



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2019

Presented By



Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Source Water Assessment

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

We remain vigilant in delivering the best-quality drinking water

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Public Meetings

Our customers are welcome to learn more about Triunfo Water & Sanitation District by attending any of the regularly scheduled board meetings. They are held on the fourth Monday of each month at 5:15 p.m. For information on the location of the meetings, please call (805) 658-4642.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Triunfo Water & Sanitation District is a purveyor of CMWD water. CMWD supplied water from the MWD-Jensen Plant (97%) and the Calleguas Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant (3%) in 2019. MWD's drinking water supply is conveyed from the Department of Water Resources State Water Project and the Colorado River Aqueduct. The source supplies are filtered and disinfected at MWD's Jensen Filtration Facility and/or the Calleguas LBWFP. Following treatment, water is conveyed by pipeline through the San Fernando Valley to CMWD's mile-long tunnel in the Santa Susana Mountains. The water is then distributed by CMWD to purveyors and Ventura County residents.

Reserve supplies of this imported water are stored in CMWD's Lake Bard reservoir in Thousand Oaks.

Triunfo Water & Sanitation District distributed an average of about 52.54 million gallons of water each month to an estimated population of 12,200 in 2019. Calleguas Municipal Water District water quality report can be found at <http://www.calleguas.com/water-resources-and-quality/water-quality.asp>.

QUESTIONS?

If you have any questions about this report, or your service, please contact Triunfo Water & Sanitation District at (805) 658-4650. For additional information on the quality of water delivered by CMWD, contact Amy Mueller at (805) 579-7117 or visit the Web site, www.calleguas.com. State water supply information can be obtained from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) at www.mwdh2o.com.

Substances That Could Be 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, 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) 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. The 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. 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.

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 can 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 applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and save 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:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

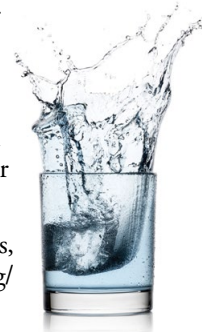
Tap vs. Bottled

Thanks in part to aggressive marketing, the bottled water industry has successfully convinced us all that water purchased in bottles is a healthier alternative to tap water. However, according to a four-year study conducted by the Natural Resources Defense Council, bottled water is not necessarily cleaner or safer than most tap water. In fact, about 25 percent of bottled water is actually just bottled tap water (40 percent, according to government estimates).

The Food and Drug Administration is responsible for regulating bottled water, but these rules allow for less rigorous testing and purity standards than those required by the U.S. EPA for community tap water. For instance, the high mineral content of some bottled waters makes them unsuitable for babies and young children. Furthermore, the FDA completely exempts bottled water that's packaged and sold within the same state, which accounts for about 70 percent of all bottled water sold in the United States.

People spend 10,000 times more per gallon for bottled water than they typically do for tap water. If you get your recommended eight glasses a day from bottled water, you could spend up to \$1,400 annually. The same amount of tap water would cost about 49 cents. Even if you installed a filter device on your tap, your annual expenditure would be far less than what you'd pay for bottled water.

For a detailed discussion on the NRDC study results, check out their Web site at <https://www.nrdc.org/stories/truth-about-tap>



FOG (Fats, Oils, and Grease)

You may not be aware of it, but every time you pour fat, oil, or grease (FOG) down your sink (e.g., bacon grease), you are contributing to a costly problem in the sewer collection system. FOG coats the inner walls of the plumbing in your house as well as the walls of underground piping throughout the community. Over time, these greasy materials build up and form blockages in pipes, which can lead to wastewater backing up into parks, yards, streets, and storm drains. These backups allow FOG to contaminate local waters, including drinking water. Exposure to untreated wastewater is a public health hazard. FOG discharged into septic systems and drain fields can also cause malfunctions, resulting in more frequent tank pump-outs and other expenses.

Communities spend billions of dollars every year to unplug or replace grease-blocked pipes, repair pump stations, and clean up costly and illegal wastewater spills. Here are some tips that you and your family can follow to help maintain a well-run system now and in the future:

NEVER:

- Pour fats, oil, or grease down the house or storm drains.
- Dispose of food scraps by flushing them.
- Use the toilet as a waste basket.

ALWAYS:

- Scrape and collect fat, oil, and grease into a waste container such as an empty coffee can, and dispose of it with your garbage.
- Place food scraps in waste containers or garbage bags for disposal with solid wastes.
- Place a wastebasket in each bathroom for solid wastes like disposable diapers, creams and lotions, and personal hygiene products including nonbiodegradable wipes.

Protecting Your Water

Bacteria are a natural and important part of our world. There are around 40 trillion bacteria living in each of us; without them, we would not be able to live healthy lives. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern, however, because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease.

