report, please contact Naval Base Ventura County Environmental Compliance Branch Manager at (805) 989-3041.

WATER QUALITY DATA

Tables summarizing drinking water contaminants sampled in the water distributed to NBVC customers during the 2025 calendar year are provided as follows: Port Hueneme and Point Mugu water quality information and data (Attachment 1: water purveyor (PHWA) and Attachment 2: NBVC distribution data) and San Nicolas Island water quality information and data (Attachment 3: NBVC water purveyor and distribution data). Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2025. State Board requires that we monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the data, though representative of water quality, is more than one year old.

TEMPORARY WATER DISINFECTANT CHANGE AND WATER FLUSHING

NBVC Public Works Department (PWD) will conduct a temporary change in disinfectant for the drinking water supplied to NBVC Port Hueneme and Point Mugu, shifting from the standard chloramine treatment to free chlorine. This process is performed to suppress nitrification within the distribution system. Nitrites exceeding 10 mg/L may affect how blood carries oxygen and can cause methemoglobinemia (blue baby

syndrome). Nitrite levels in the Port Hueneme and Point Mugu water systems have an average of 0.2 mg/L which is well below the state levels of 1 mg/L. This ongoing water operation ensures that our water remains within State standards and continues to be safe for our customers. See Attachment 4 for further information on these ongoing water operations.

Facilities and homes that have been vacant or have low water use should utilize on-going water "flushing" to maintain water quality. "Flushing" involves opening taps and letting the water run to remove water that has been standing in the interior pipes and/or the outlets. The "flushing" time can vary by the type of outlet being cleared. See Attachment 5 for further information on "flushing" guidance.

Attachment 1

Port Hueneme Water Agency
2025 Annual Water Quality Data and Report

PORT HUENEME WATER AGENCY
2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT TO PURVEYORS

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

This Annual Water Quality Report summarizes the 2025 water quality test results performed by 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 (agua potable). Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Where does my water come from?

The water supply 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'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 treatment trains 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.

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.

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 meets all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and SWRCB water quality standards. PHWA did not have any violations of any treatment, monitoring, or reporting requirements during 2025. None of the constituents in the drinking water exceeded the maximum contaminant levels or action levels set by 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 SWRCB.

In December 2003, PHWA completed its Vulnerability Assessment of the water facility. This work has improved the security and safety of our water supply.

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.

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). 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. 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, 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 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).

How can I get more information?

For additional information or questions regarding this report, please contact Dennis Martinez Water General Manager for (PHWA) Port Hueneme Water Agency, at (805) 986-6566. The public is always welcome to attend PHWA board meetings. These are held monthly on the 3rd Monday of the month @ 4pm at the City of Port Hueneme Civic Center located at 250 N. Ventura Road.

