Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8






Committed to providing a reliable supply of safe, cost-effective, high quality drinking water.

2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Published June 2025

City of SIMI VALLEY CALIFORNIA

UNDERSTANDING YOUR WATER QUALITY REPORT

The City of Simi Valley/Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 (City/District) distributes approximately 20 million gallons of water each day to more than 26,000 service connections within the City as well as some unincorporated areas of Ventura County adjacent to the City. 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. To view this report online, please visit **www.simivalley.org/WQR**.

KEY INFORMATION COVERED BY THIS REPORT:

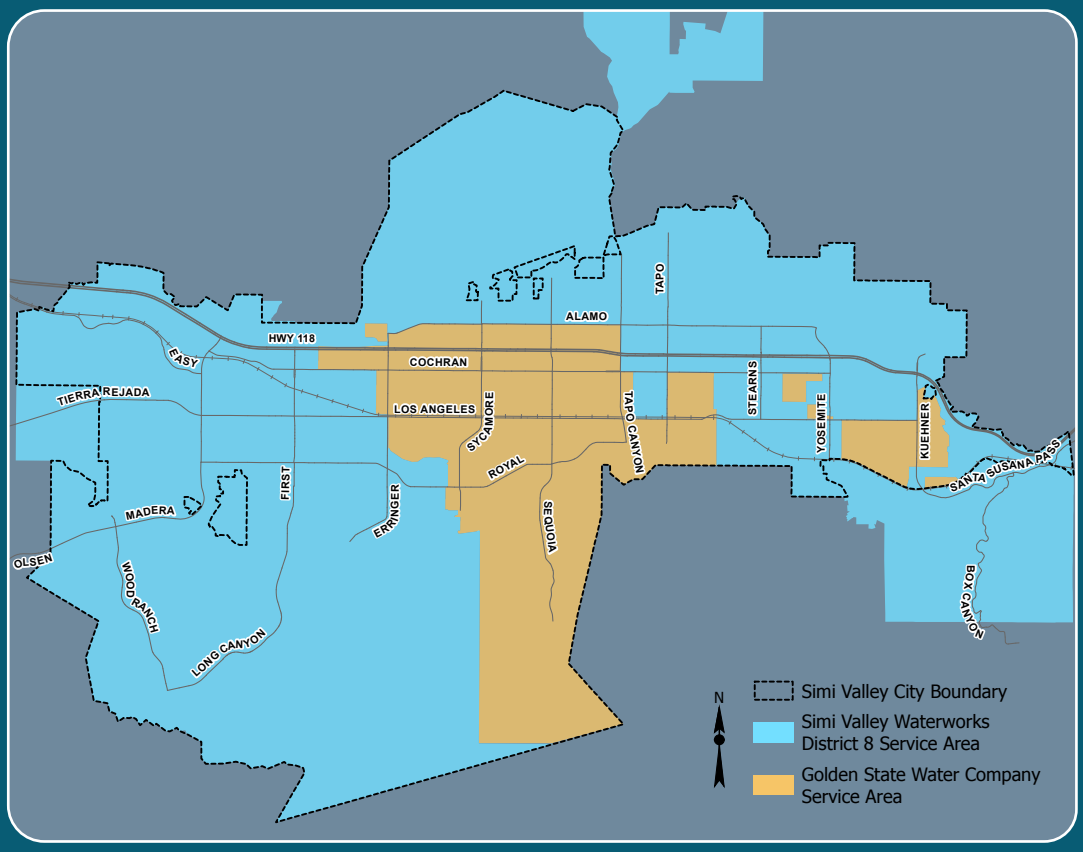
- Where your water comes from such as rivers or lakes.
- A list and level of regulated contaminants that the City/District detected.
- Potential health effects from consuming water and additional safeguards against water related illness.
- The District's contaminant levels compared to State standards and any violations of health based standards.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact the City/District at **Waterworks@simivalley.org** or call **805-583-6786** for additional information.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Por favor contacte City/District al **Waterworks@simivalley.org** o **805-583-6846**, para asistencia en Español.

