



Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8



OUR MISSION

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



CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Published June 2024

UNDERSTANDING YOUR WATER QUALITY REPORT

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

The City/District distributes 17 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 and sharing pertinent information about the potable water supplied to our customers.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Por favor contacte a Maria Godinez con City/District al MGodinez@simivalley.org o 805-583-6846, para asistencia en español.

THE REPORT PROVIDES NEED-TO-KNOW INFORMATION SUCH AS THE FOLLOWING:



Where your water comes from such as rivers or lakes



A list of regulated contaminants that the District detected and the level



Potential health effects from consuming water and additional safeguards against water related illness



The District's contaminant levels compared to State standards and any violations of health based standards

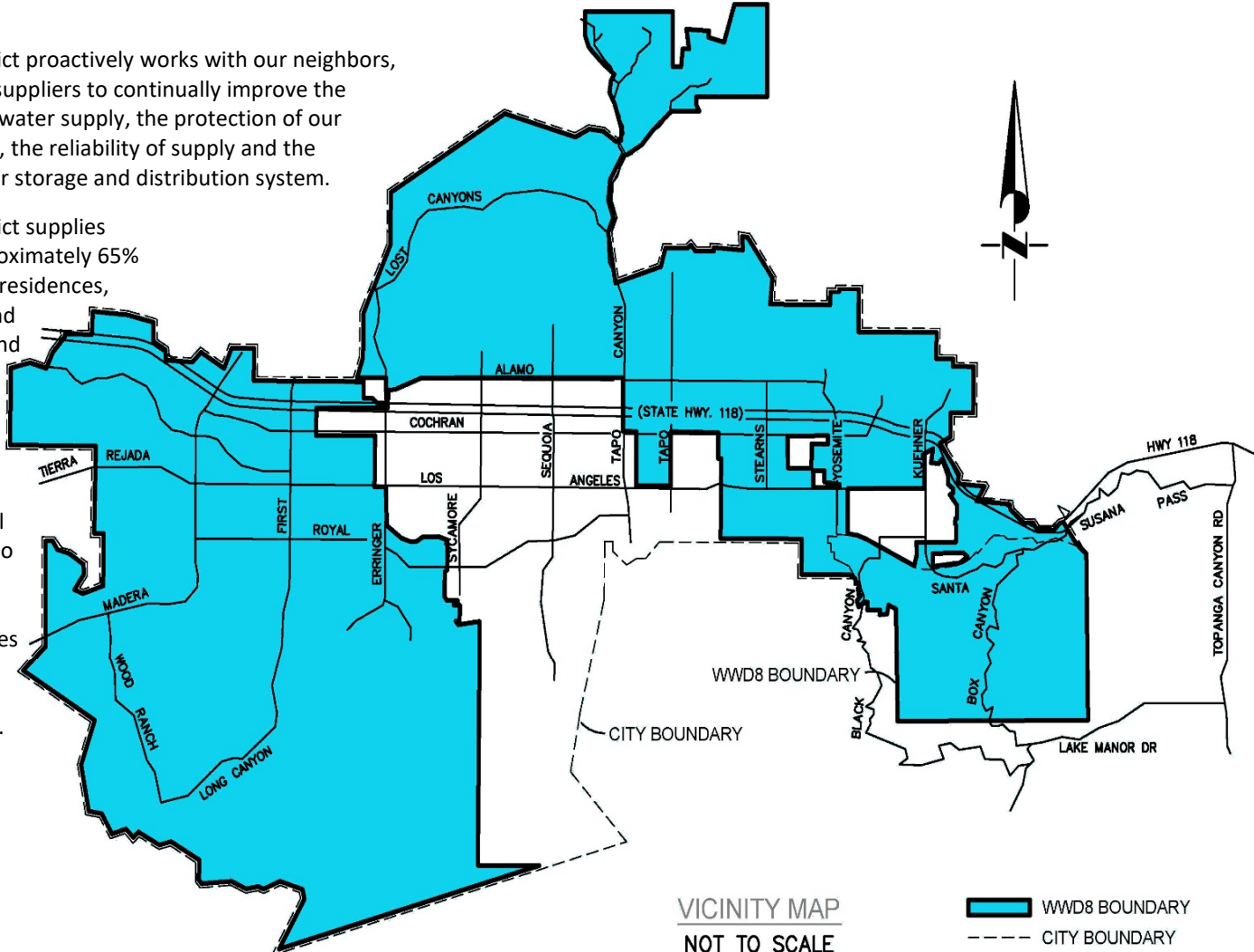
OUR COMMITMENT TO YOU



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 proactively works with our neighbors, 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 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.

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. During the drought water shortage emergency we faced in 2022, the Metropolitan Weymouth Plant in La Verne, and the Calleguas Wellfield, located west of Moorpark, provided additional supplies.

The other City/District source of drinking water is the Gillibrand Groundwater Basin located north of Simi Valley, accounting for 0.20% 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 storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. A copy of this assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan at 213-217-6000.

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 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 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 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 1-800-426-4791.

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 1-800-426-4791.

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.



VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8 (WWD8) - DISTRIBUTION WATER QUALITY							
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Microbiological Contaminants Samples	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Highest % of monthly sample detection	No. of sites exceeding AL	Potential Major Sources if Detected in Drinking Water		