In 2016, the U.S. EPA passed a regulation called the Revised Total Coliform Rule, which requires additional steps that water systems must take in order to ensure the integrity of the drinking water distribution system by monitoring for the presence of bacteria like total coliform and E. coli. The rule requires more stringent standards than the previous regulation, and it requires water systems that may be vulnerable to contamination to have in place procedures that will minimize the incidence of contamination. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment of their system and correct any problems quickly. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under this regulation due to its more preventive approach to identifying and fixing problems that may affect public health.

Though we have been fortunate to have the highest-quality drinking water, our goal is to eliminate all potential pathways of contamination into our distribution system, and this requirement helps us to accomplish that goal.

Community Water Fluoridation

The safety and benefits of fluoride are well documented. For over 70 years, U.S. citizens have benefited from drinking water containing fluoride, leading to better dental health. Drinking fluoridated water keeps the teeth strong and has reduced tooth decay by approximately 25% in children and adults.

Over the past several decades, there have been major improvements in oral health. Still, tooth decay remains one of the most common chronic diseases of childhood. Community water fluoridation has been identified as the most cost-effective method of delivering fluoride to all members of the community, regardless of age, educational attainment, or income level.

Nearly all water contains some fluoride, but usually not enough to help prevent tooth decay or cavities. Public water systems can add the right amount of fluoride to the local drinking water to prevent tooth decay.

Community water fluoridation is recommended by nearly all public health, medical, and dental organizations in the U.S. Because of its contribution to the dramatic decline in tooth decay, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) named community water fluoridation one of the greatest public health achievements of the 20th century. (Courtesy of CDC: cdc.gov/fluoridation)

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. Also, the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we show only those substances that were detected in our water. (A complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request.) Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the 4th stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR4 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if the EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES											
				Oak Park Water Service		MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas LBWFP			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2019	1	0.6	NA	NA	0.058	ND–0.29	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2019	10	0.004	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5	3–4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Bromate (ppb)	2019	10	0.1	NA	NA	5.6	1.6–8.4	1.7	ND–5.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	1.7	1.0–2.2	NA	NA	2.3 ¹	1.3–2.5 ¹	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	2.0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7	0.7–1.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2019	15	(0)	NA	NA	ND	ND–3.0	3.5	3.1–3.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2019	60	NA	6.8	4.2–12	NA	NA–NA	12.3	2–21	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2019	10	10	NA	NA	0.5	0.5–0.5	ND ¹	ND–ND ¹	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2019	50	30	NA	NA	ND	ND–ND	10	6–14	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2019	80	NA	19.5	15–22	NA	NA–NA	24.3 ¹	14–41 ¹	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	2019	20	0.43	NA	NA	ND	ND–1.0	ND	ND–2.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	0.3	0.150	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2019	15	0.2	5.3	1/30	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas LBWFP		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Aluminum (ppb)	2019	200	NS	58	ND–290	ND	ND–ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2019	500	NS	62	62–62	100	99–101	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2019	15	NS	2	1–2	ND	ND–ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity	2019	Non-corrosive	NS	12.2	12.1–12.3	12.1	12.0–12.1	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Odor–Threshold (Units)	2019	3	NS	ND	ND–1	ND	ND–ND	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2019	1,600	NS	488	471–505	742	726–758	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	500	NS	59	56–62	88.7	84.5–92.9	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	1,000	NS	283	280–286	430	430–430	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES ³

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Oak Park Water Service		MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas LBWFP	
		AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Alkalinity (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	82	80–84	105	100–110
Anatoxin-a (ppb)	2018	0.0064	ND–0.0064	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	2.54375	1.8–3.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	0.345625	ND–0.87	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	0.2	0.2–0.2	0.2	0.2–0.2
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	0.86875	0.51–1.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	3.53125	3.1–3.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	2.2875	1.1–3.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hardness [Total Hardness] (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	114	112–117	137	132–142
Manganese (ppb)	2019	0.96	0.68–1.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	0.07625	ND–0.31	NA	NA	NA	NA
pH (units)	2019	NA	NA	8.4	8.4–8.5	8.2	8.1–8.2
Sodium (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	52	51–54	82	79–84
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	2.3	2–2.5	1.5	1.2–1.8
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	0.26	ND–0.52	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹ Sampled in 2018.

² Sampled in 2017.

³ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Lead in Home 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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.) 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



BY THE NUMBERS

The number of gallons of water produced daily by public water systems in the U.S.

34
BILLION

1
MILLION The number of miles of drinking water distribution mains in the U.S.

The amount of money spent annually on maintaining the public water infrastructure in the U.S.

135
BILLION

300
MILLION The number of Americans who receive water from a public water system.

The age in years of the world's oldest water found in a mine at a depth of nearly two miles.

2
BILLION

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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 contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.