OUR COMMITMENT

The 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. Environmental Protection Agency (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.



"Ensuring the delivery of safe, high-quality water is fundamental to the well-being of our community. The City of Simi Valley remains committed to maintaining rigorous water quality standards, investing in system reliability, and planning responsibly for our future water needs."

Dee Dee Cavanaugh
Chair Waterworks District No. 8

OUR SERVICE AREA

The City of Simi Valley is served by two water purveyors, Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 (District) and the Golden State Water Company (GSWC). The District currently serves approximately 68 percent of Simi Valley residences, businesses, and institutions as well as some unincorporated areas of Ventura County adjacent to the City. GSWC supplies the remainder. Your water bill is a sure way to determine which water purveyor serves you. For questions, please call **805-583-6469**.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The primary supply for the City/District is from the State Water Project. This surface water is imported from Northern California, which originates at Lake Oroville, and conveyed over 500 miles through the State Water Project's network of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pump stations. 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). Colorado River water serves as a secondary supply source for Calleguas and is transported through Metropolitan's Colorado River Aqueduct. Calleguas also uses Lake Bard Reservoir and Water Filtration Facility in Thousand Oaks to store imported water from Metropolitan. The water treated at the Lake Bard Water Filtration Facility is reserved for emergencies or planned facility outages. Calleguas supplies approximately 99% of the City/District drinking water.

The other City/District water supply source is the Gillibrand Groundwater Basin located north of Simi Valley, accounting for approximately 1% 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 **800-354-4420**.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The City/District's drinking water system is managed as an enterprise by the Board of Directors of Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8, whose five Board Members are also the City Council of the City of Simi Valley. Scheduled items affecting the City/District 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 or call the City Clerk's office at **805-583-6748**.

WATER AND COMMUNITY 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.

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. For more information about the guidelines, contaminants, and potential health risks, call the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

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 2024, including:

- Antimony
- Asbestos
- Beryllium
- Cadmium
- Foaming Agents
- Herbicides
- Mercury
- Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)
- Perchlorate
- Pesticides
- Silver
- Thallium
- Total Chromium
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

LEAD

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing systems. The City/District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

The City/District completed its public water service line inventory, as required by the California State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW). The inventory confirmed that no lead water service lines were found within any of the connections in the City/District. The full inventory is available on the City's website at **www.SimiValley.org**. To view the complete report online, search "Lead and Copper Rule Water Service Line Inventory" on the City's website.

FLUORIDE

The City/District does not treat groundwater with fluoride; however, Metropolitan treats its water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level. 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.

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**.

POTENTIAL SUBSTANCES IN WATER

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.

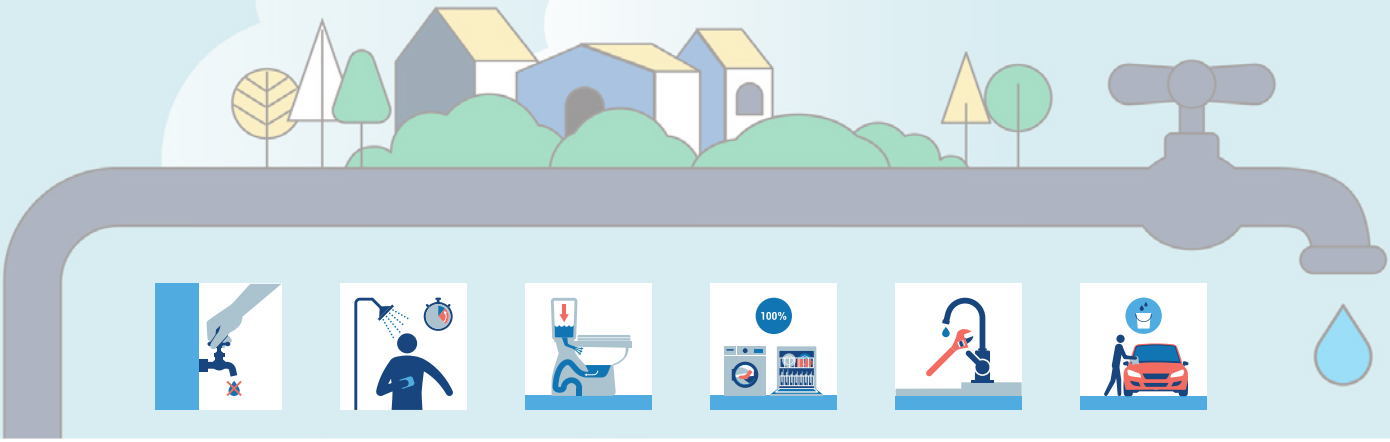
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD I CONSERVE WATER? ALWAYS!

