

# City of Thousand Oaks, California Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2017



[www.toaks.org/waterqualityreport](http://www.toaks.org/waterqualityreport) • Published May 2018



Lake Bard

For additional information about your drinking water, contact the Environmental Compliance Coordinator in the Public Works Department at 805-449-2499.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para mas informacion, puede llamar al 805-449-2499.

## The City of Thousand Oaks works hard to provide quality water!

**Our Mission** - The City Public Works Department distributes up to 15 million gallons of water each day to roughly 17,000 residences and businesses. Our mission is to provide high quality water that meets the stringent water quality standards established by the U.S.-Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The Public Works Department is dedicated to providing you with a dependable supply of safe, high quality water



Rolling Oaks Reservoir

## Thousand Oaks Public Education

The City of Thousand Oaks is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report which shows that all water quality standards were met or exceeded. We are committed to providing you this information in the sincere belief that informed customers are our best partners. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to State standards. The City works very hard with our neighbors, our partners and suppliers to continually improve the quality of the water supply, the protection of our water sources, the dependability of supply and the integrity of our storage and distribution system.



## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The City of Thousand Oaks drinking water system is managed as an enterprise fund by the elected City Council. Operations are conducted by the Public Works Department. The City Council meets on Tuesday evenings at 6 PM in the Scherr Forum Theater in the Civic Arts Plaza, 2100 Thousand Oaks Blvd.



**For information about Council meeting schedules, please call 805-449-2151.**

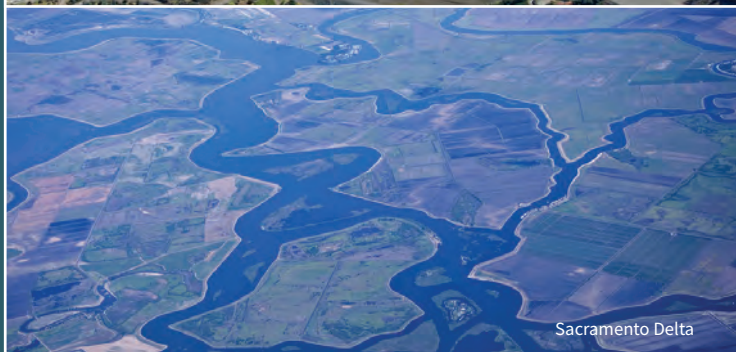


# THOUSAND OAKS WATER SOURCE

The source of our water supply is from the State Water Project. This water is imported from Northern California, which originates at Lake Oroville. The water then flows through the Sacramento River Delta system and is then transported via the California Aqueduct to Southern California. It is treated, filtered and disinfected at Metropolitan Water District's (MWD) Jensen Filtration Plant in Granada Hills. Our supply is then piped directly to Thousand Oaks through the transmission facilities of the Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas). Should this supply be interrupted by general maintenance, earthquake or other calamity, Calleguas can also deliver water to the City from their Lake Bard Water Filtration Facility and Reservoir located in the hills between Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley.



Lake Oroville



Sacramento Delta

## Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/ AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about their drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA and the Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk from infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the US-EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

**Fluoride** - MWD initiated a Fluoride Optimization Program in November of 2007. Naturally occurring fluoride level ranges from 0.1 to 0.3 mg/L (parts per million). MWD has adjusted the level to the optimal range for dental health of 0.7 mg/L. If you or your children are taking Fluoride supplements, please consult with your dentist or dental healthcare provider for further direction.

**Purity and Contaminants** - 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health risks may also be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

During the year, thousands of tests were conducted on our drinking water for over 150 drinking water constituents and contaminants to ensure the safety of your drinking water. Prior to filtration and treatment, 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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** 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 stormwater run-off and residential uses.

**Lead** was not detected in the water supply. However, 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. The City does not use or install lead service lines but cannot control the variety of materials used in private 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 due to internal plumbing materials you may wish to have your water tested by a private laboratory. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Late in 2017, eleven schools in the City's water service area requested to have their water tested for lead. The testing occurred in 2018 and the results will be noted in the 2018 Annual Water Quality Report.**

MWD has conducted a source water assessment of its State Water Project supplies. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD by phone at 213-217-6850.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the SWRCB prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The quality of our drinking water meets all State requirements for safe water.

