

General Information About Water Sources

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.

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 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 application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 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 provide the same protection for public health.

What Makes Water Hard

If substantial amounts of either calcium or magnesium, both nontoxic minerals, are present in drinking water, the water is said to be hard. “Hard” water does not dissolve soap readily, and therefore making lather for washing and cleaning is difficult. Conversely, water containing little calcium or magnesium is called “soft” water.

Maintaining High Standards

Once again we are proud to present our annual water quality report. This report covers the testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2014. The events of the past few years have presented many of us with challenges we could not have imagined. In spite of this, we have maintained high standards in an effort to continue delivering a reliable water supply that meets Title 22 requirements. There may be other challenges in the future, yet please know that we will always work diligently to provide you with quality water at a reasonable cost. We will also remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, new local source water production, water conservation, community outreach and education while continuing to serve all your water needs.

We take our responsibility of providing you and your family with quality drinking water seriously. We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. Should you ever have any questions or concerns, we are always available to assist you.

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. The Citizens' Advisory Committee meets monthly at the District office located at 6767 Spring Road in Moorpark. If you wish to participate, please call (805) 378-3000 for the specific date and time.

For more information about this report, or for any other questions relating to the quality of your drinking water, please contact Al Sexton, Water and Wastewater Laboratory Manager, at (805) 378-3022.

Information for Customers with Special Water Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer 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 drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1
6767 Spring Road
P.O. Box 250
Moorpark, CA 93020

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Where Does the District Water Come From?

The District's water supply comes from both imported and local sources. In 2014, 78% of our total supply came from the State Water Project. This water originates in northern California where it is captured in reservoirs north of Sacramento and released into the delta of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. It is transported via the 444-mile California Aqueduct to State Water Project contractors such as the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The District water is filtered and disinfected by MWD at its Jensen Filtration Facility in Granada Hills. MWD then delivers the water to its 26-member public agencies, including Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD), Ventura County's regional wholesale purveyor and the District's direct supplier.

Local water is pumped from the Las Posas Basin by five (5) groundwater wells owned and operated by the District. The wells produced approximately 22% of our total supply in 2014. The District treats the water that is pumped from these wells, and then delivers it to our customers. Local and imported water is delivered to our customers through our distribution system, which consists of 18 reservoirs, 10 booster pump stations, and approximately 138 miles of water lines. Water service is provided through approximately 10,800 service connections.

In the year 2014, the District supplied approximately 11,380 acre-feet of water to over 38,703 people in the city of Moorpark and the contiguous unincorporated areas to the north and west. The water supplied by the District was used for residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and fire protection purposes.

Lead in Household 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. The District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Main Flushing

Distribution mains (pipes) convey water to homes, businesses, and hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality. However, water quality can deteriorate over time as a consequence of stagnant water in areas of the distribution mains. Water main flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of water distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through the mains.

Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, flushing removes sediments like iron and manganese. Although iron and manganese do not pose health concerns, they can affect the taste, clarity, and color of the water. Additionally, sediments can shield microorganisms from the disinfecting power of chlorine, contributing to the growth of microorganisms within distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stagnant water and ensures the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen, disinfectant levels, and an acceptable taste and smell.

During flushing operations in your neighborhood, some short-term deterioration of water quality, though uncommon, is possible. If you do use the tap, allow your cold water to run for a few minutes at full velocity before use and avoid using hot water, to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank.

Please contact us if you have any questions or if you would like more information on our water main flushing schedule.

Annual
**WATER
QUALITY
Report**
Reporting year 2014



Presented by:
Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1

Summary of Water Quality Results For 2014

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of drinking water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected in calendar year 2014. The State requires that we monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of theses contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year. Some of this data, though representative of water quality, are more than one year old.

| | | | Local Water Supplied by: Waterworks District No. 1 | | Imported Water Supplied by: Calleguas Municipal Water District | | Violation | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Percent of Supply | | | 22% | | 78% | | | |
| Parameter (Unit of Measure) | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Average | Range | Average | Range | | |

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards

| CLARITY (a) | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--|-----|--|------|--|----|-------------|
| Turbidity (NTU) (TT) | Highest Single Value | | n/a | | 0.06 | | No | Soil runoff |
| | % of samples <0.3 | | n/a | | 100% | | No | |

| DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------|------------|------|-------------|----|---|
| Bromate (ppb) (b) | 10 | 0.1 | n/a | n/a | 6.6 | ND - 13.0 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (c) | 60 | n/a | 5 | ND - 9 | 6 | 2 - 9 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Chlorine Residual (ppm) | [4] | [4] | 1.6 | ND - 5.1 | 2.2 | 1.5 - 2.6 | No | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (c) | 80 | n/a | 23.3 | 5.6 - 47.6 | 24.1 | 14.5 - 29.9 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| INORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|----|--|
| Aluminum (ppb) | 1,000 | 600 | ND | n/a | 64 | ND - 230 | No | Erosion of natural deposits, residual from water treatment process |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | 0.004 | 0.5 | ND - 2 | 2 | ND - 4 | No | Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards |
| Barium (ppm) | 1 | 2 | ND | n/a | ND | ND - 0.1 | No | Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from oil & metal refineries |
| Fluoride - Distribution System (ppm) (d) | 2.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.2 - 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 - 1.0 | No | Water additive that promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate (as NO ₃) (ppm) | 45 | 45 | 0.4 | ND - 0.7 | 2.3 | ND - 2.7 | No | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 30 | 1 | ND - 1 | ND | ND - 8 | No | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits |

