



# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Published June 2021

***Our Mission:*** Waterworks District No. 8 is committed to providing you a reliable supply of safe, cost-effective, high quality drinking water.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact Melisa Silverheels with the City/District at [MSilverheels@simivalley.org](mailto:MSilverheels@simivalley.org) or call 805-583-6469, for additional information.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Por favor contacte a Maria Godinez con City/District al [MGodinez@simivalley.org](mailto:MGodinez@simivalley.org) o 805-583-6347, para asistencia en español.





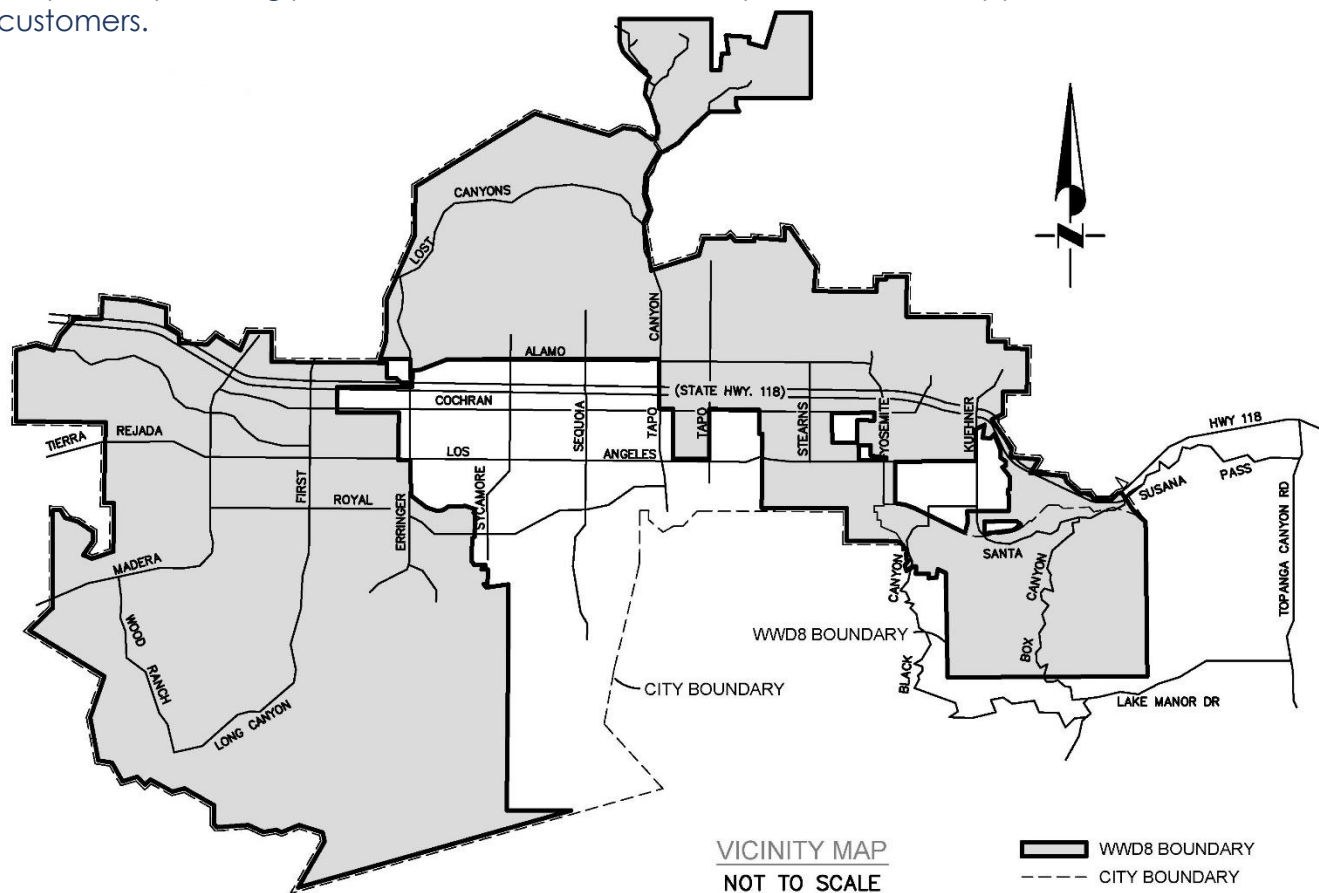
The City/District works diligently with our neighbors, our partners and suppliers to continually improve the quality of the water supply, the protection of our water sources, the reliability of supply and the integrity of our storage and distribution system.

