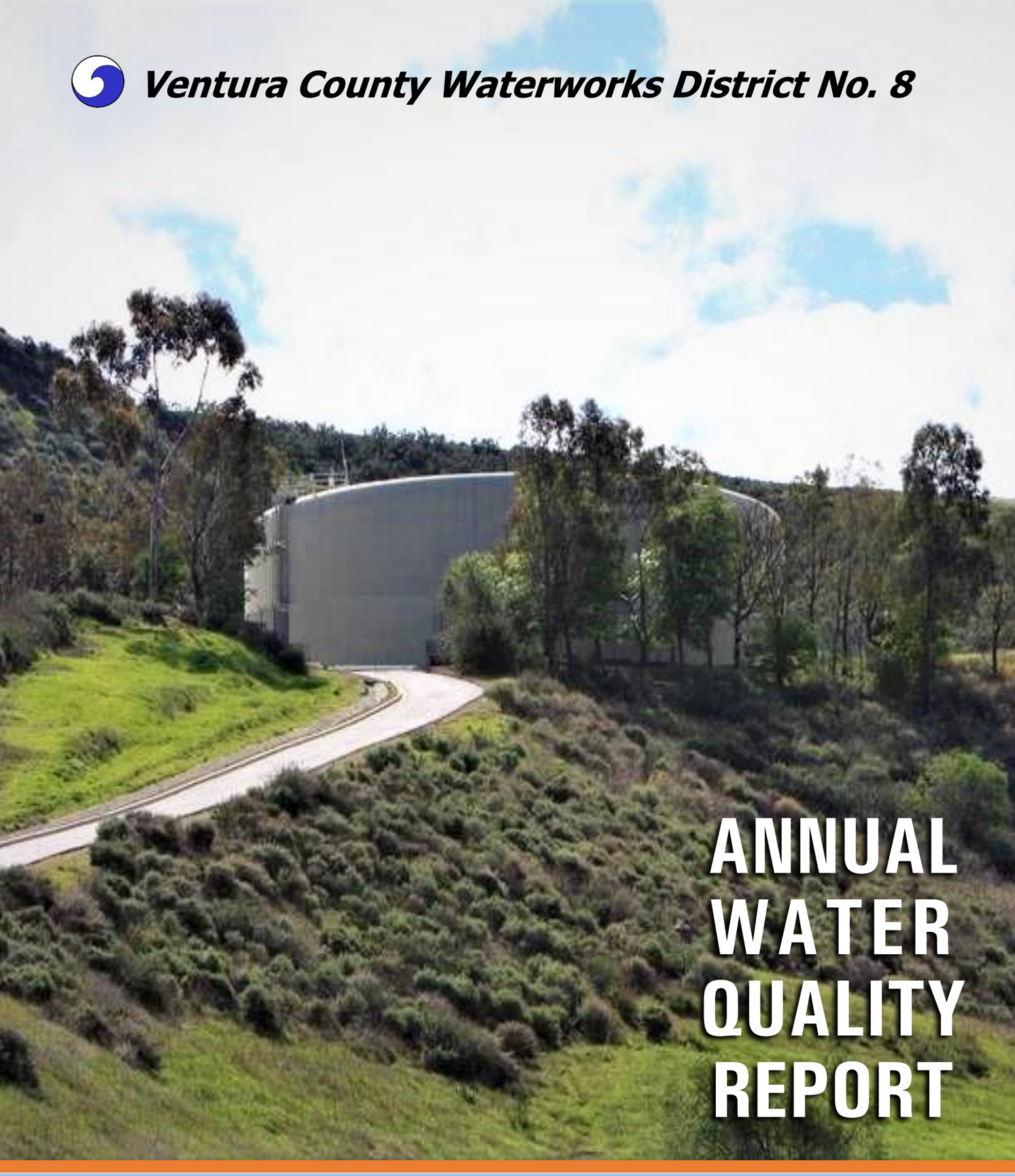
Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Waterworks District No. 8 diligently safeguards its water supplies, and throughout 2019, the water supply met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards

Published June 2020

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

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. This 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 26,000 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 (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water 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 Melisa Silverheels msilverheels@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 805-583-6469.

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 805-583-6347.

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.

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.

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 0.2% 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.

Joseph Jensen Plant

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 agendas that are published preceding each meeting. Any member of the public may provide statements at the Council meeting, for items on the agenda or not. 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 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 U.S. EPA 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 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.

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 (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, 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 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. None of the sixteen schools within the City/District service area had test results over the maximum contaminant level of 15 ppb.

