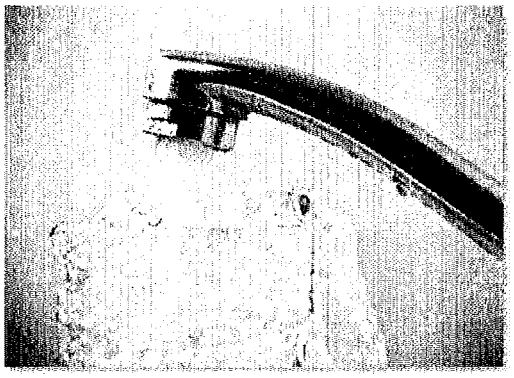
CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8
City of Simi Valley

2013 Water Quality Report

Published June 2014

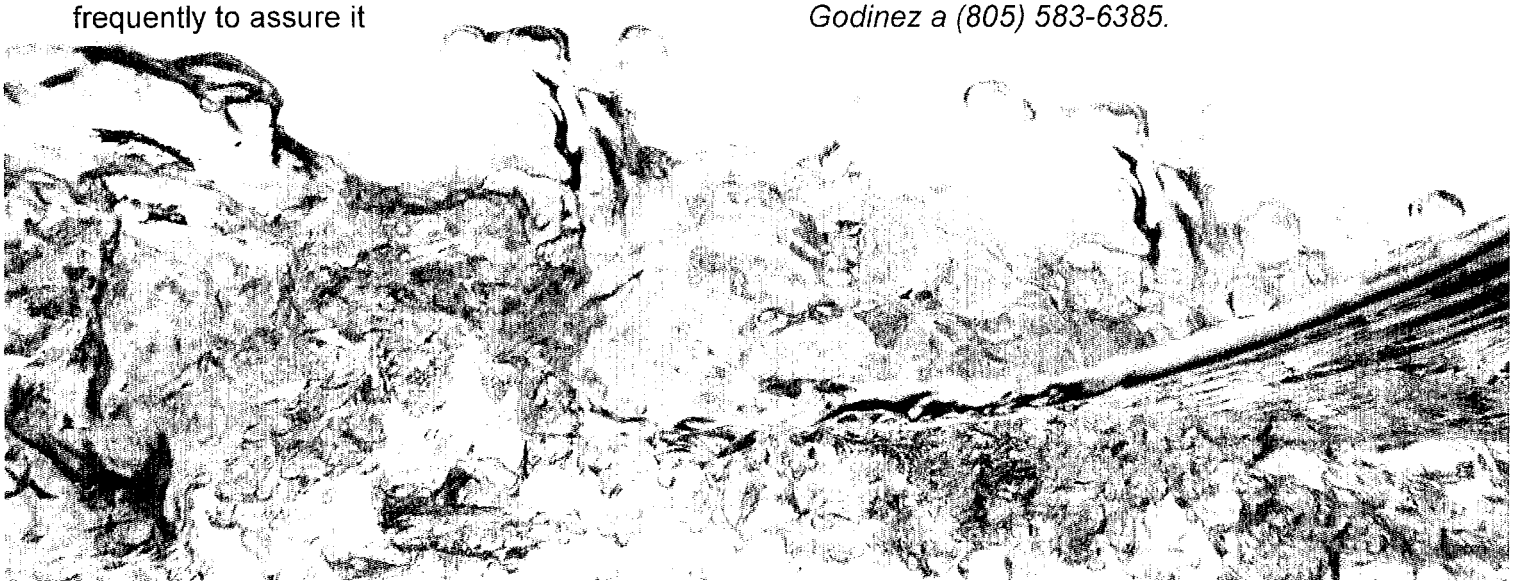
Our Commitment to You - The City of Simi Valley/Waterworks District No. 8 (City/District) is committed to providing you a reliable supply of safe, cost-effective, high quality drinking water. This 2013 Water Quality Report is provided annually to all customers we serve. We thank you for taking the time to read the report and proudly look forward to serving you, your family, and/or your business now and in the future.