The City/District supplies water to approximately 65% 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 **805-583-6469**.

## Our Commitment To You

The City of Simi Valley/Waterworks District No. 8 (City/District) is committed to providing you a reliable supply of cost-effective, high quality drinking water. The City/District diligently safeguards its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that your tap water met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards. 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 **14 million gallons** of water each day to more than **26,000 homes and businesses** within the community. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. The City/District is committed to transparency, sharing pertinent information about the potable water supplied to our customers.







## ***Our Water Resources***

The primary supply for the City/District is the **State Water Project**, imported from Northern California. The State Water Project water is treated, filtered and disinfected at **Metropolitan Water District's** (Metropolitan) **Joseph Jensen Filtration Plant** in Granada Hills. The treated water is conveyed by pipeline to **Calleguas Municipal Water District** (Calleguas). Calleguas is the main supplier of water to the City/District and Golden State Water Company, Simi Valley's water purveyors.

In addition, Calleguas uses the **Lake Bard Reservoir** to store imported water from Metropolitan. The water treated at the Lake Bard Water Filtration Facility 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, accounting for **0.35%** of the total water delivered within the City/District service area. Groundwater from this basin is pumped to the Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant for treatment and disinfection, before delivery to the distribution system.

Metropolitan has completed a source water assessment of both the State Water Project and Colorado River supply. The State Water Project source is considered to be vulnerable to urban and storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. The Colorado River source is considered to be vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban and stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. A copy of this assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan at **(213) 217-6850**.

## ***Public Participation***

The City's/District's drinking water system is managed as an enterprise by the **Board of Directors of Waterworks District No. 8**, whose five Board Members are also the City Council of the City of Simi Valley. Scheduled items affecting the Waterworks customers are posted on the City Council agendas that are published preceding each meeting. Any member of the public may provide statements at the Council meeting.

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 City Council meeting schedules, please visit [www.simivalley.org/citycouncilmeetings](http://www.simivalley.org/citycouncilmeetings) or call the City Clerk's office at **805-583-6748**.





## Public Health

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 (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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include those listed below:

### 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;

### Radioactive contaminants

can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities;

### Pesticides and Herbicides

may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water run-off and residential uses;

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 **U.S. EPA** and the **Centers for Disease Control (CDC)** provide guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk from infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants. These guidelines are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791**.



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 adjusts the natural fluoride level in its water, ranging from 0.1 to 0.4 parts per million (ppm), to the optimal level of 0.7 ppm for dental health. If you or family members are taking fluoride supplements, please consult with your dentist or dental healthcare provider for further advice.



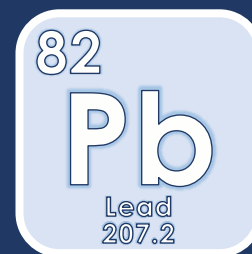
Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the United States. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation.

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 for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your **State radon program (1-800-745-7236)**, the **U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**, or the **National Safety Council Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236)**.

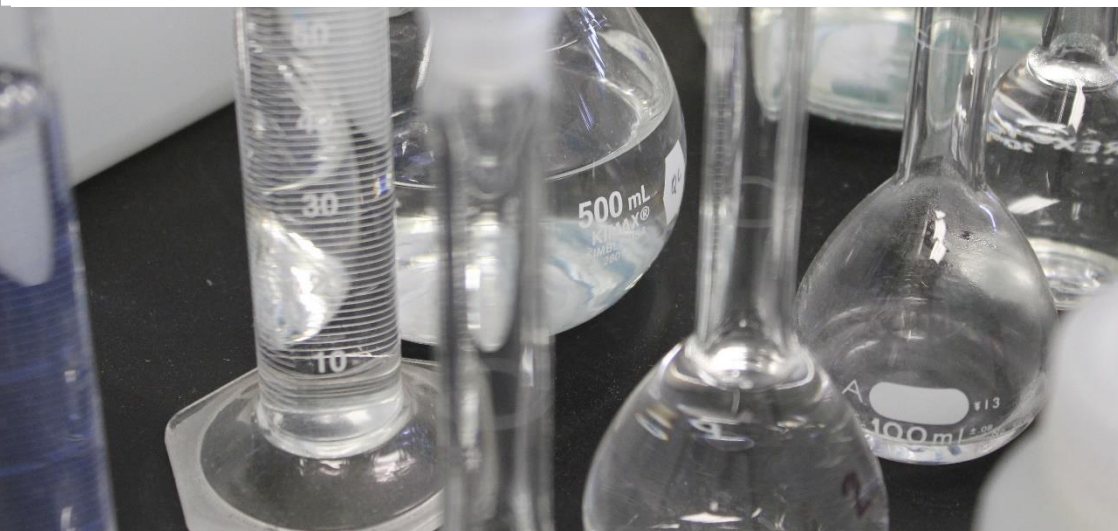


In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Water Board's regulations also establish limits from contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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.



