



CITY OF SIMI VALLEY



***Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8
City of Simi Valley***

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Published June 2016

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 2015 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.

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 Water Resources Control Board (State Board), 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.

Este aviso contiene instrucciones para obtener información importante acerca de su agua potable. Si necesita asistencia en Español, por favor llame a Maria Godinez al 805-583-6385.

OUR WATER SOURCES:

The longstanding primary supply source for the City/District is the State Water Project. However, for the past year, the Calleguas Municipal Water District, the City/District's supplier, has been receiving more water from the Colorado River. The State Water Project water is treated, filtered and disinfected at Metropolitan Water District's (Metropolitan) Joseph Jensen Filtration Plant in Granada Hills. The Colorado River water is treated at Metropolitan's F. E. Weymouth Treatment Plant in La Verne. Due to the ongoing drought and limitations with conveying State Water Project water to southern California, Metropolitan modified its delivery infrastructure to facilitate delivering more Colorado River sourced water to its western areas, such as Calleguas.



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 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

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 is 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.



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

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water run-off, and residential uses;
- Lead has not been detected in the City/District 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 supplies, and found them 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.

The City/District has also conducted a source water assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2009 and 2011, and found the sources were most vulnerable to neighboring agricultural operations, gravel mining, and nursery operations, however, no contamination from these sources was detected.

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:

As Southern California remains in a severe drought, water conservation should be considered by all residents and businesses, and implemented. Irrigating lawns, gardens, and other plants should be minimized to assist in the effort. Pools should be covered, indoor water use should be watched closely and only used efficiently, and all other water uses should be carefully considered and planned to be as efficient as possible.

Most of the water used in Simi Valley is for irrigation, so use irrigation water sparingly and efficiently. Limit irrigation to less than 15 minutes per station; often 5 minutes per station is sufficient in the hottest months to maintain landscape vitality. Irrigate between 5 p.m. and 9 a.m. only, 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.

For tips and rebate programs go to www.bewaterwise.com. You may be eligible for a rebate for "smart" irrigation controllers

that adjust watering based on weather. You can retrofit your pop-up spray heads with high efficiency rotating sprinkler nozzles. 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.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2015:

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board 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 2015. 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, 2015, unless otherwise noted.

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



Water Quality Data for 2015

Primary Standards - Mandatory Health-Related

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	Range Average	Tapo Cyn Plant (h)	Metropolitan Jensen Plant	Metropolitan Weymouth Plant	Calleguas Lake Bard Plant	Potential Major Sources if Detected in Drinking Water
Percent of Drinking Water Supply						<1%	67%	28%	5%	
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU (a)	Highest Single Value				N/A	0.09	0.05	0.07	Soil runoff
		TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU				N/A	100%	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]	ND-84	88-200	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from water treatment
					Average	ND [j]	ND	156	ND	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	ND [j]	3.3	2.1	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
					Average	ND	3.3	2.1	ND	
Copper					Range	ND [j]	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of house pipes
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Fluoride (g)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range	ND	System-wide		0.7-1.0	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
					Highest RAA	ND	System-wide		0.9	
Lead					Range	ND [j]	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of house pipes
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	ppm	45	45	2	Range	2.5 [j]	2.7	2.7	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Fertilizer runoff/leaching
					Average	N/A	2.7	2.7	ND	
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	Range	14	ND	ND	ND-6	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from Refineries
					Average	N/A	ND	ND	5	
(analyzed every three years (Metropolitan sampled 2013, Calleguas sampled 2013))										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3.0	Range	3.8 [j]	ND-5	ND-4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	N/A [j]	3	ND	4	
Gross Beta Particle Activity (d)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4.0	Range	ND [j]	ND-5	4-6	ND	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
					Average	N/A [j]	ND	5	ND	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.0	Range					Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	N/A [j]	2	3	ND	
Bromate (e)	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	Range	N/R	1.1-13	N/A	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
					Highest	N/R	8	N/A	ND	
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0] MRDLG	[4]	NA	Range	N/A	System-wide	System-wide	1.2-7	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Highest	N/A	System-wide	System-wide	2.2	
Haloacetic Acids (f)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range	N/A	System-wide	System-wide	3-14	By-product of drinking water disinfection
					Highest	N/A	System-wide	System-wide	7.8	
Total Trihalomethane (f)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range	N/A	System-wide	System-wide	21.1-48.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest	N/A	System-wide	System-wide	34.4	