Total Coliform Bacteria (a)	TT	0	<1	0	Naturally present in the environment		
SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER, TESTED EVERY THREE YEARS							
Constituent	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile	Potential Major Sources if Detected in Drinking Water	
Lead (ppm)	AL=15	0.2	2022	30	0.001	Erosion of natural deposits;	
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.3	2022	30	0.11	internal corrosion of house pipes	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS							
Parameter	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant	WWD8 System Wide		Potential Major Sources if Detected in Drinking Water	
			Average	Range	Average	Range	
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm) (b)	[4]	[4]	Highest RAA: 2.2	1.7 - 2.6	Highest RAA: 2.3	0.55 - 3.08	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (b)	60	N/A	Highest RAA: (h)	(h)	Highest RAA: 7.6	4.7 - 10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane (ppb) (b)	80	N/A	Highest RAA: (i)	(i)	Highest RAA: 25	17 - 32	

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE:

HOW TO READ THE TABLE

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 list the drinking water contaminants that were detected in City/District drinking water during 2023. 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, 2023, unless otherwise noted. Applicable Abbreviations, Definitions and Notes are provided below:

- Distribution Water Quality**
The highest level of contaminants found in the potable water distribution system during sampling
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):**
If the value in WWD8's column is above the MCL, system is in violation of EPA's regulations
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):**
If the value in the water source column is above the MCL, system is in violation of EPA's regulations
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):**
If the value in WWD8's columns are below the MCLG there is no known or expected health risk
- Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG):**
If the value in WWD8's columns are below the MRDLG there is no known or expected health risk
- Calculated Average:**
The Calculated Average is the mid-value based on the results of samples taken for a parameter.
- Range Detected:**
The "range" refers to the levels-high and low-at which contaminants were detected in your drinking water

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS) - MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED

