A Message to Our Customers

OPWS is pleased to provide this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water delivered to you each day. OPWS obtains our water directly from the Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD).

Water System Information

If you have any questions about this report, please contact OPWS (c/o Triunfo Sanitation District (TSD)) at (805) 658-4658. For additional information on the quality of water delivered by CMWD, contact Amy Maday at (805) 579-7117 or visit the website, www.calleguas.com. State water supply information can be obtained from MWD at www.mwdh2o.com. Our customers are welcome to learn more about OPWS by attending any of the regularly scheduled TSD board meetings. They are held on the fourth Monday of each month at 5:15 p.m. For information on the location of the meetings, please call (805) 658-4642.

Special Water Needs

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

Our Water Source

OPWS is a purveyor of CMWD water. CMWD supplies water from MWD (96%) and its Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant (4%). MWD's drinking water supply is conveyed from the Department of Water Resources State Water Project. MWD has completed a source water assessment of its State Water Project Supply. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850. The sources of supply are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. The State Water Project supply is filtered and disinfected at MWD's Jensen Filtration Facility in Granada Hills. Following treatment, water is conveyed by pipeline through the San Fernando Valley to CMWD's mile-long tunnel in the Santa Susana Mountains. The water is then distributed by CMWD to purveyors and Ventura County residents. Surplus supplies of this imported water are stored in CMWD's Lake Bard reservoir in Thousand Oaks.

During 2011, multiple tests were performed by CMWD for over 180 drinking water contaminants of mineral, physical, bacteriological, inorganic, organic, and radioactive constituents. CMWD reports their system matched or surpassed all water quality standards.

The quality of OPWS drinking water met all federal and state requirements for safe drinking water in 2011

OPWS conducted over 800 tests for disinfectant residuals and approximately 340 samples for microbiological and disinfection byproducts. Those results are summarized in this water quality report.

General Source Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and 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, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- ***Pesticides and herbicides,*** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- ***Organic chemical contaminants***, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- ***Radiological contaminants,*** which can be naturally occurring, or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Annual Water Quality Report

2011 Reporting Year

Oak Park Water Service
1001 Partridge Dr., Suite 150
Ventura CA 93003-0704
(805) 658-4616

OAK PARK WATER SERVICE

Our Mission

Oak Park Water Service (OPWS) distributes about 70 million gallons of water each month to an estimated population of 12,200.

Our mission is to provide high-quality water that meets or exceeds the water quality standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State of California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

Water Quality Data

OPWS routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The data tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2011, along with testing performed by Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD) and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants.

As you can see from the results, the quality of our water consistently meets all state standards, which are equal to or more stringent than USEPA water quality standards. Therefore, federal Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are not listed.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Hable con alguien que lo entienda bien o que pueda traducirlo.

Oak Park Water Service
1001 Partridge Dr., Suite 150
Ventura. CA 93003-0704

Primary Drinking Water Standards—Mandatory Health-Related Standards

Parameter (Units)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Oak Park [Distribution / Reservoirs] Average (Range)	Imported Surface Water [MWD – Treated] Average (Range)	Locally Stored Imported [CMWD – Treated] Average (Range)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
CLARITY Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU) [a]	Highest single value		-----	0.05 Samples less than 0.3 = 100%	0.08 Samples less than 0.3 = 100%	*Soil runoff*
MICROBIOLOGICAL (*Total Coliform Rule*) Total Coliform Bacteria [b] Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	2 or 5% 2 or 5%	(0) (0)	0 (0 - 1) 0 (Absent)	0 0	00	*Naturally present in the environment* *Human & animal fecal waste*
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS						
Bromate (ppb) RAA (Range of values)	10	0.1	-----	ND (5.9 - 8.8)	ND (ND – 1)	*Byproduct of drinking water disinfection*
Chlorine Residual, Total (ppm)	[4]	[4]	1.7 [h] (1.2 – 2.0)	1.9 (1.8 – 2.0)	1.9 (1.8 – 2.0)	*Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment*
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) [c]	60	n/a	5.2 (3.6 – 7.3)	6 (4 - 9)	6 (4 - 9)	*Byproduct of drinking water disinfection*
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [c]	80	n/a	17 (14 - 21)	24 (15 – 44)	24 (15 – 44)	*Byproduct of drinking water chlorination*
INORGANICS						
Aluminum (ppb) [d]	1000	600	-----	82 (61 – 99)	ND (ND)	*Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes*
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	-----	2.3 (3)	ND (3)	*Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes*
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	-----	ND	ND	*Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives*
Copper - at the customer tap (ppm)	1.3	0.3	90th percentile of 33 samples = **0.140**. Result range: 0.002 – 0.280		9/8/10	
Fluoride (ppm) [e]	2	1	-----	0.8 (0.7 – 0.9)	0.8 (0.7 – 0.9)	*Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits*
Lead - at the customer tap (ppb)	15	2	90th percentile of 33 samples = **4**. Result range: ND – 6		9/8/10	*Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.*