Water Quality Data for 2015 (cont)

Secondary Standards - Aesthetic

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	Range Average	Tapo Cyn Plant (h)	Metropolitan Jensen Plant	Metropolitan Weymouth Plant	Calleguas Lake Bard Plant	Potential Major Sources if Detected in Drinking Water
Aluminum	ppb	200	600	50	Range	ND [j]	ND-84	88-200	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from water treatment
					Average	ND [j]	ND	156	ND	
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	-	Range	17	85-86	98-102	91-103	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	N/A	86	100	97	
Color	Units	15	N/A	-	Range	ND	1	1	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	N/A	1	1	ND	
Corrosivity (g)	SI	NS	N/A	-	Range	12.4	12.1-12.3	12.5	11.2-12.3	Balance of hydrogen, carbon, oxygen in water; affected by temperature
					Average	N/A	12.2	12.5	11.8	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	N/A	1	Range	1	2	2	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	N/A	2	2	ND	
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	N/A	-	Range	530 [i]	692-703	1030-1060	673-744	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
					Average	530 [i]	698	1040	703	
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	0.5	Range	ND	108-112	252-261	74-94	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	ND	110	257	84	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	-	Range	320 [i]	405	654-665	350-400	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	320 [i]	405	660	373	
Turbidity (monthly)	NTU	5	N/A	-	Range	ND [i]	ND	ND	ND - 0.3	Soil Runoff
					Average	ND [i]	ND	ND	0.2	
Alkalinity	ppm	NS	N/A	-	Range	130	89-92	123-129	90-100	
					Average	N/A	91	126	97	
Boron	ppm	NL=1	N/A	0.1	Range	150	0.24	0.12	0.2	
					Average	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Calcium	ppm	NS	N/A	-	Range	52 [i]	36	77-78	33-35	
					Average	N/A [i]	N/A	78	34	
Hardness (Total Hardness)	ppm	NS	N/A	-	Range	180 [i]	130-134	296-304	144-153	
					Average	N/A [i]	132	300	149	
Magnesium	ppm	NS	N/A	-	Range	11.3 [i]	10-11	26-28	15-16	
					Average	N/A [i]	11	27	16	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ppt	NL = 10	N/A	-	Range	ND	2.1-2.2	ND	ND-2.1	
					Average	ND	2.2	ND	ND	
pH	pH Units	NS	N/A	-	Range	8.15 [i]	8.2-8.4	8.1	7.3-8.4	
					Average	N/A [i]	8.3	N/A	7.9	
Potassium	ppm	NS	N/A	-	Range	1.2	2.5-2.9	4.8-5.0	3-4	
					Average	N/A	2.7	4.9	4	
Sodium	ppm	NS	N/A	-	Range	37 [j]	90-92	97-102	74-90	
					Average	N/A [j]	91	100	82	
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	N/A	0.3	Range	0.7	1.2-2.4	2.4-2.8	1.9-2.3	Various natural and manmade sources
					Average	N/A	1.6	2.6	2.1	

Water Quality Data for 2015 (cont)

Ventura County Waterworks District #8 - Distribution Water Quality

MICROBIOLOGICAL SAMPLING RESULTS

Microbiological Contaminants Samples	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest % of monthly sample detection	No. of months in violation	Potential Major Sources if Detected in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	(b)	> 1	(0)	0.8	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria		0	(0)	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Constituent	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	Sample Date	No of Samples Collected	90th Percentile	No of Site exceeding AL	Potential Major Sources if Detected in Drinking Water
Lead	ppb	AL=15	0.2	5	2014	30	1.9	0	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of house pipes
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	2014	30	0.23	0	

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	Range Average	Tapo Cyn Plant (h)	County Water-works District #8	Potential Major Sources if Detected in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0] MRDLG	[4]	NA	Range	1.8-2.1	0.5-2.6	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Highest RAA	2	2.04	
Haloacetic Acids (f)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range	N/A	3.6-9.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
					Highest LRAA	N/A	8.5	
Total Trihalomethane (f)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range	N/A	16-36	
					Highest LRAA	N/A	32	

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)

State Board = State Water Resources Control Board

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

[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 2015.

[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 State Board.

[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 2015 and produced 169.2 AF of supply for the west end of the 1355 Pressure Zone including the Mine Road service area.

[i] treated water

[j] raw water