Lead in drinking water most commonly is the result of using lead components in water service lines to home and in-home plumbing systems. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead was not detected in the City/District water supply. The City/District can only control the piping to the point of a meter serving a property; the plumbing system on the home's side of the meter is controlled by the property owner. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap before using the water for drinking or cooking when your water has been sitting for several hours. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead). The State of California now requires that all public schools built before 2010 test for lead in their drinking water by July 1, 2019. The District completed the required testing in 2017, and none of the sixteen schools within the City/District service area had test results over the maximum contaminant level of 15 ppb.



## Constituents Tested for and Not Detected

In addition to the information provided in the Water Quality Data tables, the City/District also monitored for, but did not detect, many other contaminants during 2020. Some of those contaminants were:

<b>Antimony</b>	<b>Herbicides</b>	<b>Silver</b>
<b>Asbestos</b>	<b>Mercury</b>	<b>Strontium-90</b>
<b>Beryllium</b>	<b>Nitrite</b>	<b>Thallium</b>
<b>Cadmium</b>	<b>Perchlorate</b>	<b>Total Chromium</b>
<b>Chemicals (VOCs)</b>	<b>Pesticides</b>	<b>Tritium</b>
<b>Chromium 6</b>	<b>Radium 226</b>	<b>Vanadium</b>
<b>Cyanide</b>	<b>Radium 228</b>	<b>Volatile Organic</b>
<b>Foaming Agents</b>	<b>Selenium</b>	<b>Zinc</b>
<b>Gross Beta</b>		