Public Education - The City/District distributes 19 million gallons of water each day to more than 25,000 homes and businesses within the community. This report provides information about the water sources, the compounds present in the water, and the drinking water safety. The City/District must meet stringent water quality standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State of California Department of Public Health (DPH), and must test the water frequently to assure it reliably does so. The City/District works diligently with our neighbors, our partners and suppliers to continually improve the quality of the water supply, the protection of our water sources, the reliability of supply and the integrity of our storage and distribution system. For additional information about your drinking water, e-mail Cindy Phillips cphillips@simivalley.org with the City/District or call 805-583-6469.

The City/District supplies water to approximately sixty-five percent of Simi Valley residences, businesses and institutions, and Golden State Water Company supplies the remainder. Your water bill is a sure way to determine which water purveyor serves you, or you may call us at the phone number, above, to ask.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Para información en Español, favor de llamar Maria Godinez a (805) 583-6385.



OUR WATER SOURCE: The primary supply source for the City/District is the State Water Project. Water is imported from Northern California via the Sacramento River Delta, then through a network of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pump stations, to Southern California. This imported water is treated, filtered and disinfected at Metropolitan Water District's (Metropolitan) Jensen Filtration Plant in Granada Hills. From the Jensen Plant, treated water is conveyed by pipeline across the San Fernando Valley and into Ventura County via a pipeline tunneled through the Santa Susana Mountains. Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas) owns the water entering the tunnel, and they serve Simi Valley (both the City/ District and Golden State Water Company) via turnouts from their main pipeline.

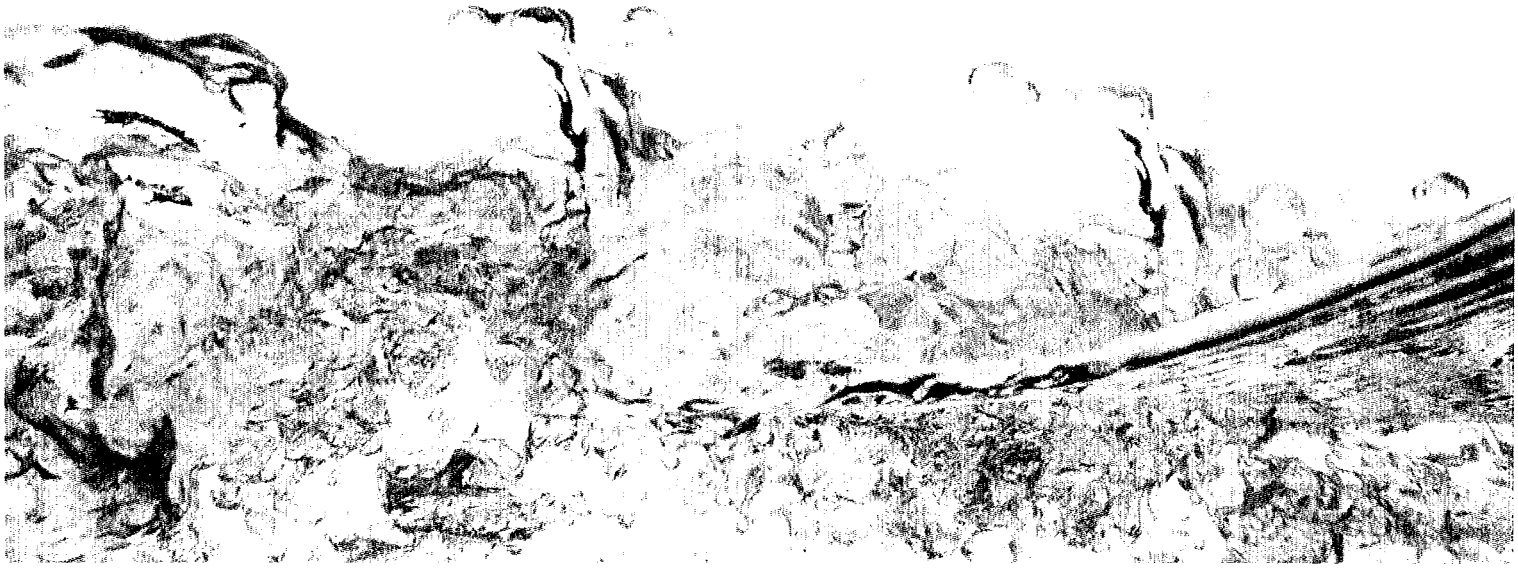
Calleguas also uses their Lake Bard Reservoir to store imported water and can then deliver it to the City, after treatment at the Lake Bard Water Filtration Facility.