Parameter	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant	Imported Surface Water at Metropolitan Jensen Plant	Locally Stored Surface Water Treated by Calleguas	Potential Major Sources if Detected in Drinking Water			
Percent of Drinking Water Supply			<1%	99%	1%				
			Average	Range	Average	Range			
CLARITY									
Turbidity (NTU) (c)	Highest Single Value		<0.1	0.07	0.04	Soil runoff			
	TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU		100%	100%	100%				
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum (ppb) (d)	1000	600	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from water treatment			
Fluoride (ppm) (b) (e)	2.0	1.0	Highest RAA: ND	ND	System-wide: Highest RAA = 0.7	Range = 0.6 - 1.0	Water additive that promotes strong teeth		
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10.0	0.81	0.81	1	1	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	14	14	ND	ND	8	8	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries
RADIOLOGICALS									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	2.3	2.3	ND	ND	3.2	3.2	Decay of natural & man-made deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	2.3	2.3	ND	ND	4.4	4.4	Decay of natural & man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	3.4	3.4	2	2.0 - 3.0	1.5	1.5	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS									
Bromate (ppb) (f)	10	0.1	ND	ND	4.3	ND - 14	ND	ND	By-product of drinking water ozonation
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm) (b)	[4.0]	[4.0]	Highest RAA: 2.2	1.7 - 2.6	System-wide: Highest RAA = 2.3	Range = 1.7 - 2.6	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment		
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (b)	60	N/A	(h)	(h)	System-wide: Highest LRAA = 17.5	Range = 6.0 - 37.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
Total Trihalomethane (ppb) (b)	80	N/A	(i)	(i)	System-wide: Highest LRAA = 25.3	Range = 17.0 - 40.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection		

ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS AND NOTES

- AI = Aggressive Index
AL = Regulatory Action Level
CFU/mL = Colony-Forming Units per milliliter
LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
N/A = Not Applicable
ND = None Detected
NL = Notification Level
NS = No Standard
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity units
pCi/L = PicoCuries per Liter
PDWS = Primary Drinking Water Standard
PHG = Public Health Goal
- ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt = parts per trillion, or nanogram per liter (ng/L)
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
RAA = Running Annual Average
SDWS = Secondary Drinking Water Standard
State Water Board = State Water Resources Control Board
TON = Threshold Odor Number
TT = Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
µS/cm = microSiemen per centimeter

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS) - AESTHETIC

Parameter	Secondary MCL	Notification Level	Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant	Imported Surface Water at Metropolitan Jensen Plant	Locally Stored Surface Water Treated by Calleguas	Potential Major Sources if Detected in Drinking Water			
			Average	Range	Average	Range			
Aluminum (ppb) (d)	200		ND	ND	ND	ND - 83	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from water treatment
Chloride (ppm)	500		21	21	53	48 - 58	105	105	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	15		ND	ND	1	1	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor (TON Units)	3		ND	ND	2	2	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600		543	500 - 610	591	578 - 604	752	752	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater
Sulfate (ppm)	500		130	130	104	95 - 112	98	98	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000		342	320 - 380	362	357 - 367	420	420	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (UNREGULATED)									
Alkalinity (ppm)	NS	NS	134	120 - 150	94	85 - 102	120	120	
Boron (ppm)	NS	1	0.16	0.16	0.2	0.2	0.20	0.20	
Calcium (ppm)	NS	NS	56	53-61	40	39 - 40	36	36	
Chlorate (ppb)	NS	800	50	50	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Corrosivity (AI) (g)	NS	NS	11.9	11.8 - 12.1	12.4	12.2 - 12.6	12.1	12.1	
Hardness (Total Hardness) (ppm)	NS	NS	191	179 - 204	146	138 - 153	156	156	
Magnesium (ppm)	NS	NS	11.9	11.1 - 12.6	11	10 - 12	16	16	
pH (pH Units)	NS	NS	7.5	7.5 - 8.2	8.4	8.2 - 8.6	8.1	8.1	
Potassium (ppm)	NS	NS	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.4 - 2.6	4.0	4.0	
Sodium (ppm)	NS	NS	36	36	64	60 - 68	81	81	
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NS	TT	0.65	0.65	2.1	1.4 - 2.6	1.8	1.8	
Vanadium (ppb)	NS	NS	4	4	3.9	3.9	ND	ND	
N-Nitrosodi-methylamine (NDMA)	NS	10	ND	ND	3.5	3.5	ND	ND	

- Data is from monthly distribution sampling. Total coliforms no longer has a MCL and no treatment techniques or E.coli violations were triggered.
- Compliance is based on a LRAA of quarterly distribution system samples.
- 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.
- 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 Water Treatment Plant effluent.
- 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).
- Compliance for treatment plants that use ozone is based on a running annual average of monthly samples.
- 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.
- Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) were not tested specifically at the Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant, but was tested at sample points throughout the District's Distribution System.
- Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) were not tested specifically at the Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant, but was tested at sample points throughout the District's Distribution System.