| RADIOLOGICALS | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|------|------|-------------|----|--------|----|---------------------------------------|
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 15 | (0) | 1.51 | 0.83 - 2.47 | 3 | ND - 5 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 50 | (0) | n/a | n/a | ND | ND - 6 | No | Decay of natural and manmade deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 20 | 0.43 | n/a | n/a | 2 | ND - 3 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Home Tap Water Samples Collected for Lead and Copper Analyses | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----|---|--------------------------|---|-----------|--|---------------------------------|
| Parameter (Unit of Measure) | Year Sampled | AL | PHG (MCLG) | Amount Detected (90th %) | # Sites Above AL / Total Sites | Violation | Major Sources in Drinking Water | |
| Lead (ppb) | 2012 | 15 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0 / 30 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | |
| Copper (ppm) | 2012 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.17 | 0 / 30 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | |
| | | | Local Water Supplied by: Waterworks District No. 1 | | Imported Water Supplied by: Calleguas Municipal Water District | | | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| Percent of Supply | | | 22% | | 78% | | | |
| Parameter | Secondary Notification MCL | | Level | Average | Range | Average | Range | |

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|--|-----|-----------|-----|------------|----|--|
| Aluminum (ppb) | 200 | | ND | n/a | 64 | ND - 230 | No | Erosion of natural deposits, residual from water treatment process |
| Chloride (ppm) | 500 | | 16 | 11 - 20 | 87 | 81 - 97 | No | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence |
| Color (Units) | 15 | | ND | n/a | 1 | ND - 1 | No | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Odor Threshold (Units) | 3 | | 4 | ND - 16 | 3.0 | ND - 3 | No | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Iron (ppb) | 300 | | 178 | 90 - 280 | ND | n/a | No | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Manganese (ppb) | 50 | | 53 | 30 - 60 | ND | n/a | No | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 1,600 | | 609 | 507 - 690 | 657 | 588 - 1010 | No | Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 500 | | 121 | 92 - 142 | 89 | 60 - 238 | No | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 1,000 | | 385 | 300 - 450 | 375 | 325 - 641 | No | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 5 | | 0.8 | ND - 1.6 | ND | ND - 0.5 | No | Soil runoff |

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|-------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|
| Alkalinity (ppm) | NS | NS | 143 | 130 - 170 | 94 | 80 - 128 |
| Boron (ppb) | NS | 1,000 | 50 | ND - 100 | 160 | 110 - 300 |
| Calcium (ppm) | NS | NS | 69 | 55 - 81 | 36 | 26 - 56 |
| Chlorate (ppb) | NS | 800 | n/a | n/a | 43 | ND - 102 |
| Hardness (Total Hardness) (gpg) | NS | NS | 13 | 10 - 15 | 9 | 7 - 17 |
| Magnesium (ppm) | NS | NS | 13 | 10 - 15 | 14 | 12 - 26 |
| N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ppt) | NS | 10 | n/a | n/a | ND | ND - 2.9 |
| pH (pH Units) | NS | NS | 7.5 | 7.2 - 7.8 | 8.2 | 7.4 - 8.4 |
| Potassium (ppm) | NS | NS | 3 | 2 - 3 | 3 | 3 - 5 |
| Radon (pCi/L) | NS | NS | n/a | n/a | 2 | ND - 477 |
| Sodium (ppm) | NS | NS | 34 | 29 - 37 | 74 | 67 - 96 |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) | NS | NS | n/a | n/a | 2.0 | 1.3 - 2.7 |
| Vanadium (ppb) | NS | 50 | ND | n/a | 4.1 | ND - 4.8 |

Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

What you can do:

- Wash only full loads of laundry and dishes
- Spend only 5 minutes in the shower
- Turn off the water while you brush your teeth
- Buy water-saving devices like high-efficiency toilets and clothes washers
- Check for indoor and outdoor leaks and repair promptly
- Install a smart sprinkler controller that adjusts watering based on weather
- Use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways and sidewalks

How much you can save:

- Saves up to 50 gallons per week
- Saves up to 8 gallons each time
- Saves up to 2.5 gallons per minute
- Saves gallons of water and may be eligible for rebates
- Saves up to 500 gallons per month
- Saves up to 40 gallons per day depending on soil type, amount of shade and plant type
- Saves up to 150 gallons each time

ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS, and NOTES

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| n/a = not applicable ND = None Detected gpg = Grains per Gallon | NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) µS/cm = microSiemen per centimeter | ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) pCi/L = PicoCuries per Liter AL = Federal Regulatory Action Level |
| Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = 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. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) = 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. Environmental Protection Agency. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) = 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 pathogens. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) = 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. Public Health Goal (PHG) = 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 Environmental Protection Agency. Primary Drinking Water Standard = MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. Treatment Technique (TT) = A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Running Annual Average (RAA)= The average of all the samples taken for the year. | | |

- (a) The turbidity level of 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.
- (b) Compliance for treatment plants that use ozone is based on a running annual average of monthly samples.
- (c) Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly distribution system samples. Values reported reflect the highest and lowest single value in the distribution system (range) and the highest running annual average.
- (d) 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 0.7 - 1.3 ppm, as required by State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW). Formally known as the Department of Public Health, the DDW was created in 2014 when the drinking water program moved under the SWRCB.