Generally, water delivered from Lake Bard is reserved for emergencies, or planned facility outages. The other City/District source of drinking water is the Gillibrand Groundwater Basin located north of the City of Simi Valley. Groundwater from this basin is pumped to the Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant for treatment and delivery to the distribution system.

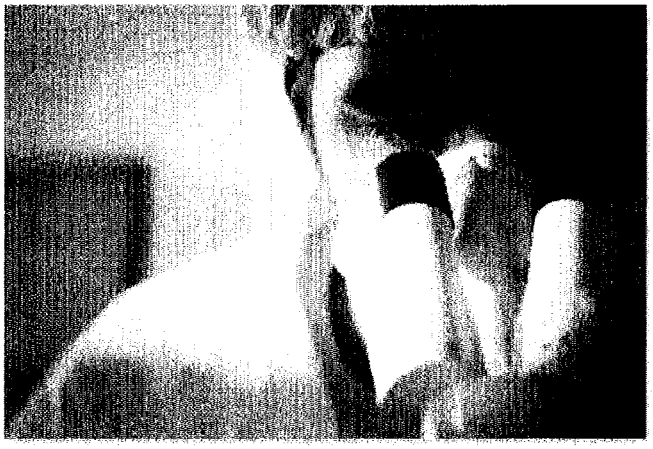
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: The City/District drinking water system is managed as an enterprise by the elected City Council, in their role as the Board of Directors of Waterworks District No. 8. Scheduled items affecting the Waterworks customers are posted on agendas that are published preceding each meeting. Any member of the public may make a verbal statement at the Council meeting, for items on the agenda or not, and written comments may also be submitted via mail, or e-mail. The City Council meets routinely, twice per month, on Monday evenings at 6:30 PM in the City Council Chambers at City Hall, 2929 Tapo Canyon Road.

For information about Council meeting schedules, please visit www.simivalley.org/citycouncilmeetings, or call the City Clerk's office at 805-583-6748.

PUBLIC HEALTH: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, for example, those with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ



transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, or infants; can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about their drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA and the Centers for Disease Control provide guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk from infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants, these guidelines are available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.



FLUORIDE:
Metropolitan initiated a Fluoride Optimization Program in November of 2007 based upon the overwhelming evidence that water fluoridation is an aid to public health, as it helps prevent dental decay. Metropolitan meters their fluoride supplement to achieve a concentration of 0.7 to 0.8 ppm (or mg/L) in delivered water, the optimal range for dental health. If you or family members are taking Fluoride supplements, please consult with your dentist or dental healthcare provider for further advice.

