

2010



Report on Public Health Goals

Simi Valley System

Report prepared by
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Public Health Goals - Background

Provisions of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 116470, require public water systems serving more than 10,000 service connections to prepare a report (in plain language) containing information on the “detection” of any contaminants at levels above the Public Health Goals (PHGs) adopted by the State Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) or the additional Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The first report was required and prepared July 1, 1998 and is required to be revised every three years thereafter.

Golden State Water Company is providing information in conformance with this requirement by providing this revised and updated report at this time. If a constituent was detected in the water supply between 2007 and 2009 at a level exceeding an applicable PHG or MCLG, this report provides health and treatment cost information as required by law.

Regulations and Drinking Water

The USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (CDPH) are responsible for establishing regulations, and setting drinking water standards and goals. These agencies, along with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) set rules and regulations for water systems to follow.

Drinking water goals include MCLGs and PHGs. MCLGs are levels of contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to public health. They are set by the USEPA and allow for a margin of safety. MCLGs are not enforceable drinking water standards. PHGs are water quality goals set by the OEHHA and are recommended target levels and are not required to be met by any public water systems.

Drinking water standards are also known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and Action Levels (ALs). MCLs are the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. They are set as close to MCLGs and PHGs as are economically and technologically feasible. MCLs are enforceable water quality standards that public water systems must meet. ALs are the concentrations of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that the water system must follow.

PHGs and MCLGs are not water quality standards. MCLGs and PHGs are goals identifying extremely small risks. These risks are normally assessed where one person in a million would be at risk to a contaminant. Determinations of health risk at these low levels are frequently theoretical and are based on risk assessments made using assumptions and mathematical extrapolations. Many contaminants are considered to be carcinogenic. The USEPA has set these MCLGs at zero, which cannot be measured by available analytical methods.

The USEPA and CDPH have established Best Available Technologies (BAT) to remove or reduce contaminants to levels at or approaching the PHGs and MCLGs, where technologically feasible. BATs are the best known methods of reducing contaminant levels to the MCL. Costs can be estimated for such technologies. However, since many PHGs and all MCLGs are set much lower than the MCL, it is not always possible nor feasible to determine what treatment is needed to further reduce a constituent downward to or near the PHG or MCLG, many of which are set at zero. Estimating the costs to reduce a constituent to zero is difficult, if not impossible because it is not possible to verify by analytical means that the level has been lowered to zero. In some cases, installing treatment to try and further reduce very low levels of one constituent may have adverse effects on other aspects of water quality.

The following information discusses the constituents found in the water served by the water system at or above the MCLGs and PHGs, the established BAT, and the cost estimate to remove the contaminant to the goal levels, where technologically feasible. Please note that accurate cost estimates are difficult, if not impossible, and are highly speculative and theoretical.

Preparation of Report

The Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) formed a workgroup which prepared guidelines for water utilities to use in preparing these newly required reports. The ACWA guidelines were used in the preparation of our report. No guidance was available from state regulatory agencies.

Constituents Detected that Exceed PHGs or MCLGs

Radiological Contaminants

Gross Alpha Particle Activity

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Gross alpha particle activity has been detected at levels up to 7.3 pCi/L in the water supplied to the Simi Valley System. There is no PHG for gross particle activity. However, the USEPA has established a MCLG level at 0 pCi/L. The MCL for gross alpha particle activity is 15 pCi/L, based on an annual average of four quarterly samples. The levels detected in our system were below the MCL, but were over the MCLG.

The CDPH and USEPA have determined that gross alpha particle activity is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This radiological constituent is a naturally occurring contaminant in some groundwater and surface water supplies. The category of health risk associated with gross alpha particle activity, and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it, is that some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The numerical health risk for the PHG of 0 pCi/L is zero excess cancer cases. The numerical health risk for the MCL of 15 pCi/L is one excess cancer case per thousand people.

The Best Available Technology (BAT) identified to treat gross alpha particle activity is reverse osmosis (RO). The most effective method to consistently remove gross alpha particle activity in order to meet the MCLG is to install RO treatment at the select groundwater and surface water connections sites where the water exceeds the MCLG. The cost to install and operate RO removal systems to remove gross alpha particle activity to the MCLG in our Simi Valley system would be approximately \$53.3 million annually which includes construction and annual operational cost. This translates into a monthly cost of \$338.00 per connection (\$\$ cost /services) for the life of the treatment system.

Uranium

Uranium has been detected at levels up to 4.4 pCi/L in the water supplied to the Simi Valley System. The CDPH MCL is 20 pCi/L and the PHG is 0.43 pCi/L. The levels detected in our system were below the MCL, but were over the PHG.

