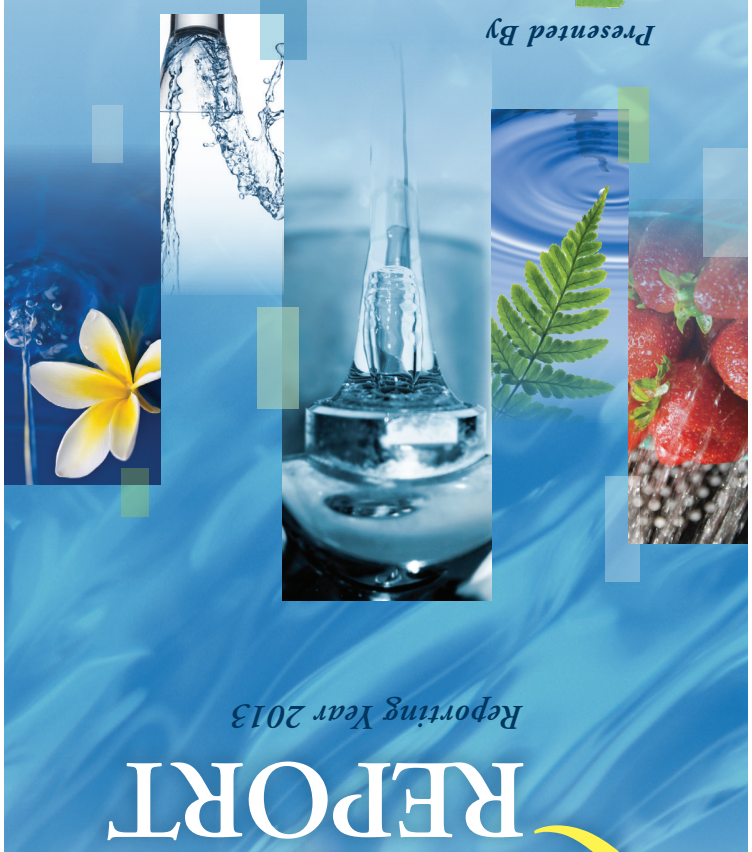
Annual WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2013



Presented By

OAK PARK WATER SERVICE

PWS ID#: CA5610043

A Message to Our Customers

Oak Park Water Service (OPWS) is pleased to provide this year's Annual Water Quality Report for the period from January through December 2013. 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).

QUESTIONS?

If you have any questions about this report, or your service, please contact OPWS, c/o Triunfo Sanitation District (TSD), at (805) 658-4687. For additional information on the quality of water delivered by CMWD, contact Amy Maday at (805) 579-7117 or visit the Web site, www.calleguas.com. State water supply information can be obtained from Metropolitan Water District (MWD) at www.mwdh2o.com.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Public Meetings

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.

Testing for 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 in most cases 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, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal if the level of radon in your air is 4 pCi/L of air or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call California's radon program at (800) 745-7236, the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-RADON.

Where Does My Water Come From?

OPWS is a purveyor of CMWD water. CMWD supplies water from MWD (97%) and its Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant (3%). MWD's drinking water supply is conveyed from the Department of Water Resources State Water Project. 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.

OPWS distributes about 70 million gallons of water each month to an estimated population of 12,200.

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

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Oak Park Water Service
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Substances That Could Be in Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 can result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, that 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 that can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables below show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Oak Park Water Service		MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas LBWFP			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2013	1	0.6	NA	NA	0.1	0.07–0.11	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2013	10	0.004	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND–3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Bromate (ppb)	2013	10	0.1	NA	NA	7.6	3.9–13.0	ND	ND	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2013	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	1.3	0.3–2.3	2.2	1.6–2.6	2.2	1.6–2.6	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2013	2.0	1	NA	NA	0.8	0.7–1.0	0.8	0.7–1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Beta Particle Activity[1] (pCi/L)	2013	50	(0)	NA	NA	4	ND–4	ND	ND	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids–Stage 2 (ppb)	2013	60	NA	6.5	3.7–24	4.3	ND–120	4.3	ND–12.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as Nitrate] (ppm)	2013	45	45	NA	NA	2.2	2.2–2.2	ND	ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2013	1	1	< 0.1	ND–0.18	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2013	50	30	NA	NA	ND	ND	5	ND–5	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2013	80	NA	23	17–64	22.5	14.6–38.2	22.5	14.6–38.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[2] (NTU)	2013	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.1	ND–0.1	0.1	ND–0.11	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2013	TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	NA	NA	NA	100%	NA	100%	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2013	20	0.43	NA	NA	1	ND–2	2	1–2	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2013	1.3	0.3	0.19	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2013	15	0.2	3.8	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas LBWFP			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2013	500	NS	76	75–77	91	87–95	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2013	15	NS	2	1–2	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor–Threshold (TON)	2013	3	NS	3.0	3.0–3.0	2.6	ND–8.0	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2013	1,600	NS	530	520–540	611	582–665	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2013	500	NS	48	44–51	66	65–67	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2013	1,000	NS	290	280–300	317	280–340	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2013	5	NS	ND	ND–0.1	ND	ND–0.11	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

		MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas LBWFP	
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Alkalinity (ppm)	2013	84	77–93	100	90–110
Corrosivity (Units)	2013	12.0	12.0–12.0	12.2	12.2–12.2
Hardness (ppm)	2013	110	110–120	132	125–139
N-Nitrosodimethylamine [NDMA][3] (ppt)	2013	3	ND–5	ND	NA
pH (Units)	2013	8.3	8.2–8.3	8.3	8.2–8.4
Potassium (ppm)	2013	3	3–3	3	3–3
Sodium (ppm)	2013	58	57–60	71	70–71

[1] Effective 6/11/2006, the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.
[2] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
[3] Notification level (NL) is 10 ppt (UCMR2, List 2).

Source Water Assessment

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.

Fluoride Note

Our water system treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental caries in consumers. State regulations require the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained within a range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm with an optimum dose range of 0.7 - 0.8 ppm. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx.

How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria before it was filled with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

Definitions

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the Department's website at http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/CCR.aspx)

Water System Name: Triunfo Sanitation District / Oak Park Water Service

Water System Number: CA 5610043

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/25/14 (*date*) 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: Larry Gibson

Signature:

Title: Ops

Phone Number: 805-642-0072 Date: 6/30/14

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 www.triunfosanitation.com/oak-park-water-service/opws-public-information
- ☐ 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:.
- ☐ 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