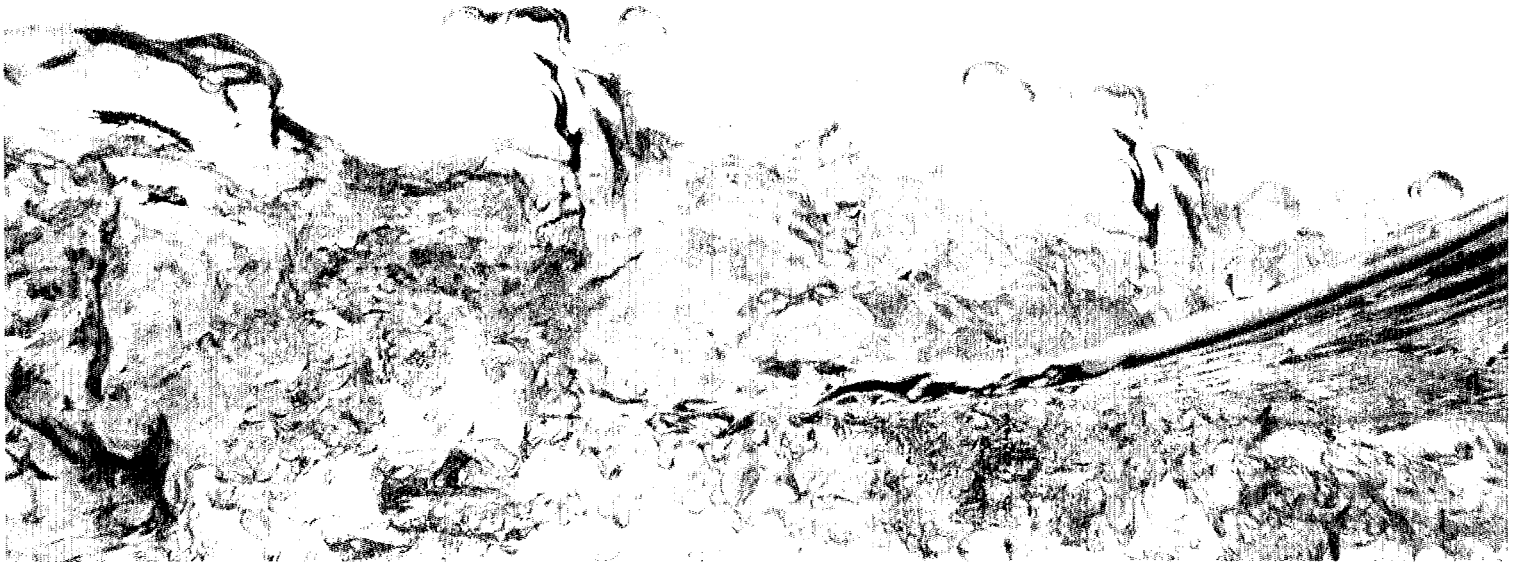
PURITY AND CONTAMINANTS: All drinking water, including bottled water, contains at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health risks may be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water, whether it be your tap or 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater run-off, agricultural application and septic systems;



Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;

Radiological contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities;

Pesticides and Herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater run-off and residential uses;

Lead was not detected in the water supply. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. However, if present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

