

A Message to Our Customers

Oak Park Water Service (OPWS) is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts that are made to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. OPWS is committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water is direct supply from the Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD).

Public Participation

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Oak Park Water Service (c/o Ventura Regional Sanitation District) at 1001 Partridge Drive, Suite 150, Ventura 93003-0704 or call (805) 658-4607. For additional information on the quality of water delivered by Calleguas, please contact Tony Goff at (805) 579-7138 (or www.calleguas.com). We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our OPWS regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the fourth Monday of each month at 5:45 pm. For information on the location of the meetings, please call (805) 658-4642.

Public Health

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Our Water Source

OPWS is a purveyor of CMWD water. Originating in northern California, CMWD drinking water supply is conveyed over 500 miles through the State Water Project's network of reservoirs, aqueducts and pump stations. In December 2002, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California completed a source water assessment of its State Water Project Supply. This source is 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 Metropolitan by phone at (213) 217-6850. The State Water Project supply is filtered and disinfected at the Metropolitan's Jensen Filtration Facility in Granada Hills. Following treatment, water is conveyed by pipeline through the San Fernando Valley to Calleguas' mile-long tunnel in the Santa Susana Mountains. The water is then distributed by Calleguas, and its purveyors, to over one-half million Ventura County residents, representing 80% of the County's population. Surplus supplies of imported water are stored in Lake Bard, the District's reservoir in Thousand Oaks. One percent of the gross, annual portion of CMWD delivered water comes from Lake Bard after treatment at the CMWD surface water treatment plant.

Please call our office if you have questions.

The quality of our drinking water met all EPA and State drinking water health standards

Purity & 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 effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Last year, multiple tests were conducted on more than 90 distribution and 150 source constituents/contaminants to ensure the safety of the delivered water.

Prior to filtration and treatment, contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- ◆ **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 run-off and residential uses.
- ◆ **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater run-off and septic systems.
- ◆ **Radioactive contaminants** which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Our Mission

Oak Park Water Service distributes 96 million gallons of water each month to an estimated population of 16,800.

Our mission is to provide high quality water that meets or exceeds the stringent water quality standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of California Department of Health Services (DOHS). The Oak Park Water Service is dedicated to providing you a dependable supply of high quality water

Water Quality Data

Oak Park Water Service routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2004. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk

As you can see from the results, the quality of our water consistently meets all State standards, which are equal to or more stringent than federal EPA water quality standards. Therefore, federal MCLs are not listed.

**Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Oak Park Water Service
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Ventura CA 90003-0704

Annual Water Quality Report

2004 Reporting Year



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Primary Drinking Water Standards—Mandatory Health-Related Standards

Parameter	Units	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Oak Park Distribution /Reservoirs	Calleguas Source	Note/ Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
CLARITY Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	<u>Highest single value</u>			<u>0.07</u> Samples less than 0.3= 100%	[a]	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL Total Coliform Bacteria Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	[b] [b]	2 or 5% 2 or 5%	(0) (0)	1 0	0% 0	0 0	<i>Naturally present in the environment</i> <i>Human and animal waste</i>
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS							
Chloramines	ppm	[4]	[4]	0.5 – 2.6*	1.7 – 2.4	2.4	<i>Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment</i>
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	n/a	4 - 31	10 – 63	27	<i>By-product of drinking water disinfection</i>
Total Trihalomethanes [c]	ppb	80	n/a	55 - 82	30 – 87	60	<i>Byproduct of drinking water chlorination</i>
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Aluminum [d]	ppm	1	0.6	-----	0.055	ND	<i>Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes</i>
Arsenic	ppb	50	n/a	-----	ND	ND	<i>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes</i>
Copper (at the customer tap)	ppm	1.3	0.17	90 th percentile of 20 samples was 0.28. No samples exceeded 1.3 ppm		9/22/04	<i>Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</i>
Fluoride (naturally occurring)	ppm	2	1	-----	0.10 – 0.12	0.11	<i>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</i>
Lead (at the customer tap)	ppb	15	2	90 th percentile of 20 samples was 7.4. Two (2) samples exceeded 15ppb		9/22/04	<i>Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.</i>
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.57 – 0.61	0.52 – 0.72	0.61	<i>Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</i>
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	ND – 0.63	ND	ND	<i>Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</i>

Abbreviations and Definitions

n/a: Not Applicable
 ND: Not Detected
 NS: No Standard
 ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
 ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
 pCi/L: PicoCuries per liter - a measure of the radioactivity in water.
 NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit— is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
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. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
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.

RADIONUCLIDES [e]							
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	----	ND	ND	<i>Erosion of natural deposits</i>
Gross Beta particle activity	pCi/L	50	(0)	----	ND – 6.2	4.9	<i>Decay of natural and manmade deposits</i>
Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	5 [f]	(0)	----	<0.5	ND	<i>Erosion of natural deposits</i>
Uranium	PCi/L	20	0.5	----	<2	ND	<i>Erosion of natural deposits</i>

Secondary Drinking Water Standards—Aesthetic Standards

Parameter	Units	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Oak Park Distribution	Calleguas Source	Average	Potential Major Sources If Detected in Drinking Water
Chloride	ppm	500	NS	----	65 - 77	71	<i>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence</i>
Color	Units	15	NS	----	2 - 3	3	<i>Naturally occurring organic materials</i>
Corrosivity [g]	Noncorrosive		NS	----	0.1 – 0.2	0.1	<i>Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors</i>
Odor Threshold [h]	Units	3	n/a	----	ND - 3	ND	<i>Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence</i>
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	NS	----	479 - 512	500	<i>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes</i>
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	----	39 - 56	46	<i>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits</i>
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NS	----	266 - 286	275	<i>Soil runoff</i>
Turbidity (monthly)	NTU	5	NS	----	0.05 – 0.06	0.05	

Notes

[a] 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 measurement of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the source water filtration system.

[b] **Total Coliform MCLs:** No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive (or 2 samples if a system collects less than 40 samples per month).

[c] Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly distribution system samples.

[d] Aluminum has a secondary MCL of 0.2 ppm.

[e] Source (Calleguas MWD) results are from 4 consecutive quarters during 2001 and will be retested in 2005.

[f] Standard for Radium-226 and -228 combined.

[g] Corrosivity is measured by the Langlier Stability Index. A positive index value indicates non-corrosivity.

[h] Measured by flavor profile analysis.

Additional Parameters (Unregulated)

Parameter	Units	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Oak Park Distribution	Calleguas Source	Average	Potential Major Sources If Detected in Drinking Water
Boron	ppb	NS	NS	----	150 - 180	160	<i>1000 ppb as Action level.</i>
Alkalinity	ppm	NS	NS	----	79 - 84	81	
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	25	22 - 27	23	
Hardness (Total Hardness)	ppm	NS	NS	120	106 - 116	110	<i>Leaching from natural deposits</i>
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	14	13	13	
pH	Units	NS	NS	----	8.3 – 8.4	8.3	
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	----	3	3	
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	----	52 - 56	54	
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NS	NS	----	2.0 – 2.6	2.2	

* For comparison purposes, the field reported Oak Park distribution system values are utilized. Actual values for Oak Park field determinations are total chlorine residual. Comparison of total chlorine residual to chloramines assumes disinfectant in the distribution system is essentially equivalent.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement:

There were no MCL violations for supply and distribution system water during the 2004 calendar year. There were 2 of 20 customer at-the-tap samples that measured above 15 ppb for Lead in September 2004. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).