## Water Quality Data

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 Tables on the next page list the drinking water contaminants that were detected in City/District drinking water during 2020. 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, 2020**, unless otherwise noted. Applicable Abbreviations, Definitions and Notes are identified at the conclusion of the Tables.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS) - MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED									
Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	Range Average	Tapo Cyn Plant (g)	Metropolitan Jensen Plant	Calleguas Lake Bard Plant	Potential Major Sources if Detected in Drinking Water
Percent of Drinking Water Supply						<1%	97%	3%	
<b>CLARITY</b>									
Turbidity	NTU (a)	Highest Single Value				<0.1	0.04	0.06	Soil runoff
		TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU				100%	100%	100%	
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>									
Total Coliform Bacteria	(b)	> 1	(0)	-	Range	ND	ND	ND - 1	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	ND	ND	ND	
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>									
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	50	Range	ND	ND - 220	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from water treatment
					Average	ND	116	ND	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	ND	ND	ND - 2	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
					Average	ND	ND	ND	
Treatment-related Fluoride (c)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range	N/A	System-wide	0.6 - 0.9	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
					Highest RAA	<0.1	System-wide	0.7	
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Fertilizer runoff/leaching
					Average	0.56	N/A	N/A	
<b>RADIOLOGICALS</b>									
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	3.0	Range	N/A	ND	4.0 - 5.2	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	4.08	ND	4.6	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.0	Range	N/A	ND - 3.0	1.1 - 2.2	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	12	ND	1.7	
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS</b>									
Bromate (d)	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	Range	ND	1.4 - 6.0	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
					Average	ND	4.4	ND	
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0] MRDLG	[4]	NA	Range	1.3 - 2.6	System-wide	1.7 - 2.6	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Highest RAA	2.2	System-wide	2.3	
Haloacetic Acids (e)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range	N/A	System-wide	ND - 19	By-product of drinking water disinfection
					Highest LRAA	N/A	System-wide	7.8	
Total Trihalomethane (e)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range	N/A	System-wide	11 - 22	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	5.1	System-wide	16.3	
<b>SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS) - AESTHETIC</b>									
Aluminum (i)	ppb	200	N/A	50	Range	ND	ND - 220	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from water treatment
					Average	ND	116	ND	
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	-	Range	N/A	51 - 54	96 - 100	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	20	52	98	
Color	Units	15	N/A	-	Range	ND	1 - 3	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	2	ND	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	N/A	1	Range	N/A	2	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	1	2	ND	
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	N/A	-	Range	510-560	451 - 468	729 - 740	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
					Average	538	460	735	
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	0.5	Range	N/A	53 - 56	76.9 - 93.3	Runoff/leaching from wastes natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	120	54	85.1	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	-	Range	160 - 490	255 - 264	360 - 400	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	328	260	380	
<b>ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (UNREGULATED)</b>									
Alkalinity	ppm	NS	N/A	-	Range	120-140	79 - 86	110	
					Average	130	82	110	
Boron	ppm	NL=1	N/A	0.1	Range	N/A	0.2	0.2	
					Average	150	0.2	0.2	
Calcium	ppm	NS	N/A	-	Range	52.7-60	25 - 27	34 - 35	
					Average	56	26	35	
Chlorate	ppb	NL=800	N/A	-	Range	N/A	27	ND	
					Average	120	27	ND	
Corrosivity (Al) (f)	Al	NS	N/A	-	Range	N/A	12.1 - 12.2	12.3	Balance of hydrogen, carbon, oxygen in water; affected by temperature.
					Average	12.1	12.1	12.3	
Hardness (Total Hardness)	ppm	NS	N/A	-	Range	177-200	107 - 110	153 - 155	
					Average	188	108	154	
Magnesium	ppm	NS	N/A	-	Range	11-12.3	11 - 12	16 - 17	
					Average	12	12	17	
N-Nitrosodi-methylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL=10	N/A	-	Range	N/A	2	ND	
					Average	<0.002	2	ND	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (h)	ppt	NS	N/A	-	Range	NA	2.5	(h)	
					Average	NA	2.5	(h)	
pH	pH Units	NS	N/A	-	Range	7.6-8	8.4	8.3	
					Average	8	8.4	8.3	
Potassium	ppm	NS	N/A	-	Range	N/A	2.5 - 2.6	4	
					Average	1.3	2.6	4	
Sodium	ppm	NS	N/A	-	Range	N/A	46 - 48	83 - 85	
					Average	39	47	84	
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NS	N/A	0.3	Range	N/A	1.8 - 2.3	1.3 - 1.6	Various natural and manmade sources
					Average	0.74	2.2	1.5	

Testing from the Tapo Canyon Treatment Plant was conducted by the District.

For more information on water sampling conducted by MWD and Calleguas, please email or call the contacts provided at the end of the report.

# VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8 (WWD8) - DISTRIBUTION WATER QUALITY

## MICROBIOLOGICAL

Microbiological Contaminants Samples	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest % of monthly sample detection	No. of site exceeding AL	Potential Major Sources if Detected in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	(b)	> 1	0	0	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, TESTED EVERY THREE YEARS

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	ppm	AL=15	0.2	5	2019	30	0.0019	0	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of house pipes
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	2019	30	0.18	0	

## TESTING RESULTS FOR LEAD IN SCHOOLS

Lead in Schools	ppb	AL=15	0.2	5	2017	58	N/A	0	Sixteen Schools were tested All results were below the MCL of 15 ppb
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## DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	Range Average	Tapo Cyn Plant (g)	WWD8 System Wide	Potential Major Sources if Detected in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0] MRDLG	[4]	NA	Range	1.3 - 2.6	0.4 - 2.9	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Highest RAA	2.2	2.2	
Haloacetic Acids (e)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range	N/A	2.0 - 6.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
					Highest LRAA	N/A	3.3	
Total Trihalomethane (e)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range	N/A	12.0 - 37.0	
					Highest LRAA	5.1	16.2	

## ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS AND NOTES

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>AF</b> = Acre Feet<br/> <b>AI</b> = Aggressive Index (Langlier)<br/> <b>AL</b> = Regulatory Action Level<br/> <b>CFU/mL</b> = Colony-Forming Units per milliliter<br/> <b>DLR</b> = Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting<br/> <b>LRAA</b> = Locational Running Annual Average<br/> <b>MCL</b> = Maximum Contaminant Level<br/> <b>MCLG</b> = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal<br/> <b>MRDL</b> = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level<br/> <b>MRDLG</b> = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal<br/> <b>MTBE</b> = Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether<br/> <b>N/A</b> = Not Applicable<br/> <b>N/R</b> = Not Required<br/> <b>NA</b> = Not Analyzed<br/> <b>ND</b> = None Detected<br/> <b>NL</b> = Notification Level</p> | <p><b>NS</b> = No Standard<br/> <b>NTU</b> = Nephelometric Turbidity units<br/> <b>pCi/L</b> = PicoCuries per Liter<br/> <b>PDWS</b> = Primary Drinking Water Standard<br/> <b>PHG</b> = Public Health Goal<br/> <b>PHFA</b> = Perfluorohexanoic Acid<br/> <b>ppb</b> = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)<br/> <b>ppm</b> = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)<br/> <b>ppt</b> = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)<br/> <b>RAA</b> = Running Annual Average<br/> <b>SDWS</b> = Secondary Drinking Water Standard<br/> <b>State Water Board</b> = State Water Resources Control Board<br/> <b>TON</b> = Threshold Odor Number<br/> <b>TT</b> = Treatment Technique<br/> <b>µS/cm</b> = microSiemen per centimeter</p> |
|---|---|

**Range is the lowest and highest result from a sampled parameter.**

**Average is the mid-value based on the results of samples taken for a parameter.**

- (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)** Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. No more than 1 monthly sample may be total coliform positive. This MCL was not violated in 2020.
- (c)** The Metropolitan Water District (MWD) 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 0.6 – 1.2 ppm, as required by State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW).
- (d)** Compliance for treatment plants that use ozone is based on a running annual average of monthly samples.
- (e)** Compliance is based on a locational running average of quarterly distribution system samples.
- (f)** AI measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. Water with AI <10.0 is highly aggressive and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. AI 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water. AI between 10.0 and 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water.
- (g)** The Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant produced 69.5 AF in 2020.
- (h)** Calleguas did not sample for Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance in 2020.
- (i)** Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards. Compliance with the MCL is based on a running annual average. No secondary MCL exceedance occurred in the Jensen or Tapo Canyon treatment plant effluent.





## ***Making Conservation A Way of Life***

Since nearly 70% of the water used in Simi Valley is for irrigation, the most significant savings can be realized with investments in sustainable landscape and high efficiency irrigation. Simi Valley water customers are eligible for a turf replacement rebate of \$2.00 per square foot, by visiting [www.bewaterwise.com](http://www.bewaterwise.com). Also, see [www.venturacountygardening.com](http://www.venturacountygardening.com) for sustainable landscape designs, galleries of colorful, climate-appropriate plants, and tours of local gardens. Businesses and HOAs with an acre or more of irrigated landscape are eligible for an irrigation survey, at no cost, by applying at [www.bewaterwise.com](http://www.bewaterwise.com). Simi Valley water customers are also eligible for [bewaterwise.com](http://www.bewaterwise.com) rebates. Learn more about local resources, rebates, and requirements by visiting [www.simivalley.org/waterconservation](http://www.simivalley.org/waterconservation). For the latest water information and more, like us at [www.facebook.com/SimiValleyH2O](https://www.facebook.com/SimiValleyH2O) and follow us at <https://twitter.com/SimiValleyH2O>.

### **For More Information on Water Quality**

#### **City of Simi Valley/Waterworks District No. 8**

2929 Tapo Canyon Road  
Simi Valley, CA 93063  
(805) 583-6469  
[msilverheels@simivalley.org](mailto:msilverheels@simivalley.org)

#### **Calleguas Municipal Water District**

2100 Olsen Road  
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360  
(805) 526-9323  
[www.calleguas.com](http://www.calleguas.com)

#### **Metropolitan Water District of Southern California**

Public Affairs  
P.O. Box 54153  
Los Angeles, CA 90054  
(800) CALL MWD  
[www.mwdh2o.com](http://www.mwdh2o.com)

#### **State Water Resources Control Board**

Division of Drinking Water  
601 North 7<sup>th</sup> Street  
Sacramento, CA 94234  
[www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/programs](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs)

## **WATERSHED**

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

We must continue using water as efficiently as possible as it is a precious resource. Water Year 2020 was considered to be a dry year. Much of Northern California experienced dry, winter months. Precipitation received in the Southern California region due to late season storms contributed to a wet spring, but insufficient to restore Northern California to average conditions and to replenish the Colorado River Basin.

With the changing climate, we will inevitably experience longer and more intense droughts. In addition, State law requires all of us to use water efficiently. Efficient water use is the most cost-effective way to extend water supply reliability and to assure our sustained supply of this essential resource.