Conserving water is one of the easiest and most effective ways to protect our environment, support community-wide conservation, and reduce your monthly water bill. The City of Simi Valley offers FREE tools and resources to help you use water more efficiently and live more sustainably:

- **Track Your Water Use:** Sign up for Dropcountr, a free online water portal that helps you monitor your household water use, receive alerts about potential leaks, and stay up to date with utility announcements. It's an easy way to stay informed and take control of your water habits.
- **Reimagine Your Landscape:** Explore a free online landscaping course from the Metropolitan Water District and discover how to transform your lawn with water-wise, climate-friendly plants. You can also browse upcoming workshops and classes on the City's calendar.
- **Get More Water-Saving Tips:** Looking for more ways to save water? Get expert advice on how to boost efficiency indoors and outdoors.

For additional information on water conservation tips, please visit: www.simivalley.org/departments/public-works/water-conservation



2024 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

The City/District water suppliers, and the City/District, must sample the water and conduct laboratory testing for various minerals and constituents to monitor water quality. The Tables (see pgs. 8–10) list the drinking water contaminants that were detected in City/District drinking water during 2024. 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, 2024, unless otherwise noted. Applicable Definitions and Notes are identified in the Table.

HOW TO READ THE TABLE (pages 9-10)

1. If the average tested value is above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), system is in violation of EPA's regulations.
2. If the average tested value is above the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL), system is in violation of EPA's regulations.
3. If the average tested values are below the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), there is no known or expected health risk.
4. If the average tested values are below the Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG), there is no known or expected health risk.
5. The "Average" is the calculated mid-value based on the results of samples taken for a parameter.
6. The "Range" refers to the lowest and highest result from a sampled parameter at which contaminants were detected in drinking water.
7. For Primary/Secondary Drinking Water Standards, testing from the Tapo Canyon Treatment Plant was conducted by the City/District. For more information on water sampling conducted by Metropolitan and Calleguas, please email or call the contacts provided at the end of the report.

TABLE NOTES

(a) Data is from monthly distribution sampling. Total coliforms no longer has an MCL and no treatment techniques or E.coli violations were triggered.

(b) Compliance is based on an Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) of quarterly distribution system samples.

(c) 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.

(d) 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 treatment plant effluent.

(e) The Metropolitan Water District (MWD) treats their water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental cavities 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).

(f) Compliance for treatment plants that use ozone is based on a running annual average of monthly samples.

(g) Haloacetic Acids (HHA5) are tested quarterly at sample points throughout the District's Distribution System and annually at the Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant.

(h) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) are tested quarterly at sample points throughout the District's Distribution System and annually at the Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant.

(i) 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.

2024 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8 (WWD8) - DISTRIBUTION WATER QUALITY							
Microbiological Contaminants Samples	**STATE 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)	5	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment		
Consituent	**STATE MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Sample Date**	**No. of Samples Collected**	**90th Percentile**	**No. of Site Exceeding AL**	**Major Sources In Drinking Water**
Lead (ppm)	AL=15	0.2	2022	30	0.001	0	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of house pipes
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.3	2022	30	0.11	0	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of house pipes
			Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant (<1%)		WWD8 System Wide		
Parameter (units)	**STATE MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**Major Sources In Drinking Water**
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm) (b)	[4]	[4]	Highest RAA: 2.38	1.16 -2.80	Highest RAA: 2.11	0.50 -3.16	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (b) (h)	60	N/A	ND		Highest RAA: 6.2	0.0 - 14.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane (ppb) (b) (h)	80	N/A	5.3		Highest RAA: 17.7	8.6 - 35	By-product of drinking water disinfection