PORT HUENEME WATER AGENCY
2025 Water Quality Report to Purveyors

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range / Average	Purchased CMWD (Calleguas)	Purchased UWCD (United)	BWRDF (Blended)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Percent of Supply	10%	90%	100%	
PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
CLARITY (a)									
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	Highest Single Value TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU				0.16 100%	0.18 100%	ND 100%	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria	(b)	2 or 5.0%	(0)	--	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	(b)	(b)	(0)	--	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	Human & animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	50	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some water treatment process
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range Average	2 2	2 - 4 3	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	Range Average	ND ND	NA NA	NA NA	Discharge from oil & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	10	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	NA NA	Discharge from steel & pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Treatment-related Fluoride (c)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range Highest RAA	0.2 - 1.1 0.7	0.6-0.6 0.6	NA NA	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Average	ND ND	1.8 - 4.3 3.3	2.9 2.9	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	Range Average	8 - 9 9	13 - 19 16	NA NA	Discharge from refineries, mines and chemical manufacturers, runoff
ORGANIC CHEMICALS									
PFAS Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ppt	4	0	4	Range Average	NA NA	1.9 - 2.5 2.3	NA NA	Run off from airports, military bases, and landfills.
PFAS Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppt	4	0	4	Range Average	NA NA	ND - 2.4 0.6	NA NA	Run off from airports, military bases, and landfills.
PFAS Perflourobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	ppt	4	0	4	Range Average	NA NA	ND - 2.4 0.6	NA NA	Run off from airports, military bases, and landfills.
PFAS Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	4	0	4	Range Average	NA NA	ND ND	NA NA	Run off from airports, military bases, and landfills.
RADIOLOGICALS [analyzed every three years, for four consecutive quarters (MWD sampled 2023, CMWD sampled 2023 and UWCD 2023)]									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (d)	pCi/L	15	(0)	3.0	Range Average	ND ND	6.1 - 10.0 7.44	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (d)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4.0	Range Average	5.7 - 9.1 7.6	NA NA	NA NA	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.0	Range Average	1.2 - 1.5 1.3	6.08 - 6.45 6.27	NA NA	natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS									
Bromate (e)	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	Range Highest RAA	ND ND	NA NA	NA NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4]	--	Range Highest RAA	1.7 - 2.8 2.4	1.77 - 2.09 1.92	1.31 - 2.99 2.44	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (f)	ppb	60	--	1.0	Range Highest RAA	6.0 - 24.0 11.8	1.0 - 18 8.25	0-9 4.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (f)	ppb	80	--	1.0	Range Highest RAA	10.0 - 42.0 23.5	17 - 35 27.0	22-31 26.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards									
Aluminum	ppb	200	600	50	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	NA NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some water treatment process
Chloride	ppm	500	--	--	Range Average	96 - 100 99	67 - 70 68.5	42 42	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	--	--	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Manganese	ppb	50		20	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 1.1 .02	ND ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	TON	3	--	1	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	--	--	Range Average	729 - 765 752	1270 - 1470 1385.45	719 719	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	--	0.5	Range Average	102 - 104 103	414 - 498 467.82	170 170	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1,000	--	--	Range Average	400 - 470 437	950 - 4490 1377.27	490 490	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (monthly)	NTU	5	--	--	Range Average	ND ND	NA NA	ND ND	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppm	5.0	--	0.05	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)									
Alkalinity	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	120 -123 123	210 - 210 210	130 130	
Boron	ppm	NL=1	--	0.1	Range Average	0.3 0.3	600 - 600 600	500 500	
Calcium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	37 - 38 38	136 - 142 139	53 53	
Chlorate	ppb	NL=800	--	20	Range Average	ND ND	NA NA	NA NA	
Corrosivity (g)	AI	NS	--	--	Range Average	12.3 12.3	0.2 0.4 - 0.6	11.7 11.7	
Hardness (Total Hardness)	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	161 - 169 164	524 - 556 540	210 210	
Magnesium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	16 - 18 17	45 - 49 47	19 19	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL=10	--	--	Range Average	ND ND	NA NA	NA NA	
pH	pH Units	NS	--	--	Range Average	8.2 - 8.3 8.2	6.6 - 7.7 7.15	7.5 7.5	
Potassium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	4.0 4.0	4 - 4 4	3 3	
Radon	pCi/L	NS	--	100.0	Range Average	ND ND	159 - 259 218.75	NA NA	
Sodium	ppm	NS	--	--	Range Average	85 - 86 86	81 - 86 83.5	58 58	
Bicarbonate	ppm	NS	--	10	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	150 150	
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	--	0.3	Range Average	2.3 - 2.8 2.5	1.2 - 1.3 1.23	NA NA	
Iron	ppm	300	--	0.3	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 110 5.56	ND ND	

Abbreviations and notes used in this report are listed on the next page

PORT HUENEME WATER AGENCY
2025 Water Quality Report to Purveyors

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)	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 2021.

(c) The Metropolitan Water District treats their water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental cavities in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm, as required by Department regulations.

(d) 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.

(e) Compliance for treatment plants that use ozone is based on a running annual average of monthly samples. UWCD water is not subject to these requirements.

(f) Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly distribution system samples.

(g) 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 $\geq$ 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water. AI between 10.0 and 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water.

