# entienda bien.

Vital Information on Water Quality

#### Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo

for Residents of the Carpinteria Valley

### 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

# Carpinteria Valley Water District

#### Definitions

Environmental Protection Agency. pected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California drinking water below which there is no known or ex-Public Health Goal (PHG) The level of a contaminant in

the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) The level

and appearance of drinking water. dary MCLs (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste, as is economically and technologically feasible. Secon-Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. level teahing Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest level

health. MRDLGs are set by the USEPA. treatment at which there is no known or expected risk to The level of a disinfectant (chlorine) added for water (DARN) Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

ment that may not be exceeded at the customer's tap. level of a disinfectant (chlorine) added for water treat-AdT (MRDL) Isvel textant Level (MRDL) The

other requirement which a water system must tollow. contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or Regulatory Action Level (AL) The concentration of a

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

.eduirements. ing and reporting requirements and water treatment contaminants that affect health along with their monitor-Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) MCLs for

based on health effects at MCL levels. of drinking water. Secondary Contaminants are not for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) MCLs

drinking water that lack MCLs. based levels established by CDPH for chemicals in -dtification Level (NL) Notification levels are health-

риәбәт

ААЯ	apsiavA leunnA pninnuA
anoN	None Required
<b>ΠΤΝ</b>	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ΔN	Not detected at testing limit
AN	Applicable by the second s
PCi∕L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radia
hmho/cm	Micro Ohms per centimeter
ე/ɓш	Milligrams per liter (parts per million)
ה <u>6</u> ול	Micrograms per liter (parts per billion)
">" lodmy8	'nsdt szəl' zətonəb

#### Questions and Answers about your drinking

water....

Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe information about contaminants and potential health necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not be expected to contain at least small amounts of some Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably Is my drinking water pure?

must provide the same protection for public health. establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that public water systems. Department regulations also amount of certain contaminants in water provided by vices (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the USEPA and the California Department of Health Ser-In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, How can I know that my drinking water is safe?

Is there a risk to Immuno-compromised persons?

Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791). other microbial contaminants are available from the lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease should seek advice about drinking water from their can be particularly at risk from infections. These people immune system disorders, some elderly, and intants gone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undercompromised persons such as persons with cancer in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants

What types of contaminants can be found in drinking

Contaminants that may be present in source water water, including bottled water?

can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, tent sinerobial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that (prior to treatment) include:

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and fertilizer and farming operations. discharges, oil and gas production, mining, animal waste, water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater

come trom gas stations, urban storm water runott, and trial processes and petroleum production, and can also volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of indus-

ring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occursmars/s ondes.

(noite

activities.

ing water quality data on a regular basis and issues the water supply permit under which the District may deliver drinking water.

from our website at www.cvwd.net

Santa Ynez Avenue.

meeting. You can also access the agenda

door of the office three days prior to the

5:30 p.m. at the District Offices at 1301

Carpinteria City Hall, 5775 Carpinteria

may be held on the second and fourth

Ynez Ave., Carpinteria, CA 93013.

meetings other Wednesdays of the month at

Avenue. The Board may also hold regular

Wednesday of every month at 5:30 p.m. at

by you, the customers. The Board meetings

by a five member Board of Directors elected

Carpinteria Valley Water District is governed

Carpinteria Valley Water District Office, 1301 Santa

copy of the complete assessment is available at the

Source Water Assessment

.bs9l/19j6w9ic2/vop.cq9.www//:qjjf js 9jisd9w

able from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline

s'A93 ant no aldaliava oala ai ti (1674-324-008-1)

lieve si enverse exposure is avail-

tion on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and

you may wish to have your water tested. Informa-

ing. If you are concerned about lead in your water,

lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds

components. When your water has been sitting for

several hours, you can minimize the potential for

control the variety of materials used in plumbing

providing high quality drinking water, but cannot

primarily from materials and components associ-

health problems, especially for pregnant women

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious

Lead Information Public Education

Public Health Services

California Department of

Carpinteria Valley Water District is pleased to present you with this Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for the 2011 calendar year. Half or