Abbreviations and Definitions

NA: Not Analyzed
ND: Not Detected
NL: Notification Level
NS: No Standard
DLR: Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting
RAA: Running Annual Average

ppm: *parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
ppb: *parts per billion or micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
ppt: *parts per trillion or nanograms per liter.*
pCi/L: *PicoCuries per Liter* – a measure of the radioactivity in water.
uS/cm: *MicroSieman per centimeter*
NTU: *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit* – is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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 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.
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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Primary Drinking Water Standards—Mandatory Health-Related Standards

Parameter (Units)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Oak Park [Distribution / Reservoirs] Average (Range)	Imported Surface Water [MWD Treated] Average (Range)	Locally Stored Imported Water [CMWD Treated] Average (Range)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	-----	0.4 (0.4 – 0.5)	ND	*Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits*
Nitrite as Nitrogen (ppm)	1	1	(ND – 0.23)	ND	ND	
RADIONUCLIDES						
Gross Alpha particle activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	-----	ND	ND	*Erosion of natural deposits*
Gross Beta particle activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	-----	ND (ND – 4)	ND	*Decay of natural and manmade deposits*
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	-----	1 (ND – 2)	2 (1 – 2)	*Erosion of natural deposits*

Secondary Drinking Water Standards—Aesthetic Standards

Chloride (ppm)	500	-----	-----	64 (59 – 69)	89 (87 – 90)	*Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence*
Color (color units)	15	-----	-----	1 (1)	6 (ND - 15)	*Naturally occurring organic materials*
Corrosivity [f]	NS	-----	-----	12.0 (12.0)	12.1 (12.1)	*Balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors*
Odor Threshold (odor units) [g]	3	-----	-----	2	ND	*Naturally occurring organic materials*
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	1600	-----	-----	500 (420 – 530)	638 (633 - 644)	*Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence*
Sulfate (ppm)	500	-----	-----	56 (54 - 58)	70 (70)	*Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes*
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	-----	-----	280 (280 - 290)	360 (350 - 380)	*Runoff/leaching from natural deposits*
Turbidity (NTU) [monthly]	5	-----	-----	0.03 (0.03–0.09)	0.04 (0.04)	*Soil runoff*

Notations

[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. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the source water filtration system.

[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 fewer than 40 samples per month).

[c] Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly distribution system samples. Values indicated include the full range of values observed during the routine Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule monitoring program and the EPA Initial Distribution System Evaluation monitoring determination for the implementation of Stage 2 DBPR monitoring in April 2012.

[d] Aluminum has a secondary MCL of 0.2 ppm.

[e] Values reflect supplemented, delivered system levels. Background levels in the Oak Park distribution system were 0.13 ppm prior to MWD fluoride additions from Nov. 26, 2007.

[f] Corrosivity, expressed as the Aggressiveness Index (AI) is a result of several tests. AI > 12 indicates non-aggressive; AI < 10 indicates highly aggressive. AI values within 10 – 12 are moderately aggressive.

[g] Measured by flavor profile analysis.

[h] For comparison purposes, the field-reported Oak Park total chlorine distribution system values are shown. Total chlorine field residuals are provided as comparative to the total combined chloramines disinfectant in the distribution system.

Additional Parameters (Unregulated) - Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and the California Department of Public Health to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting

Parameter (Units)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Oak Park [Distribution / Reservoirs] Average (Range)	Imported Surface Water [MWD Treated] Average (Range)	Locally Stored Imported Water [CMWD Treated] Average (Range)	Potential Major Sources if Detected in Drinking Water
Alkalinity (ppm)	NS	-----	-----	85 (76 - 93)	93 (90 – 100)	*Leaching from natural deposits*
Boron (ppb)	NL = 1000	-----	-----	190 (190)	200 (200)	
Calcium (ppm)	NS	-----	-----	27 (26 – 28)	29 (29)	
Chlorate (ppb)	NL = 800	-----	-----	26 (26)	ND (ND)	
Hardness, Total (ppm)	NS	-----	-----	110 (100 – 120)	130 (130)	
Magnesium (ppm)	NS	-----	-----	12 (12)	14 (14)	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine [NDMA] (ppt)	NL = 10	3	-----	3 (ND - 6)	ND (ND)	
pH (pH units)	NS	-----	-----	8.2 (8.1 – 8.4)	8.3 (7.9 – 8.1)	
Potassium (ppm)	NS	-----	-----	3 (3)	3 (3)	
Sodium (ppm)	NS	-----	-----	54 (52 – 57)	71 (71)	
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NS	-----	-----	1.9 (1.6 – 2.1)	2.4 (1.9 – 2.6)	
Vanadium (ppb)	NL = 50	-----	-----	3 (3)	ND (ND)	

There were no MCL violations for supply and distribution system water during the 2011 calendar year.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DRINKING 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).

Drinking Water Fluoridation

The Metropolitan Water District treats their water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.7 – 1.3 ppm, as required by California Department of Public Health regulations.

For more information about the benefits of drinking water fluoridation, please visit the following web sites:

The American Dental Association: *http://www.ada.org/fluoride/.aspx*

The American Water Works Association: *http://www.drinktap.org/consumerdnn/Default.aspx?tabid=184*

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: *http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/index.htm*

At-the-Tap 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 materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Oak Park Water Service is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.