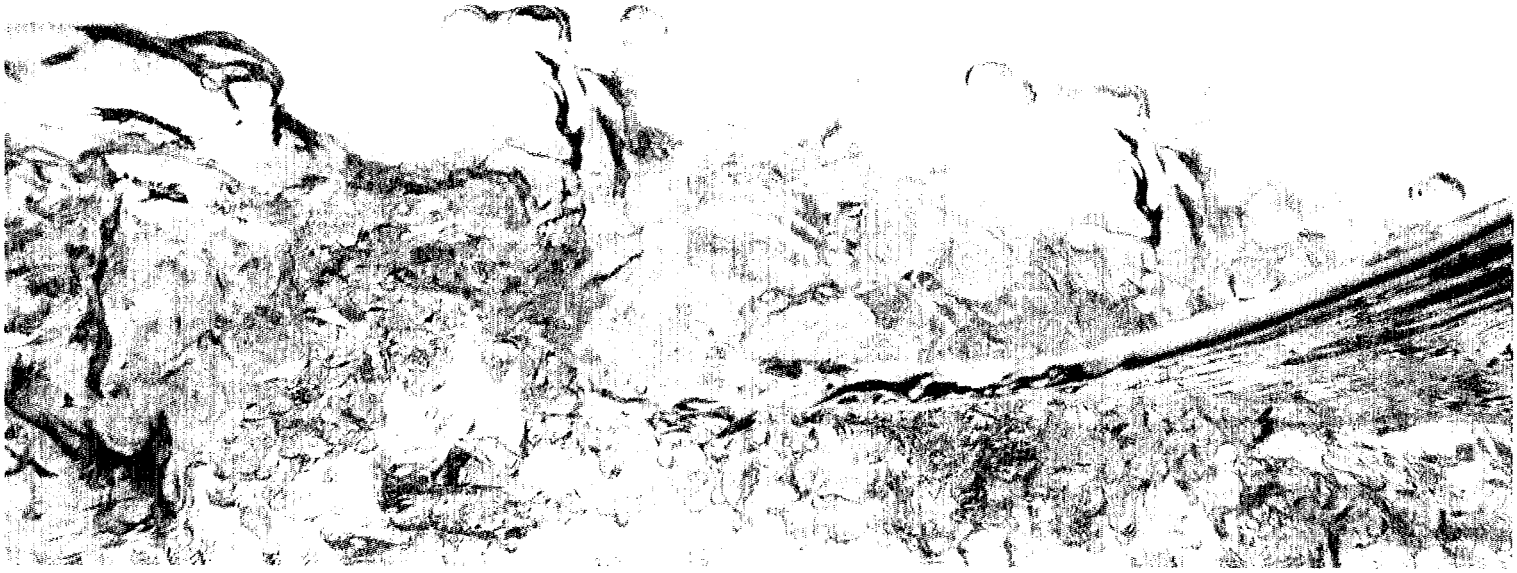
The City/District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in residential plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap before using the water 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Metropolitan has conducted a source water assessment of its State Water Project supplies. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan by phone at 213-217-6850.