NOTES:
VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8
 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.
PRIMARY / SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS
 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.



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 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.



LEAD

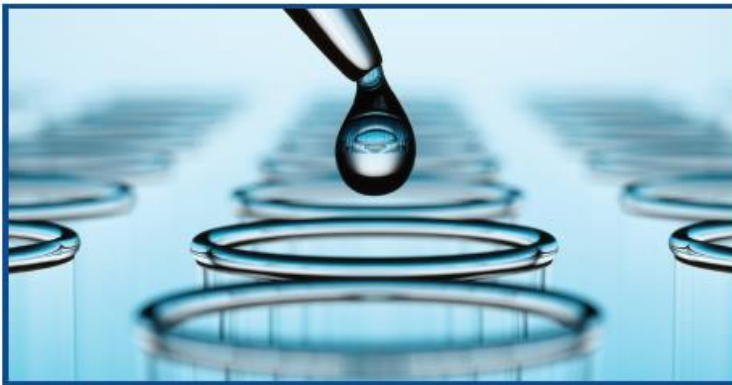
Lead in drinking water most commonly is the result of using lead components in water service lines to home and in-home plumbing systems. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead was not detected in the City/District 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. 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.



RADON

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.

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, other contaminants during 2023, including:

- Antimony
- Asbestos
- Beryllium
- Cadmium
- Chromium 6
- Copper
- Cyanide
- Foaming Agents
- Herbicides
- Lead
- Mercury
- MTBE
- Nitrite
- Perchlorate
- Pesticides
- Radium 226
- Radium 228
- Silver
- Strontium-90
- Thallium
- Total Chromium
- Tritium
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
- Zinc



WATER CONSERVATION



The snowpack in the Sierra Nevada supplies 30% of California's overall water demand. Last year brought record-breaking snowpack levels in the Sierra Nevada fulfilling the State's water needs. Beginning this year, snowpack levels were between 37 to 53 percent of normal, but it wasn't until March, after the storms came through, that snowpack along the range jumped above 100 percent of normal (snowpack level was 110 percent of average on April 1, 2024, according to the California Department of Water Resources). We are fortunate to once more, receive ample precipitation to fill the State's reservoirs for continued water supply, but must still be cognizant of using our water efficiently. Efficient water use is the most cost-effective way to extend water supply reliability and to assure our sustained water supply of this essential resource. 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.

RESOURCE LINKS FOR CONSERVATION

www.bewaterwise.com

www.simivalley.org/waterconservation

www.venturacountygardening.com

www.facebook.com/SimiValleyH2O

WATERSHED PROTECTION



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. The beauty of all that surrounds us in Simi Valley: from the hills to the valley, from the open spaces, our neighborhoods, and where we work, every bit of it is in the Arroyo Simi/Calleguas Creek Watershed. We invite you to join the countywide efforts to protect Ventura County's Watersheds by being more aware of what is added to the land and the harm it can do, as it travels through storm drains to the Arroyo Simi, into the Calleguas Creek – and eventually into the Pacific Ocean. We know that water is fixed resource – it is not created nor destroyed, but essentially recycled and reused as the Earth moves it via natural cycles, including evaporation, precipitation, water body flows, and human use. Please keep it precious!



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON WATER QUALITY

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

2929 Tapo Canyon Road
Simi Valley, CA 93063
(805) 583-6469
msilverheels@simivalley.org
www.simivalley.org/WQR

**Metropolitan Water District of
Southern California**

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

Calleguas Municipal Water District

2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360
(805) 526-9323
www.calleguas.com

State Water Resources Control Board

Division of Drinking Water
601 North 7th Street
Sacramento, CA 94234
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs



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