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS) - MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED									
			Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant (<1%)		Metropolitan Jensen Plant (98%)		Calleguas Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant (1%)		
Parameter (units)	**STATE MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**Major Sources In Drinking Water**
CLARITY									
Turbidity (NTU) (c)	Highest Single Value TT = % of samples ≤0.3 NTU		<0.1 100%		0.04 100%		0.14 100%		Soil runoff
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum (ppb) (d)	1000	600	ND	ND	62	52 - 91	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	0.96	0.96	ND	ND	3	2.0 - 4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Chromium (hexavalent) (ppb)	10	0.02	0.09	0.044 - 0.18	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; natural transformation from trivalent chromium
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	0.69	0.69	0.5	0.5	ND	ND	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	11	11	ND	ND	ND	ND - 6	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries
RADIOLOGICALS									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	5.62	5.62	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	2.49	2.49	ND	ND	5.5	5.4 -5.6	Decay of natural & man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	4.2	4.2	2	2.0 -3.0	1.5	1.4 - 1.5	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS									
Bromate (ppb) (f)	10	0.1	ND	ND	3.1	ND - 5.4	ND	ND	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (b) (g)	60	N/A	ND	ND	System-wide: Highest LRAA = 12.0 Range = 6.0 – 22.0				By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm) (b)	[4.0]	[4.0]	Highest RAA: 2.38	1.16 - 2.80	System-wide: Highest RAA = 2.3 Range = 1.7 – 2.8				Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethane (ppb) (b) (h)	80	N/A	5.3		System-wide: Highest LRAA = 21.8 Range = 13.0 – 36.0				By-product of drinking water disinfection

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS) - AESTHETIC									
			Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant (<1%)		Metropolitan Jensen Plant (98%)		Calleguas Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant (1%)		
Parameter (units)	**STATE MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**Major Sources In Drinking Water**
Aluminum (ppb) (d)	200		ND	ND	62	52 - 91	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some water treatment process
Chloride (ppm)	500		19	19	40	39 - 41	99	99 - 100	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	1	1	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600		543	510 - 1100	510	498 - 522	782	773 - 790	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500		125	120-130	90	89 - 92	103	102 - 103	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000		344.4	320 - 390	306	291 - 322	430	410 - 450	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	5		0.011	0.011	ND	ND	0.06	0.06	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Alkalinity, total as CaCO3 (ppm)	NS	NS	140	130 - 160	98	94 - 101	125	120 - 130	N/A
Boron (ppm)	NS	1	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.28	0.27 - 0.28	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	NS	NS	58	54 - 61	38	38 - 39	37	36 - 38	N/A
Chlorate (ppb)	NS	800	57	57	71	71	ND	ND	N/A
Corrosivity (AI) (i)	NS	NS	11.7	11.4 -12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.1 - 12.4	N/A
Hardness (Total Hardness) (ppm)	NS	NS	195	182 - 207	148	143 - 153	163	160 - 165	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	NS	NS	12.2	11.4 - 13	14	13 - 14	17	17	N/A
pH (pH Units)	NS	NS	7.3	6.8 - 7.8	8.3	8.2 - 8.3	8.2	8.1 - 8.3	N/A
Potassium (ppm)	NS	NS	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.6	4.0	4.0	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	NS	NS	35	35	46	46	89	86 - 91	N/A
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NS	TT	0.57	0.57	2.4	2.0 - 2.5	2.7	2.6 - 2.8	N/A
Vanadium (ppb)	NS	50	4.3	4.3	ND	ND	ND	ND	N/A
Radon (pCi/L)	NS	NS	390.5	390.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

AI = Aggressiveness Index

AL = Federal 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

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

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

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) 583-6786
Waterworks@simivalley.org
www.simivalley.org

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

Metropolitan Water District of
Southern California
Public Affairs
P.O. Box 54153
Los Angeles, CA 90054
(800) CALL MWD
www.mwdh2o.com

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

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8