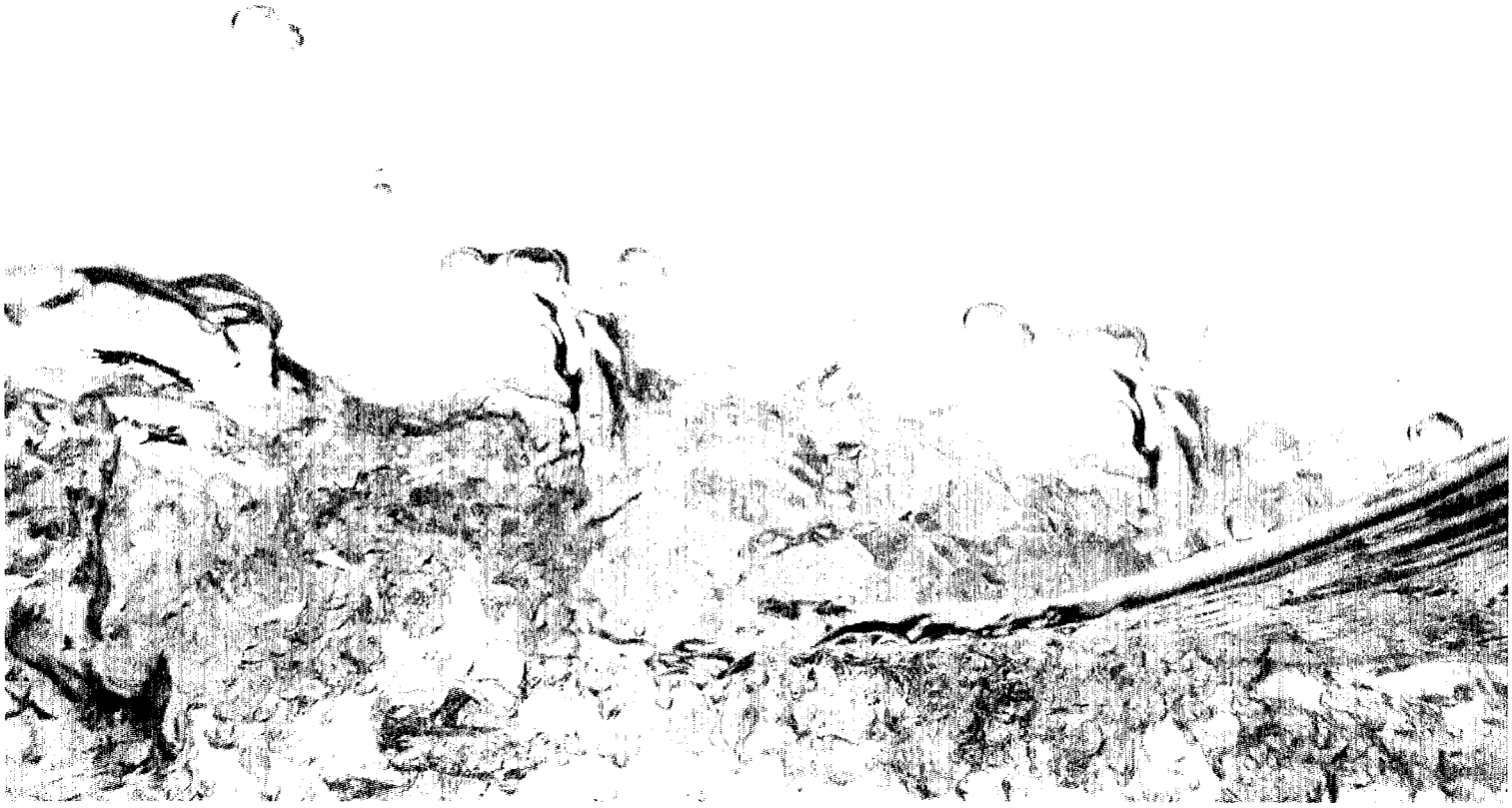
WATERSHED PROTECTION: Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. We invite you to join our efforts to protect surface waters in Ventura County, or watersheds, by visiting www.cleanwatershed.org.

WATER CONSERVATION: In the hot, dry summer months, avoid overwatering, maintain plant health, and reduce irrigation runoff. The City Council has declared a drought and asks for your voluntary 20% reduction in water use in 2014.

You may be eligible for a rebate for "smart" irrigation controllers that adjust watering based on weather. Retrofit pop-up spray heads with high efficiency rotating sprinkler nozzles, free. Get rebates up to $3.00 / sq. ft. to remove or replace turf. Irrigation surveys are available for businesses and home owner associations with an acre or more of irrigated landscape at no cost. For more on these outdoor incentives, along with high-efficiency toilets, clothes washer rebates and more, see www.bewaterwise.com.



Also, limit irrigation to 15 minutes per station per day; only irrigate between 5 p.m. and 9 a.m.; adjust sprinklers to minimize overspray and runoff; repair water leaks promptly; use a broom to clean walks and driveways; and wash your car using a self-closing nozzle. Learn more at www.simivalley.org/waterconservation. Contact us at 805-583-6420 or waterconservation@simivalley.org.

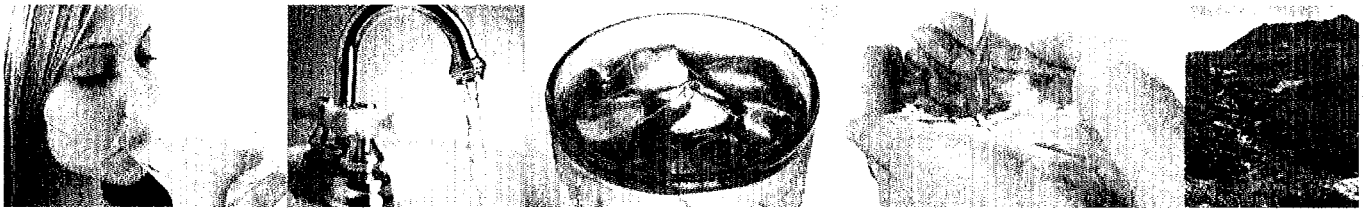


Water Quality Results for 2013

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (DPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. The City/District suppliers, and the City/District, must sample the water and conduct laboratory testing for various minerals and constituents to monitor water quality.