Attachment 2

NBVC Point Mugu and Port Hueneme
2025 Distribution System Water Quality Data

Parameter (Units)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Distribution Water Results			Major Sources in Drinking Water
			Average	*Range / Result*	# of Months in Violation	
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards						
Summary of Water Quality Results For 2025 - Point Mugu Water Distribution System.						
LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead (ppm) **(a) 2023**	AL=0.015	0.2	(b) ND	ND	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) **(a) 2023**	AL=1.3	0.3	(b) 0.21	ND-0.24	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS						
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) **(b)**	60	N/A	6.71	5.1-8.3	None	Quarterly - By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) **(b)**	80	N/A	35.58	32.2-38.2	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm)	[4.0]	[4]	1.38	0.90-2.08	None	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform Bacteria **(c)**	**1**	(0)	0	0	None	Natural in Environment
E. Coli Bacteria **(d)**	**0**	(0)	0	0	None	Human & animal fecal waste
Summary of Water Quality Results For 2025 - Port Hueneme Water Distribution System.						
LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead (ppm) **(a) 2025**	AL=0.015	N/A	(b) ND	ND-0.007	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) **(a) 2025**	AL=1.3	N/A	(b) 0.202	ND-1.090	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS						
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) **(b)**	60	N/A	3.06	1.7-4.3	None	Quarterly - By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) **(b)**	80	N/A	32.00	28.5-35.9	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm)	[4.0]	[4]	1.83	1.59-2.02	None	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform Bacteria **(c)**	**1**	(0)	0	0	None	Natural in Environment
E. Coli Bacteria **(d)**	**0**	(0)	0	0	None	Human & animal fecal waste

ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS, and NOTES

AL = Action Level	NL = Notification Level	µS/cm = micro Siemens per centimeter
AI = Aggressiveness Index	NS = Not Specified	ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
N/A = Not Applicable	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units	ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ND = None Detected	TT = Treatment Technique	

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.

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) =The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in your drinking water. A certain amount of disinfectant has been shown to help control germs and microbes in the water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) = The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLs 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 = MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Range = Refers to the levels—both low and high—at which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. A range of levels may exist due to changes in contaminant levels during a calendar year.

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.

(a) 90th percentile value. Port Hueneme & Point Mugu samples collected/tested in 2025 & 2023, respectively without exceeding the Action Level.

(b) Compliance is based on the quarterly locational running annual average (LRAA) of distribution system samples.

(c) Total Coliform Technique Trigger has been exceeded if the system has: two or more total coliform positive samples in the same month or if the system failed to take every required repeat samples.

(d) E. Coli MCL has been exceeded if the system has: (1) E. coli-positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample, (2) total coliform-positive repeat sample following an E. coli positive routine sample, (3) The system fails to take all required repeat samples following an E. coli-positive routine sample, and (4) The system fails to test for E. coli when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform. These MCLs were not violated in 2025.

Attachment 3

NBVC San Nicolas Island

2025 Treatment and Distribution System Water Quality Data

Summary of Water Quality Results For 2025 - San Nicolas Island						
Parameter (Units)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Treatment Method: Reverse Osmosis Source Water is 100% Seawater			Major Sources in Drinking Water
			Average	*Range / Result*	# of Months in Violation	
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards						
CLARITY						
Turbidity (NTU) **(a)**	(TT) % of samples <0.2		Highest 100.0%		None	Soil runoff.
LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead (ppm) **(b) 2024**	AL=0.015	0.2	**(b)** ND	ND	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) **(b) 2024**	AL=1.3	0.3	**(b)** ND	ND	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS						
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) **(c)**	60	N/A	2.63	1.5-4.5	None	Quarterly - By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) **(c)**	80	N/A	12.30	10.3-14.5	None	Quarterly By-product of drinking water disinfection
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm)	[4.0]	[4]	1.85	1.60-2.23	None	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Aluminum (ppb)	1,000	600	ND	ND	None	Erosion of natural deposits, residual from water treatment process
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	ND	ND	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	3	3	None	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; electronics and glass production waste
Barium (ppm)	1	2	ND	ND	None	Discharge from oil & metal refineries; mines and chemical manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	10	0.02	ND	ND	None	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities
Mercury (ppb)	2	1.2	ND	ND	None	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) (ppm)	10	10	ND	ND	None	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as N) (ppm)	1	1	ND	ND	None	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	12	12	None	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform Bacteria **(d)**	**1**	(0)	0	0	None	Natural in Environment
E. Coliform Bacteria **(e)**	**0**	(0)	0	0	None	Human & animal fecal waste
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards						
Chloride (ppm) **(h)**	500	N/A	150	150	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor Threshold (TON) **(h)**	3	N/A	ND	ND	None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm) **(h)**	1,600	N/A	556	556	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) **(h)**	1,000	N/A	250	250	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Summary of Water Quality Results For 2025 - San Nicolas Island						
Parameter (Units)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Treatment Method: Reverse Osmosis Source Water is 100% Seawater			Major Sources in Drinking Water
			Average	*Range / Result*	# of Months in Violation	
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)						
Boron (ppm) **(f) (h)**	NS	NL = 1	0.8	0.8	None	Naturally present in the environment.
Bicarbonate (ppm) **(h)**	NS		30	30	None	
Calcium (ppm) **(h)**	NS		11	11	None	Erosion of natural material
Sulfate (ppm) **(h)**	500		9.2	9.2	None	
Sodium (ppm) **(h)**	NS		82	82	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Vanadium (ppb) **(h)**	NS	50	ND	ND	None	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3) (ppm) **(h)**	NS		20	20	None	Erosion of natural material
Total hardness (as CaCO3) (ppm) **(h)**	NS		35.7	35.7	None	Erosion of natural material
Magnesium (ppm) **(h)**	NS		2	2	None	
pH (standard units) **(h)**	NS		8.1	8.1	None	
Potassium (ppm) **(h)**	NS		4	4	None	Erosion of natural material
Corrosivity (AI) **(g) (h)**	NS		10.8	10.8	None	

ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS, and NOTES

AL = Action Level	NL = Notification Level	TT = Treatment Technique
AI = Aggressiveness Index	NS = Not Specified	µS/cm = micro Siemens per centimeter
N/A = Not Applicable	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units	ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ND = None Detected	TON = Threshold Odor Number	ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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.

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) =The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in your drinking water. A certain amount of disinfectant has been shown to

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) = The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLs 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 = MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Range = Refers to the levels—both low and high—at which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. A range of levels may exist due to changes in contaminant levels during a calendar year.

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.

(a) The turbidity level of filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU.
(b) 90th percentile value. Samples collected and tested in 2024. Zero sites exceeded the Action Level.
(c) Compliance is based on the quarterly locational running annual average (LRAA) of distribution system samples.
(d) Total Coliform Technique Trigger has been exceeded if the system has: two or more total coliform positive samples in the same month or if the system failed to take every required repeat samples.
(e) E. Coli MCL has been exceeded if the system has: (1) E. coli-positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample, (2) total coliform-positive repeat sample following an E. coli positive routine sample, (3) The system fails to take all required repeat samples following an E. coli-positive routine sample, and (4) The system fails to test for E. coli when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform. These MCLs were not violated in 2025.
(f) The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

(g) 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.

(h) Single sample annually. Test result represents average and range.

Attachment 4

NBVC Port Hueneme and Point Mugu
Temporary Water Disinfectant Change – Public Announcement

Temporary Water Disinfectant Change
Public Announcement

The Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) drinking water supply entering Port Hueneme and Point Mugu was supplemented with free chlorine disinfectant on a quarterly basis during calendar year 2025, temporarily pausing the standard chloramines as a disinfectant in each instance. The NBVC Public Works Department (PWD) performs these month-long operations to limit growth of biofilm in the water distribution pipes. Biofilm in the pipes can promote nitrification, a biological process which leads to disinfectant depletion in the drinking water along with impacts to taste and odor. Uncontrolled nitrification can create other water quality issues such as pH reduction (making water more acidic) and increased microbial growth to unsafe levels. This chlorine conversion technique is temporary in nature and alternative processes to reducing biofilm growth and nitrification are being considered by the NBVC PWD. If you have any concerns about constituents in your drinking water, please refer to the NBVC Consumer Confidence Report, which is posted on the Navy website July 1st.

https://www.cnic.navy.mil/regions/cnrsw/om/environmental_support/water_quality_information.html

During these free chlorine conversion events, the PWD water systems operators will be flushing the distribution system via the base fire hydrants to re-establish baseline water quality. Water system operators will make every effort to minimize the impact of flushing to the tenants and residents at NBVC. Additionally, the use of free chlorine can lead to a temporary increase in disinfection byproducts (DBPs) such as trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). These compounds form when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic matter in the water. The system monitors DBP levels to ensure they remain below federal and state regulatory limits.

