



# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

*Water testing performed in 2015*



*Presented By*  
**Oak Park Water Service**

## Meeting the Challenge

Oak Park Water Service (OPWS) is pleased to provide this year's annual water quality report, covering drinking water testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2015. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water delivered to you each day. OPWS obtains water directly from the Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD).

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](http://www.calleguas.com). State water supply information can be obtained from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) at [www.mwdh2o.com](http://www.mwdh2o.com).

## Public Meetings

Our customers are welcome to learn more about OPWS by attending any of the regularly scheduled Triunfo Sanitation District (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.

## Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those 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>.



## 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 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 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 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.

## Fluoridation

MWD treats their water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm, as required by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW). Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml).

## Where Does My Water Come From?

OPWS is a purveyor of CMWD water. CMWD supplied water from the MWD-Jensen Plant (67%), MWD-Weymouth Plant (28%), and its Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant (5%) in 2015. MWD's drinking water supply is conveyed from the Department of Water Resources State Water Project and the Colorado River Aqueduct. The source supplies are filtered and disinfected at MWD's Jensen Filtration Facility (Granada Hills) and/or Weymouth (LaVerne). 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. Reserve supplies of this imported water are stored in CMWD's Lake Bard reservoir in Thousand Oaks.

Oak Park Water Service (OPWS) distributed about 65 million gallons of water each month to an estimated population of 12,200 in 2015.

## 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.

## 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. Oak Park Water Service is 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/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead).

## Sampling Results

During the past year, hundreds of water samples have been taken 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.

Oak Park Water Service participated in the 3rd stage of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR3 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if the EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Contact us for more information on this program.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES													
				Oak Park Water Service		MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas LBWFP		MWD Weymouth Plant			
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	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2015	1	0.6	NA	NA	ND	ND–0.084	ND	NA	0.156	0.088–0.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2015	10	0.004	NA	NA	3.3	3.3–3.3	ND	NA	2.1	2.1–2.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2015	1	2	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	0.12	0.12–0.12	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2015	10	0.1	NA	NA	8.0	1.1–13.0	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	[4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	1.5	1.1–2.1	2.2	1.2–2.7	2.2	1.2–2.7	2.2	1.2–2.7	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2015	2.0	1	NA	NA	0.9	0.7–1.0	0.9	0.7–1.0	0.9	0.7–1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2015	15	(0)	NA	NA	3	ND–5	4	4–4	ND	ND–4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity <sup>1</sup> (pCi/L)	2015	50	(0)	NA	NA	ND	ND–5	ND	NA	5	4–6	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2015	60	NA	6.9	5.0–10.3	7.8	3.0–14.0	7.8	3.0–14.0	7.8	3.0–14.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2015	10	10	NA	NA	0.8	0.6–0.9	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2015	1	1	<0.1	ND–0.24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2015	50	30	NA	NA	ND	NA	5	ND–6	ND	NA	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] (ppb)	2015	80	NA	28	20–44	34.4	21.1–48.9	34.4	21.1–48.9	34.4	21.1–48.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

## REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Oak Park Water Service	MWD Jensen Plant	Calleguas LBWFP	MWD Weymouth Plant						
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	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
<b>Turbidity</b> <sup>2</sup> (NTU)	2015	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.09	NA	0.07	NA	0.05	NA	No	Soil runoff
<b>Turbidity</b> (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2015	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	100	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
<b>Uranium</b> (pCi/L)	2015	20	0.43	NA	NA	2	2–3	ND	NA	3	2–3	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
<b>Copper</b> (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
<b>Lead</b> (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	MWD Weymouth Plant					
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
<b>Aluminum</b> (ppb)	2015	200	NS	ND	ND–84	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
<b>Chloride</b> (ppm)	2015	500	NS	86	85–86	97	91–103	100	98–102	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
<b>Color</b> (Units)	2015	15	NS	1	1–1	ND	NA	1	1–1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
<b>Odor–Threshold</b> (TON)	2015	3	NS	2	2–2	ND	NA	2	2–2	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
<b>Specific Conductance</b> (µS/cm)	2015	1,600	NS	698	692–703	703	673–744	1,040	1,030–1,060	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
<b>Sulfate</b> (ppm)	2015	500	NS	110	108–112	84	74–94	257	252–261	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
<b>Total Dissolved Solids</b> (ppm)	2015	1,000	NS	405	405–405	373	350–400	660	654–665	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

## OTHER SUBSTANCES

				MWD Jensen Plant	Calleguas LBWFP	MWD Weymouth Plant		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
<b>Alkalinity</b> (ppm)	2015	91	89–92	97	90–100	126	123–129	NA
<b>Boron</b> (ppm)	2015	0.24	0.24–0.24	0.20	0.20–0.20	0.12	0.12–0.12	NA
<b>Corrosivity</b> <sup>3</sup> (Aggressive Index)	2015	12.2	12.1–12.3	11.8	11.2–12.3	12.5	12.5–12.5	NA
<b>Hardness [Total Hardness]</b> (ppm)	2015	132	130–134	149	144–153	300	296–304	NA
<b>pH</b> (Units)	2015	8.3	8.2–8.4	7.9	7.3–8.4	8.1	8.1–8.1	NA
<b>Potassium</b> (ppm)	2015	2.7	2.5–2.9	4.0	3.0–4.0	4.9	4.8–5.0	NA
<b>Sodium</b> (ppm)	2015	91	90–92	82	74–90	100	97–102	NA

<sup>1</sup> The State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Aggressive index greater than 12.0 indicates non-aggressive (non-corrosive) water.

## Definitions

**AL (Regulatory Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant that, 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.

**LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average):** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as LRAAs.

**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).

**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.