The attached Tables list the drinking water contaminants that were detected in City/District drinking water during 2013. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily constitute a health risk. The data presented in the tables are from testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2013, unless otherwise noted.

Applicable Abbreviations, Definitions and Notes are identified at the conclusion of the Tables.



Water Quality Results on Page #7

Water Quality Data for 2013

Primary Standards - Mandatory Health Related

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	Range Average	Tapo Cyn Plant (h)	Metropolitan Jensen Plant	Calleguas Lake Bard Plant	Potential Major Sources if Detected in Drinking Water
					Percent of Drinking Water Supply	<1%	97%	3%	
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU (a)	Highest Single Value				n/a	0.1	0.1	Soil runoff
		TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU				n/a	100%	100%	
Total Coliform Bacteria	(b)	> 1	(0)	-	Range	0	System-wide	0	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	0	System-wide	0	
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	50	Range	ND [j]	67-110	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from water treatment
					Average	ND [j]	100	ND	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	3.1 (j)	ND	ND-3	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
					Average	N/A	ND	ND	
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	Distribution Monitoring				Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of house pipes
					Sample Date	No of Samples Collected	90th Percentile	No of Site exceeding AL	
					2010	30	97	0	
Flouride (g)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range	ND	System-wide	0.7-1.0	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
					Highest LRAA	ND	System-wide	0.8	
Lead	ppb	AL=15	0.2	5	Distribution Monitoring				Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of house pipes
					Sample Date	No of Samples Collected	90th Percentile	No of Site exceeding AL	
					2010	30	ND	0	
Nitrate (as NO_3)	ppm	45	45	2	Range	12 [j]	2.2	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Fertilizer runoff/leaching
					Average	N/A	2.2	ND	
Selenium	ppb	50	30	-	Range	14	ND	ND - 5	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from Refineries
					Average	N/A	ND	ND - 5	
(analyzed every three years for four consecutive quarters (Metropolitan sampled 2013, Calleguas sampled 2013))									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3.0	Range	9.17 [j]	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	9.17 [j]	ND	ND	
Gross Beta Particle Activity (d)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4.0	Range	ND [j]	ND-4	ND	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
					Average	ND [j]	ND	ND	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.0	Range	8.4 [j]	ND-2	1-2	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	8.4 [j]	1	2	
Bromate (e)	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	Range	n/r	3.9-13	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
					Highest RAA	n/r	7.6	ND	
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0] MRDL	[4]	NA	Range	N/A	System-wide	1.6-2.6	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Highest RAA	N/A	System-wide	2.2	
Haloacetic Acids (f)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range	N/A	System-wide	ND - 8.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
					Highest LRAA	N/A	System-wide	5.8	
Total Trihalomethane (f)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range	N/A	System-wide	14-63	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	N/A	System-wide	29	

Water Quality Data for 2013 (cont.)

