

CALLEGUAS' WATER QUALITY AND DEMAND BALANCE

CALLEGUAS WATER QUALITY PROGRAM

Source Water Monitoring

- Lake Bard
- Metropolitan Water District
- Los Posas Wellfield

Distribution System Monitoring

- Reservoirs
- TCR Sites
- DBP Sites
- Nitrification sites
- General Sites

Salinity Management Pipeline

- Effluent (Surfside)
- Ocean Sites
- Dischargers

REGULATORY GROUP



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OPERATIONS GROUP



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DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

- Nine treated water reservoirs throughout the distribution system.
- Two clearwells at the LBWFP.
- The reservoirs provide balancing storage to the pipelines to meet fluctuations in demand.
- The treated water reservoirs, located in the communities of Camarillo, Lake Sherwood, Moorpark, Newbury Park, Oak Park, Simi Valley, and Thousand Oaks provide Calleguas with approximately 65 million gallons of storage.
- Each reservoir has its own operational challenges.



Sherwood Reservoir



Lindero Reservoir (4 MG)



Sherwood Reservoir (3.2 MG)



Newbury Park Reservoir (3.8 MG)



Thousand Oaks Reservoir (7 MG)



Grimes Canyon Reservoir (5 MG)



CALLEGUAS'

RESERVOIRS

Westlake Tank Reservoir (5 MG)



Springville Reservoir (18 MG)



Conejo Reservoir (5 MG)



Clearwell Reservoirs (8 MG)

RESERVOIRS DISADVANTAGES

- Every tank is unique.
- Hydraulically challenged not all tanks are able to be completely exhausted.
- Fire flow is a seasonal consideration.
- Clearwells are serpentine flow increases detention time.
- No mixers in reservoirs



Clearwells

RESERVOIRS ADVANTAGES

- Separate tanks at some sites one can be OOS (Thousand Oaks, Springville).
- Some tanks have low operating levels pipes.
- Each tank is unique.



Thousand Oaks Tanks

WATER QUALITY CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH LOW DEMAND

- Increased Disinfection By Products
 - Metropolitan April 8 TTHM report :
 - Annual is 18 ug/L
 - Four Week is 35 ug/L

Calleguas April 8 Sampling:

- Range was 17 -23 ug/L
- Loss of chloramine residual
- Nitrification

MICROBIOLOGY OF NITRIFICATION

 Nitrification is a dynamic two-step microbiological process

NH³

 Nitrifying bacteria use inorganic substrates as energy sources to produce organic cell matter

> **Ammonia-Oxidizing Nitrite-Oxidizing Bacteria** Bacteria **AMMONIA NITRITE NITRATE AOB**

NO₃



NITRIFICATION



These are the parameters Calleguas collects for its nitrification monitoring program.