The CDPH has determined that uranium is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. The USEPA revised their current regulation in December 2000 and proposed an MCLG of zero for uranium. This radiological constituent is a naturally occurring contaminant in groundwater supplies. Exposure to uranium in drinking water may result in toxic effects to the kidney. This constituent has also been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Constituents that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. The numerical health risk for the PHG of 0.43 pCi/L is one excess cancer case per million people. The numerical health risk for the MCL of 20 pCi/L is five excess cancer cases per hundred thousand people.

The Best Available Technology (BAT) identified to treat uranium is reverse osmosis (RO) treatment. The cost to install and operate RO removal systems to remove uranium to the MCLG in our Simi Valley System would be approximately \$53.3 million annually which includes construction and annual operational cost. This translates into a monthly cost of \$338.00 per connection (\$\$ cost /services) for the life of the treatment system.

Gross Beta Particle Activity

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Gross beta particle activity has been detected at levels up to 5.2 pCi/L in the water supplied to the Simi Valley System. There is no PHG for gross beta particle activity. The MCLG is 0 pCi/L, and the MCL is 50 pCi/L. The levels detected in our system were below the MCL, but were over the MCLG.

The CDPH and USEPA have determined that gross beta particle activity is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This radiological constituent is a naturally occurring contaminant in some groundwater and surface water supplies. The category of health risk associated with gross beta particle activity, and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it, is that some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The numerical health risk for the PHG of 0 pCi/L is zero excess cancer cases. The numerical health risk for the MCL of 50 pCi/L is two excess cancer cases per thousand people.

The Best Available Technologies (BATs) identified to treat gross beta particle activity are ion exchange and reverse osmosis (RO). The most effective method to consistently remove beta and photon emitters in order to meet the PHG is to install RO treatment at the select groundwater and surface water connections sites where the water exceeds the PHG. The cost to install and operate RO removal systems to remove beta and photon emitters PHG in our Simi Valley system would be approximately \$53.3 million annually which includes construction and annual operational cost. This translates into a monthly cost of \$338.00 per connection (\$\$ cost /services) for the life of the treatment system.

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria

Total coliform bacteria have been present in a maximum of 2% of samples collected monthly from the distribution system. This percentage is the highest monthly percentage over the 36-month period from 2007 to 2009. The Simi Valley System collects between 48 and 60 routine samples every month at points throughout the water distribution system that are analyzed for total coliforms. Total coliform bacteria were present in four of the 1,876 samples collected during the 36 months from 2007 through 2009.

The MCL for total coliform is 5% of monthly samples, and the MCLG is 0% of monthly samples. The total coliform bacteria percentage level for water in the distribution system never exceeded MCL, but were over the PHG.

The CDPH and USEPA have determined that the presence of total coliform is a possible health concern. Total coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of these bacteria in drinking water, however, generally is a result of a problem with water treatment or the pipes that distribute the water and indicates that the water may be contaminated with organisms that can cause disease. Disease symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and possibly jaundice, and any associated headaches and fatigue. These symptoms, however, are not just associated with disease-causing organisms in drinking water, but also may be caused by a number of factors other than your drinking water.

Because coliform is only an indicator of the potential presence of pathogens, it is not possible to state a specific numerical health risk. The CDPH has set an enforceable drinking water standard for total coliform to reduce the risk of adverse health effects. Under this standard, no more than 5% of the samples collected during a month can contain these bacteria. Drinking water that meets this standard is usually not associated with a health risk from disease-causing bacteria and should be considered safe.

The CDPH lists four operating and maintenance conditions as the Best Available Technology (BAT) for protection against microbiological contaminants. These conditions are practiced by the Simi Valley System, and are as follows:

- Protection of wells from coliform contamination by appropriate placement and construction;
- Maintenance of a disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system;
- Proper maintenance of the distribution system; and
- Filtration and disinfection of approved surface water, and disinfection of groundwater.

We add chlorine at our sources to assure that the water served is microbiologically safe. The chlorine residual levels are carefully controlled to provide the best health protection without causing the water to have undesirable taste and odor or increasing the disinfection byproduct level. This careful balance of treatment processes is essential to continue supplying our customers with safe drinking water.

Other equally important measures that we have implemented include: an effective cross-connection control program, maintenance of a disinfectant residual through our system, an effective monitoring and surveillance program and maintaining positive pressures in our distribution system. The Simi Valley System has already taken all of the steps described by CDPH as "best available technology" for coliform bacteria in Section 64447, Title 22, CCR; therefore, no cost estimate for additional treatment has been given.

Inorganic Chemical Contaminants

Arsenic

Arsenic has been detected at levels up to 3.9 micrograms per liter (ug/L) in the water supplied to the Simi Valley System. The MCL is 10 ug/L and the PHG is 4 nanograms per liter (ng/L). Our water system is in full compliance with the federal drinking water standard for arsenic, but the arsenic level in the system at times exceeds the PHG.