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, many other contaminants during 2019. Some of those contaminants were:

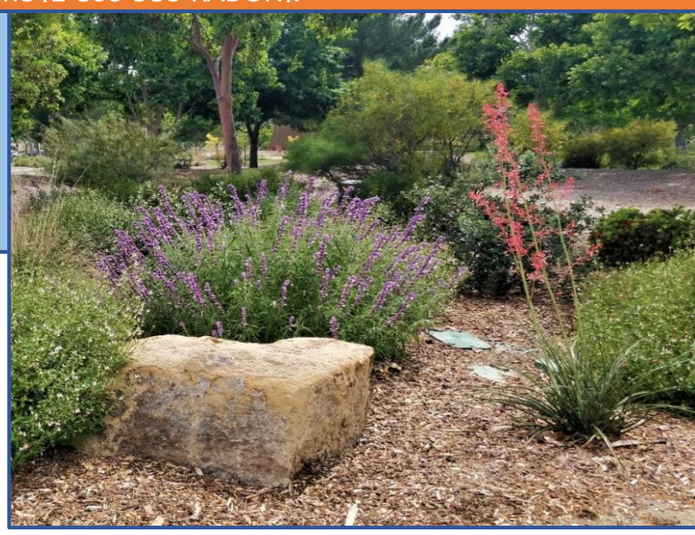
Antimony	Cyanide	Nitrite	Tritium	Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)
Asbestos	Foaming Agents	Perchlorate	Silver	Zinc
Beryllium	Herbicides	Pesticides	Strontium-90	
Cadmium	Mercury	Radium 226	Thallium	
Chromium 6	MTBE	Radium 228	Total Chromium	

INFORMATION ON RADON

Water suppliers are required to provide information on the presence of radon in water sources. A known human carcinogen, radon is a radioactive gas that one cannot see, taste, or smell. Commonly found in soils throughout the United States, breathing air containing radon may lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. Radon can seep up through the ground and into homes and other structures through cracks and holes in foundations. Over time, concentrations of the gas can increase to high levels potentially exposing inhabitants to greater health risks. It is possible that radon can also be released from tap water when used for showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. However, the concentration of radon released through tap water is in most cases assumed to be considerably lower than concentrations entering a home from underlying ground. If you are concerned about radon, you are advised to test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. The EPA recommends taking measures to reduce radon levels in your home if concentrations are 4 PicoCuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236), the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline at (1-800-426-4791). or call the National Safe Council Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

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.



We must continue using water as efficiently as possible as it is a precious resource. We have been fortunate to receive precipitation to feed our lawns and gardens, as well as fill the State's reservoirs. This is the typical cycle seen in our region, where droughts and rainy seasons recur. 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.

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 per square foot, by visiting www.bewaterwise.com. Also, see 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. Simi Valley water customers are also eligible for bewaterwise.com rebates. Learn more about local resources, rebates, and requirements by visiting www.simivalley.org/waterconservation. For the latest water information and more, like us at www.facebook.com/SimiValleyH2O and follow us at https://twitter.com/SimiValleyH2O.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

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 Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water 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 Tables on the next page list the drinking water contaminants that were detected in City/District drinking water during 2019. 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, 2019, unless otherwise noted. Applicable Abbreviations, Definitions and Notes are identified at the conclusion of the Tables.