Total Chlorine

2.5 ppm



Free Chlorine

Non-Detect



Nitrite

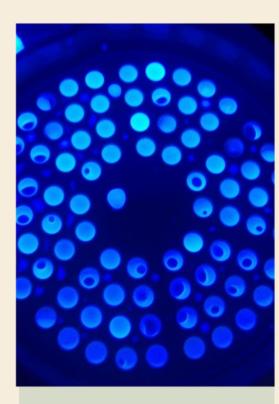
Action Level = 0.01 ppm



➤ 8.2

➤ 7 – 8 is ideal

nitrification conditions

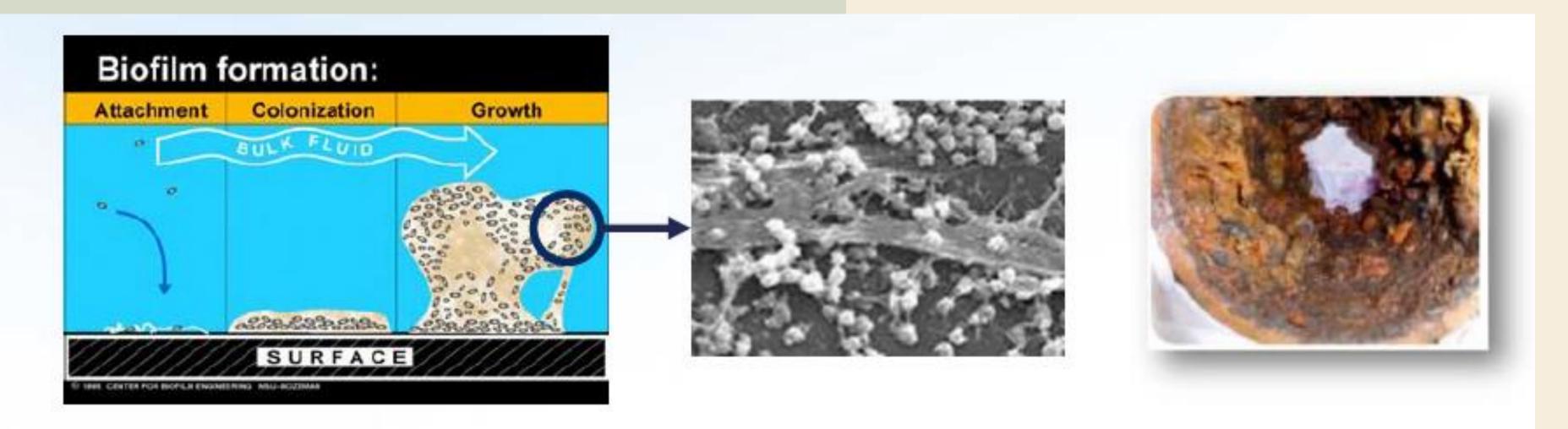


HPC
Should be low



zero

BIOFILM



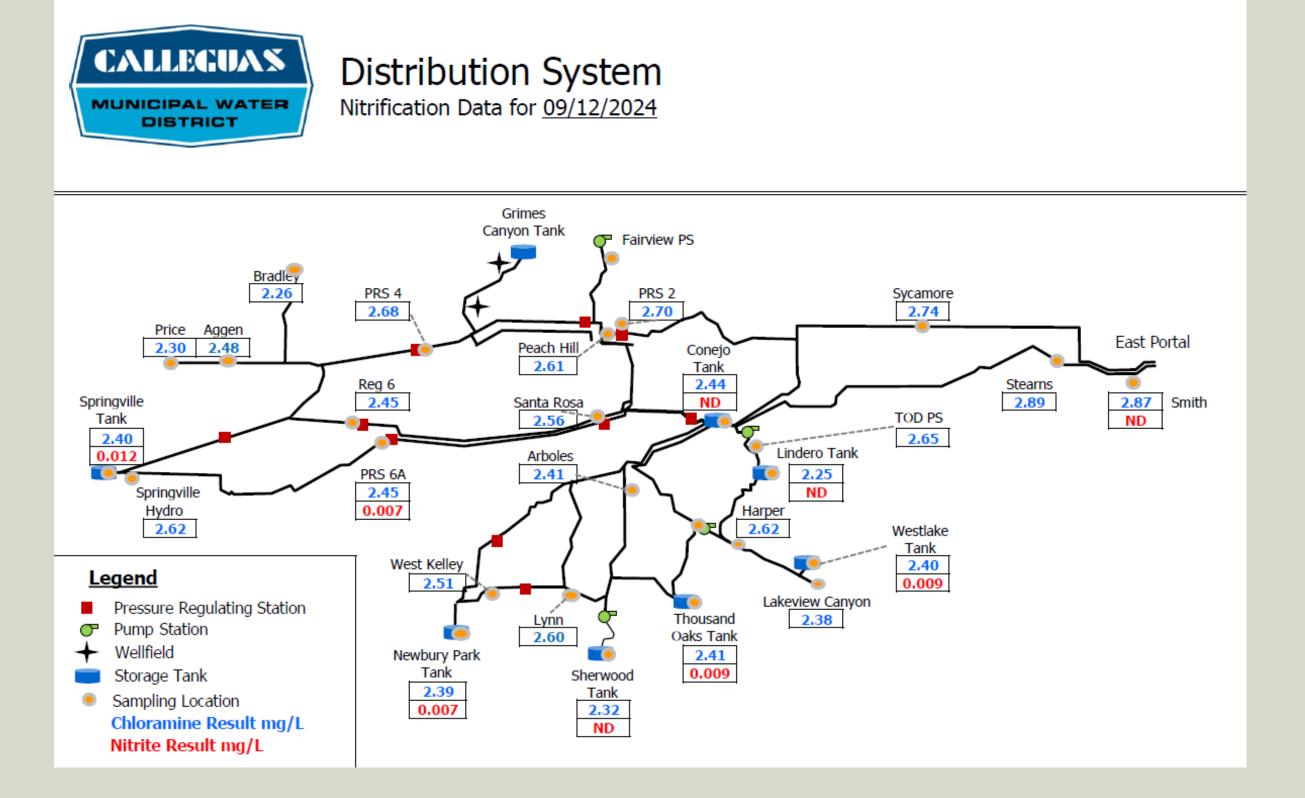
- Community of diverse microorganisms adhered to distribution system components
- Biofilm can protect nitrifiers from disinfectants and unfavorable conditions

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

- Tank sites are the most susceptible to decay in water quality monitored weekly
- Other sites are monitored twice a month.
- If a WQ parameter is triggered, additional monitoring occurs
- Metropolitan water is monitored at East Portal (Smith Road)



DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING



Ten to twelve hours max residence time from East Portal to Springville Tank

SPRINGVILLE RESERVOIRS

The end of the road







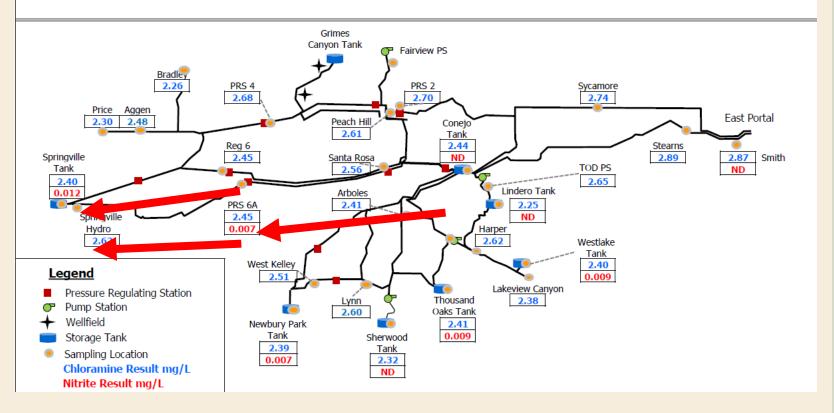






SPRINGVILLE RESERVOIRS







Sample results from field

(SV Tank = 0.015, Feeders 0.01 and 0.011) - July 29

02

Operations Notified

03

Pushing Water Through OSR Feeders

04

Drop Tank level

05

Resample site

(SV Tank = 0.006, Feeders 0.006 and ND) - August 5



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