More information about contaminants and potential health risks may also be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

# 2017 Water Quality Report

PWSID # CA561-0020

RADIONUCLIDES [e] [analyzed every three years, for four consecutive quarters]							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	ND - 3.0 ND	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range Average	ND - 1 ND	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
4 other radionuclides were analyzed - none were detected							

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	STATE MCL	PHG (MCLG)	RANGE AVERAGE	CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS WATER SUPPLY	MEETS STANDARDS?	POTENTIAL MAJOR SOURCES IF DETECTED IN DRINKING WATER
DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Bromate [f]	ppb	10	0.1	Range Highest RRA	3.3 - 8.9 7.4	Yes	By-product of drinking water ozonation
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	4	4	Range Highest RRA	1.35 - 2.07 1.82	Yes	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) [g]	ppb	60	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	8 - 12 9.0	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) [g]	ppb	80	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	17 - 29 25.4	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection

SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards							
Aluminum	ppb	200	600	Range/Avg.	ND - 120 / 89	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from water treatment process
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	Range/Avg.	74 - 94 / 84	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	N/A	Range/Avg.	1 - 2 / 2	Yes	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	TON	3	N/A	Range/Avg.	2 / 2	Yes	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	Range/Avg.	557 - 626 / 592	Yes	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	Range/Avg.	61 - 78 / 70	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	Range/Avg.	316 - 373 / 344	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
8 other metals and constituents were analyzed - none were detected							

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)							
Alkalinity	ppm	NS	NS	Range/Avg.	85 - 86 / 86	Yes	
Boron	ppm	NL=1	NS	Range/Avg.	0.19	Yes	
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	Range/Avg.	27	Yes	
Chlorate	ppb	NL=800	NS	Range/Avg.	28	Yes	
Corrosivity [h]	AL	NS	NS	Range/Avg.	12.0 - 12.1 / 12.0	Yes	
Hardness (Total Hardness)	ppm	NS	NS	Range/Avg.	118 - 120 / 119	Yes	119 ppm = 6.94 grains per gallon (gpg)
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	Range/Avg.	12 - 14 / 13	Yes	
N-Nitrosodi methylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL=10	NS	Range/Avg.	ND - 3.2 / ND	Yes	
pH	pH Units	NS	NS	Range/Avg.	8.2 - 8.3 / 8.3	Yes	
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	Range/Avg.	3.1 - 3.2 / 3.2	Yes	
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	Range/Avg.	58 - 80 / 69	Yes	
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	NS	Range/Avg.	2.3 - 3.1 / 2.5	Yes	
Vanadium	ppb	NL=50	NS	Range/Avg.	4.0	Yes	
5 other metals and constituents were analyzed including Radon - none were detected							

**ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS**

Below you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we’ve provided the following definitions:

<p><b>N/A</b> = Not Applicable</p> <p><b>NS</b> = No Standard</p> <p><b>ND</b> = None Detected. Detection Limits for the purposes of reporting (DLRs) available on request.</p> <p><b>NL</b> = Notification Level</p> <p><b>DBP</b> = Disinfection By-Product</p> <p><b>LRAA</b> = Locational Running Annual Average</p> <p><b>RAA</b> = Running Annual Average</p> <p><b>TON</b> = Threshold Odor Number</p> <p><b>µS/cm</b> = micro Siemen per Centimeter (to measure conductivity)</p> <p><b>AI</b> = Aggressiveness Index</p> <p><b>AL</b> = Federal Regulatory Action Level = The level of contaminant which when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p><b>MCL</b> = Maximum Contaminant Level = The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs</p>	<p>are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.</p> <p><b>MCLG</b> = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal = The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health MCLGs are set by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).</p> <p><b>MRDL</b> = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level = The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants</p> <p><b>MRDLG</b> = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal = The level of 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.</p> <p><b>NTU</b> = Nephelometric Turbidity Units</p> <p><b>PHG</b> = Public Health Goal = The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-</p>	<p>EPA).</p> <p><b>pCi/L</b> = Picocuries per liter (units to measure radiation)</p> <p><b>ppm</b> = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</p> <p><b>ppb</b> = parts per billion, or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)</p> <p><b>ppt</b> = parts per trillion, or nanograms per Liter (ng/L)</p> <p><b>TT</b> = Standards are Treatment Techniques with which Metropolitan and Calleguas are in compliance</p> <p><b>Footnotes:</b>  <b>[a]</b> The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Monthly turbidity values are listed in the Secondary Standards section.</p> <p><b>[b]</b> The City’s water was in compliance with both the state Total Coliform Rule and the Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. Over 1,000 samples were analyzed in 2017 for Total Coliform and E. Coli.</p>	<p><b>[c]</b> MWD initiated a Fluoride Optimization Program in 11/07. See text for further detail.</p> <p><b>[d]</b> Lead and Copper are sampled at the customer’s tap every (3) years. Last event was conducted in 2016 and scheduled to occur again in 2019. In 2017, 11 schools requested lead sampling, sampling was completed in 2018.</p> <p><b>[e]</b> Results are for 2017, part of a 4-quarter radiological monitoring program. Water utilities are required to make these surveys every three years. The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 milli/rem year annual dose. The screening level is 50 pCi/L</p> <p><b>[f]</b> Compliance for treatment plants that use ozone is based on a running annual average of monthly samples, which was in compliance in 2017.</p> <p><b>[g]</b> Compliance was based on the LRAA of data collected at distribution system-wide monitoring locations. The range of all samples collected is included.</p> <p><b>[h]</b> AL measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. AL &lt;10 is highly corrosive to water system materials. AL at 12 or above indicates non-aggressive water.</p>
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