WATER QUALITY DATA

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	Range Average	Tapo Cyn Plant (h)	Metropolitan Jensen Plant	Calleguas Lake Bard Plant	Potential Major Sources if Detected in Drinking Water
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS) - MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED									
Percent of Drinking Water Supply						<1%	97%	3%	
CLARITY									
Turbidity	NTU (a)	Highest Single Value				<0.1	0.06	0.06	Soil runoff
		TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU				100%	100%	100%	
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria	(b)	> 1	(0)	-	Range	N/A	ND	ND - 1	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	N/A	ND	ND	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	50	Range	N/A	ND - 290	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from water treatment
					Average	<50	ND	ND	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	N/A	ND	3 - 4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
					Average	<2	ND	3.5	
Treatment-related Fluoride (c)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range	N/A	System-wide	0.7 - 1.1	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
					Highest RAA	N/A	System-wide	0.7	
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	N/A	0.5	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Fertilizer runoff/leaching
					Average	0.56	0.5	ND	
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	Range	N/A	ND	6 - 14	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from Refineries
					Average	<5	ND	10	
RADIOLOGICALS									
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	3.0	Range	N/A	ND - 3.0	3.1 - 3.9	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	4.08	ND	3.5	
Gross Beta (d)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4.0	Range	N/A	ND	ND	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
					Average	<4	ND	ND	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.0	Range	N/A	ND - 1	ND - 2.7	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	12	ND	ND	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS									
Bromate (e)	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	Range	ND	1.6 - 8.4	ND - 5.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
					Average	<5	5.8	1.7	
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0] MRDLG	[4]	NA	Range	.6 - 2.7	System-wide	1.3 - 2.5	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Highest RAA	2.1	System-wide	2.3	
Haloacetic Acids (f)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range	N/A	System-wide	2 - 21	By-product of drinking water disinfection
					Highest LRAA	N/A	System-wide	12.3	
Total Trihalomethane (f)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range	N/A	System-wide	14 - 41	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	5.1	System-wide	24.3	
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS) - AESTHETIC									
Aluminum	ppb	200	600	50	Range	N/A	ND - 290	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from water treatment
					Average	<50	58	ND	
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	-	Range	N/A	62	99 - 101	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	20	62	100	
Color	Units	15	N/A	-	Range	N/A	1 - 2	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	<3	2	ND	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	N/A	1	Range	N/A	ND - 1	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	1	ND	ND	
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	N/A	-	Range	470-580	471 - 505	726 - 758	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
					Average	531.5	488	742	
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	0.5	Range	N/A	56 - 62	84.5 - 92.9	Runoff/leaching from wastes natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	120	59	88.7	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	-	Range	280 - 410	280 - 288	430	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	323	283	430	
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (UNREGULATED)									
Alkalinity	ppm	NS	N/A	-	Range	110-130	80 - 84	100 - 110	
					Average	124	82	105	
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	52-63	26 - 28	30 - 32	
					Average	56.7	27	31	
Chlorate	ppb	NL=800	N/A	-	Range	N/A	ND	ND	
					Average	N/A	ND	ND	
Corrosivity (g)	AI	NS	N/A	-	Range	N/A	12.1 - 12.3	12.0 - 12.1	Balance of hydrogen, carbon, oxygen in water; affected by temp
					Average	11.3	12.2	12.1	
Hardness (Total Hardness)	ppm	NS	N/A	-	Range	177-211	112 - 117	132 - 142	
					Average	191	114	137	
Magnesium	ppm	NS	N/A	-	Range	11.2-12.9	12 - 13	14 - 15	
					Average	12	12	14	
N-Nitrosodi-methylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL=10	N/A	-	Range	N/A	ND	ND	
					Average	<0.002	ND	ND	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (i)	ppt	NS	N/A		Range	ND	2.6	NA	
					Average	ND	2.6	NA	
pH	pH Units	NS	N/A	-	Range	6.6-7.9	8.4-8.5	8.1 - 8.2	
					Average	7.5	8.4	8.2	
Potassium	ppm	NS	N/A	-	Range	N/A	2.7	3	
					Average	1.3	2.7	3	
Sodium	ppm	NS	N/A	-	Range	N/A	51 - 54	79 - 84	
					Average	39	52	82	
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NS	N/A	0.3	Range	N/A	2 -2.5	1.2 - 1.8	Various natural and manmade sources
					Average	0.74	2.3	1.5	
Vanadium	ppb	NL=50	N/A	-	Range	N/A	ND	ND	
					Average	N/A	ND	ND	

WATER QUALITY DATA

VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DSITRICT 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	0.15	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	ppm	AL=15	0.2	5	2019	30	0.001	0	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of house pipes
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	2019	30	0.19	0	

TESTING 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

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	Range Average	Tapo Cyn Plant (h)	WWD8 System Wide	Potential Major Sources if Detected in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0] MRDLG	[4]	NA	Range	1.0 - 2.7	.5 - 2.5	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Highest RAA	2.1	2.2	
Haloacetic Acids (f)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range	N/A	4.3 - 6.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
					Highest LRAA	N/A	6.5	
Total Trihalomethane (f)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range	5.1	14.8 - 27.2	
					Highest LRAA	N/A	27.2	

ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

AF = Acre Feet
AI = Aggresive Index (Langlier)
AL = Regulatory Action Level
CFU/mL = Colony-Forming Units per milliliter
DLR = Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting
LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
MTBE = Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether
N/A = Not Applicable
N/R = Not Required
NA = Not Analyzed
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
PHFxA = Perfluorohexanoic Acid
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/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
µS/cm = microSiemen per centimeter

(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 2019.
(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 the 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 Aggressive Index. 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.
(h) The Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant produced 75.1 AF in 2019.
(i) Calleguas did not sample for Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance in 2019. MWD data are from two analystical methods based on EPA 537.1 and a research method for 18 different PFAS.