more of the District's water delivered to about 16,000 people at their homes and businesses in the Carpinteria Valley comes from Lake Cachuma, including water delivered to Lake Cachuma through the State Water Project Facilities. The balance of the District's water supply comes from local groundwater pumped from up

to four wells in the Carpinteria Valley Groundwater

A new replacement well (El Carro) has been drilled and related pipeline has been constructed, and will

disinfection by-product production. This will assist the District in its on-going efforts to improve drinking water

quality and comply with drinking water standards man-

dated by the U.S Environmental Protection Agency

(EPA) and enforced by the California Department of Public Health (DPH). DPH reviews the District's drink-

soon be delivering groundwater to Carpinteria Valley customers. The new well will increase the District's ability to utilize higher quality groundwater with little

Dear Carpinteria Valley Residents,

and young children. Lead in drinking water is

ated with service lines and home plumbing.

Carpinteria Valley Water District is responsible for

to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cook-

Valley Water District was completed in 2012. A

The Source Water Assessment for Carpinteria

The Board agenda is posted by the front

By early 2013, or sooner, an advanced treatment facility, utilizing ozone, will come online at the Cater Treatment Plant in Santa Barbara. This facility is being constructed in response to EPA regulations for safe drinking water. All of Carpinteria Valley Water District's Cachuma and State Water passes through the Cater Treatment Plant for filtration and treatment before flowing through the South Coast Conduit system to Carpinteria Valley. The total construction cost of this advanced treatment facility is estimated to be about \$20 million and CVWD's estimated share will be about \$4 million, funded by District issued Certificates of Participation (COPs).

#### The District in 2011 met all the state and federal monitoring and drinking water standards.

If you have any questions or concerns about this report please call me at the District office at (805) 684-2816.

Sincerely.

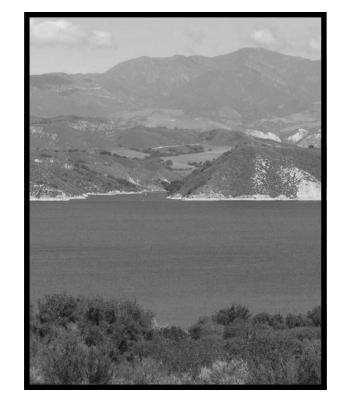
Basin.

Charles S. Stamilton

Charles B. Hamilton General Manager

Carpinteria Valley Water District 1301 Santa Ynez Avenue Carpinteria, CA 93013





## **Annual Water Quality Report for 2011**

The data below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were **detected** during the 2011 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2011. The State requires that we monitor for certain contaminants less frequently than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. As a result, some of the data, though representative of water quality, is more than one year old.