Secondary/Unregulated

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	Range Average	Tapo Cyn Plant (h)	Metropolitan Jensen Plant	Calleguas Lake Bard Plant	Potential Major Sources if Detected in Drinking Water
Aluminum	ppb	200	600	50	Range	ND [j]	67-110	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from water treatment
					Average	ND [j]	100	ND	
Chloride	ppm	500	n/a	-	Range	22	75-77	87-95	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	22	76	91	
Color	Units	15	n/a	-	Range	ND	1-2	ND	Naturally occuring organic materials
					Average	ND	2	ND	
Corrosivity (g)	SI	NS	n/a	-	Range	n/r	12	12.2	Balance of hydrogen, carbon, oxygen in water; affected by temp
					Average	n/r	12	12.2	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	n/a	1	Range	1	3.0	ND - 8.0	Naturally occuring organic materials
					Average	1	3.0	2.6	
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	n/a	-	Range	545-565 [i]	520-540	582-665	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
					Average	555 [i]	530	611	
Sulfate	ppm	500	n/a	0.5	Range	290	44-51	65-67	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	290	48	66	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	n/a	-	Range	290-360 [i]	280-300	280-340	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	340 [i]	290	317	
Turbidity (monthly)	NTU	5	n/a	-	Range	6 [i]	ND - 0.1	ND - 0.11	Soil Runoff
					Average	0.04 [i]	ND	ND	
Alkalinity	ppm	NS	n/a	-	Range	140	77-93	90-110	
					Average	140	84	100	
Boron	ppm	NL=1	n/a	0.1	Range	n/r	0.16	0.2	
					Average	n/r	0.16	0.2	
Calcium	ppm	NS	n/a	-	Range	57-65 [i]	22-26	27-31	
					Average	60 [i]	24	29	
Hardness (Total Hardness)	ppm	NS	n/a	-	Range	185-210 [i]	110-120	125-139	
					Average	195 [i]	110	132	
Magnesium	ppm	NS	n/a	-	Range	12.5 [i]	12	14-15	
					Average	12.5 [i]	12	15	
N-Nitrosodi-methylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL = 10	n/a	-	Range	n/r	ND - 5	ND	
					Average	n/r	3	ND	
pH	pH Units	NS	n/a	-	Range	7.5 [i]	8.2-8.4	8.2-8.4	
					Average	7.5 [i]	8.3	8.3	
Potassium	ppm	NS	n/a	-	Range	1.3	3	3	
					Average	1.3	3	3	
Sodium	ppm	NS	n/a	-	Range	40 [j]	57-60	70-71	
					Average	40 [j]	58	71	
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	n/a	0.3	Range	n/r	1.8-2.0	2.1-4.2	Various natural and manmade sources
					Average	n/r	1.9	2.9	

n/a = Not Applicable
ND = None Detected
NA = Not Analyzed
NS = No Standard
n/r = Not Required
NL = Notification Level
pCi/L = PicoCuries per liter
µS/cm = microSiemen per centimeter
CFU/mL = Colony-Forming Units per milliliter
SI = Saturation Index (Langlier)
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity units
AL = Regulatory Action Level
DLR = Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum residual disinfectant level
MRDLG = Maximum residual disinfectant level Goal
PHG = Public Health Goal
RAA = Running Annual Average
LRAA = Locational running annual average
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)
CDPH = California Department of Public Health
TON = Threshold Odor Number
TT = Treatment Technique

ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

[a] The turbidity level of filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
[b] Total coliform MCLs: No more than 1 monthly sample may be total coliform positive. 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 2013.
[c] Metropolitan initiated a Fluoride Optimization Program in 11/07. Fluoride levels in treated water are maintained within a range of 0.7-1.3 ppm, as required by CDPH.
[d] The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any other 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.
[f] Compliance is based on a locational running average of quarterly distribution system samples.
[g] Corrosivity is measured by the Langlier Index. A positive number indicates non-corrosivity.
[h] Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant was operated from January to December 2013 and produced 129.2 AF of supply for the west end of the 1355 Pressure Zone including the Mine Road service area.
[i] treated water
[j] raw water

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: County of Ventura Waterworks District #8

Water System Number: CA5610023

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 06/27/2014 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Grover Townsend

Signature: Grover Townsend

Title: Deputy Director / Waterworks Services

Phone Number: (805) 583-6468 Date: 09/10/2014

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

X CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

X "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- X Posting the CCR on the Internet at http://www.ci.simi-valley.ca.us/index.aspx?page=117___
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.