It is unlikely that water users will notice any change in the appearance or smell of their tap water; however, if any changes are observed, base personnel should do the following:

1. **If a stronger than normal chlorine odor exists after an extended absence, allow the water to run for a few minutes to reduce the odor.**

2. **Use of water filters with activated carbon (e.g., Brita, ZeroWater, PUR, etc.) will improve the taste and reduce the odor of your tap water.**

3. **Chlorine odor is enhanced with warm or hot water. Regular flushing of the warm water system (water heaters, etc.) is a good practice to cycle water and improve water aesthetics, especially if the home or facility are vacant or has low use. Running hot showers or baths is a good way to cycle the water through your systems. Flushing the cold-water system is also recommended to maintain water quality in your home or facility.**

The transition back to chloramines will occur when the temporary operation is completed. This process is conducted to maintain high water quality and ensure the effectiveness of our disinfectant residual.

Should anyone have questions regarding this notice or the temporary change, please contact the NBVC Compliance Branch Manager, Derick Jaramillo at 805-989-3041.

Attachment 5

NBVC Port Hueneme, Point Mugu and San Nicolas Island

Suggested Water Flushing Guidance

Information on Maintaining or Restoring Water Quality in Buildings or Homes with Low or No Use

WHAT IS FLUSHING?

"Flushing" involves opening taps and letting the water run to remove water that has been standing in the interior pipes and/or the outlets. The flushing time can vary by the type of outlet being cleared.

FLUSHING TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

- Establishing an ongoing flushing program is one of the quickest and easiest solution to ensure the water quality is preserved by decreasing water age.
- A temporary shutdown or reduced operation of a building and reductions in normal water use can create hazards for returning occupants.
- Flushing can be used as a regular practice to ensure the water is regularly moving.

CDC'S Flushing Guidance

Flush your water system

a. Flush hot and cold water through all points of use (e.g., showers, sink faucets)

i. Flushing may need to occur in segments (e.g., floors, individual rooms) due to facility size and water pressure. The purpose of building flushing is to replace all water inside building piping with fresh water.

b. Flush until the hot water reaches its maximum temperature. Where possible, hot water at the tap should reach at or above 120°F. Anti-scalding controls and devices may limit the maximum temperature at the point of use.

c. Care should be taken to minimize splashing and aerosol generation during flushing.

d. Other water-using devices, such as ice machines, may require additional cleaning steps in addition to flushing, such as discarding old ice. Follow water-using device manufacturers' instructions.

e. Ensure safety equipment including eye wash stations, and safety showers are clean and well-maintained. Regularly flush, clean, and disinfect these systems according to manufacturers' specifications.

EPA'S Flushing Instructions

Remember that each drinking water outlet should be flushed individually; flushing a toilet will not flush your water fountains. All flushing should be recorded in a log submitted daily to the office, or person, in charge of this program.

- Locate the faucet furthest away from the service line on each wing and floor of the building, open the faucets wide, and let the water run for 10 minutes. For best results, calculate the volume of the plumbing and the flow rate at the tap and adjust the flushing time accordingly. This 10-minute time frame is considered adequate for most buildings.
- Open valves at all drinking water fountains without refrigeration units and let the water run for roughly 30 seconds to one minute, or until cold.
- Let the water run on all refrigerated water fountains for 15 minutes. Because of the long time period required, routinely flushing refrigerated fountains may not be feasible. Open all kitchen faucets (and other faucets where water will be used for drinking and/or cooking) and let the water run for 30 seconds to one minute, or until cold.

EPA's Tips for Developing a Flushing Plan

When using flushing as a regular practice or as a short-term remediation effort:

- Determine how water enters and flows through your facility by developing a plumbing profile;
- Locate all water outlets that are used for consumption;
- Utilize signage to indicate when and for how long flushing needs to occur at each outlet;
- Identify options for collection and non-potable re-use of flushed water (e.g., plant watering); and
- Develop a system for accountability, Including identifying one person who is in charge and record keeping.

NBVC wants to ensure that all customers are confident that the water they consume is safe. Your drinking water meets all Federal and State water quality standards. Although the water provided to the customers remains compliant, internal facility piping or reduced water usage in buildings or homes resulting in stagnant water in your plumbing system affects water quality. Therefore, following the flushing guidance will restore the water quality in your facilities or homes. If you have any concerns about constituents in the drinking water, please refer to the NBVC Consumer Confidence Report posted on the Navy website every summer.

https://cnrsw.cnic.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/

Sources: cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/water & epa.gov/safewater