The CDPH and USEPA have determined that arsenic is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. The category of health risk associated with arsenic, and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it, is that some people who drink water containing arsenic above the MCL over many years may experience skin damage and circulatory system problems and are at a higher risk of getting cancer. The numerical health risk associated for the PHG of 4 ng/L is one excess cancer case per million people. The numerical health risk for the MCL of 10 ug/L is 2.5 excess cancer cases per thousand people.

The Best Available Technologies (BATs) for removing arsenic to below the MCL are activated alumina, ion exchange, lime softening, coagulation/filtration and reverse osmosis (RO). The most effective method to consistently remove arsenic to below the PHG is to install RO treatment. The cost to install and operate RO removal systems to remove arsenic to below the PHG in our Simi Valley system would be approximately \$53.3 million annually which includes construction and annual operational cost. This translates into a monthly cost of \$338.00 per connection (\$\$ cost /services) for the life of the treatment system.

Lead

Based on the Lead and Copper Rule, GSWC conducts monitoring of lead and copper in water samples collected from customers' home taps. Home tap samples are currently collected on a triennial basis. The most recent data were collected in 2008.

There is no MCL for lead. Instead the 90th percentile value of all samples from household taps in the distribution system cannot exceed an Action Level (AL) of 15 ug/L. The PHG for lead is 0.2 ug/L. "Action Level" means the concentration of lead in water which is used to determine the treatment requirements that a water system needs to meet. The 90th percentile level for lead in the Simi Valley System was 2.7 ug/L. This value is significantly below the Action Level per the Lead and Copper Rule, however, it is above the PHG levels.

The category of health risk for lead is damage to the kidneys or nervous system of humans. The numerical health risk for the PHG of 0.2 ug/L is three excess cancer cases per hundred million people. The numerical health risk for the AL of 15 ug/L is two excess cancer cases per million people.

Our water system is in full compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule. Based on our extensive sampling, it was determined according to State regulatory requirements that we meet the Action Levels for lead. Therefore, we are deemed by CDPH to have "optimized corrosion control" for our system.

In general, optimizing corrosion control is considered to be the Best Available Technology (BAT) to deal with lead. We will continue to monitor our water quality parameters that relate to corrosion control, such as the pH, hardness, alkalinity and total dissolved solids, and will take action if necessary to maintain our system in an "optimized corrosion control" condition.

Since we are meeting the "optimized corrosion control" requirement, it is not prudent to initiate additional corrosion control treatment as it involves the addition of other chemicals and there could be additional water quality issues raised. Therefore, no estimate of cost has been included.

Bromate

Bromate is a chemical that is formed when ozone is used to disinfect drinking water and reacts with naturally occurring bromide found in source water. Bromate has been detected at levels up to 12 ug/L in the water supplied to the Simi Valley System. The MCL is 10 ug/L and the MCLG is 0 ug/L. Compliance for bromate is based on a running annual arithmetic average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly samples (or, for months in which the system takes more than one sample, the average of all samples taken during the month) collected by the system. If the average of samples covering any consecutive four-quarter period exceeds the MCL, the system is in violation of the MCL. Although an individual sample or samples was higher than the MCL, our RAA was below the MCL. Therefore, our water system is in full compliance with the federal drinking water standard for bromate, but we have detected bromate in the system above the PHG level.

The CDPH and USEPA have determined that bromate is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. The category of health risk associated with bromate, and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it, is that some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The numerical health risk for the PHG of 0.10 ug/L is one excess cancer case per million people. The numerical health risk for the MCL of 10 ug/L is one excess cancer case per ten thousand people.

The Best Available Technology (BAT) for removing bromate to below the MCLG is control of the ozone treatment process to reduce production of bromate. This is typically accomplished by treating the source water in a variety of ways to reduce the natural organic matter (NOM), which will allow a reduction in the applied dose of ozone used for disinfection. However, in the Simi Valley System, the source water is treated by a third party. Therefore, the bromate would need to be treated directly. The most effective treatment technique to reduce the bromate levels in the source water to levels below the MCLG is to treat the water by reverse osmosis (RO) at the select sites where the water exceeds the MCLG. The cost to install and operate an RO system to remove bromate to below the PHG in our Simi Valley System would be approximately \$53.3 million annually which includes construction and annual operational cost. This translates into a monthly cost of \$338.00 per connection for the life of the treatment system.

Summary of Findings

Overall, seven chemicals were detected in our Simi Valley System at concentrations above the PHGs and/or MCLGs. At no time did we ever serve water that contained contaminants in violation of recognized and enforceable MCLs. The drinking water quality of GSWC's Simi Valley System meets all the drinking water standards to protect public health.

If you have any questions about this report, please call us at (800) 999-4033. We are available to answer your questions 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, or visit our website at <http://www.gswater.com>.