Normal state     Normal state<					SURFACE		GROUNDWATER		0141/D	
The constraint of the constraint of transmission of tra			Public	Maximum			(CVWD	WELLS)	CVWD Last	
Normal process of the second secon		SUBSTANCE/(Parameter)		Contaminant		**Reporting Value				Likely Source of Substance/Notes
Part of the sector o			(11020)	2010. (02)	20100104	reporting funce	2000000	risporting ratio	2410	
Procession     Proces		Turbidity (NTU)		TT = 1 NTIL (Max )	0.00-0.09		ND	ND	2009	Natural river sediment: soil runoff
Image     Image <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.00-0.05</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>. 2003</td><td></td></th<>					0.00-0.05				. 2003	
Nome     Index     Index <thi< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>None</td><td></td><td>NA</td><td>100%</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td><td></td><td></td></thi<>			None		NA	100%	NA	NA		
Part of the second s		Aluminum (μg/L)	600	1000	10 - 150	50	ND	ND	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Nome     Nome </td <td></td> <td>Arsenic (μg/L)</td> <td>0.004</td> <td>10</td> <td>ND - 2.0</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>ND</td> <td>ND</td> <td>2009</td> <td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>		Arsenic (μg/L)	0.004	10	ND - 2.0	0.6	ND	ND	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Nome     Nome <th< td=""><td></td><td>Barium (mg/L)</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td><td>0.0384 - 0.0561</td><td>0.0561</td><td>2009</td><td>Erosion of natural deposits</td></th<>		Barium (mg/L)	2	1	NA	NA	0.0384 - 0.0561	0.0561	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Processor     <		Flouride (mg/L)	1	2	0.31 - 0.42	0.37	0.30	0.30	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Processor     <	RDS	Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	45	45	NA	ND	7.60 - 13.50	10.60	2011	Natural deposit, fertilizer
Processor     <	NDA	Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	0	15	NA	ND	ND	ND	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Network     Note of the second seco		Radon 222 (pCi/L)	None	None	NA	ND	NA	NA	None	Decay of naturally occuring radium
Network     Note of the second seco	ARY	Uranium (pCi/L)	0.43	20	NA	ND	NA	NA	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Network     Note of the second seco	PRIM	Control of Disinfection By-Products								
Proceeding for the intervalue of a local sector of a local se			None	тт	2.22 - 2.79	2.47	NA	NA	None	
Normal base										
Image: stand		-	0		ND	ND	ND	ND	2011	Naturally present in the environment
Processor     Processor <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>•</td><td>Mo. sample</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2011</td><td></td></t<>			•	Mo. sample					2011	
Image: state		Total Trihalomethanes -TTHM (μg/L)	None					•	2011	By-Product of water chlorination
Deck     Deck     Bits     Bits <th< td=""><td></td><td>Haloacetic acide - HAA 5 (ug/l) ***</td><td>None</td><td></td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td><td>10 30 - 34 80</td><td>22 10</td><td>2011</td><td>By Product of water chlorination</td></th<>		Haloacetic acide - HAA 5 (ug/l) ***	None		NA	NA	10 30 - 34 80	22 10	2011	By Product of water chlorination
Image:     Image:<					114		10.30 - 34.00	22.10	2011	
Sector     Construction     Dial     Light     Mark		Chlorine Residual (Free chlorine) (mg/L)	-		NA	NA	ND	ND	2011	Used to disinfect potable water
Model     Note of the second	PER	Monitored at the Customer's Tap		30 sites sam	pled in 2010		0 samples exceed	led the action level	s for copper and l	ead.
Mark     Lang     Mark     Mark <th< td=""><td>COPF</td><td>Copper (mg/L)</td><td>0.30</td><td>1.3 (AL)</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td><td>0.01 - 0.68</td><td>0.09</td><td>2010</td><td>Internal correction of household water alumbian</td></th<>	COPF	Copper (mg/L)	0.30	1.3 (AL)	NA	NA	0.01 - 0.68	0.09	2010	Internal correction of household water alumbian
Joseph Factor     Junch Factor Theory Theor	RU/C		•							
State     Num     Num </td <td>Ë</td> <td></td> <td>0.20</td> <td>15 (AL)</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>2010</td> <td></td>	Ë		0.20	15 (AL)	NA	NA	0	0	2010	
Process of the set of										
Specific     No.e     196     197     2009     Constrain of specific and										
New Procession     Nome     Solution		Color (units)								
Processor     Name     Home	RDS	Copper (µg/L)	None	1000	10 - 20		50	50	2009	Corrosion of household water plumbing and errosion of natural deposits
Processor     Name     Home	NDA	Iron (μg/L)	None						2011	
Process of Advances Advan										Naturally occurring organic materials; causes discoloration of water
Process of Advances Advan	ARY									
Vert     Vert <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>None</td><td>500</td><td>198 - 280</td><td>239</td><td>111 - 146</td><td>129</td><td>2009</td><td>Substances that form ions in water</td></t<>			None	500	198 - 280	239	111 - 146	129	2009	Substances that form ions in water
Processory (NTD)     None     6     6.65     20     0.11     MO     MO     2000     Out mustry (Dependent backs and other al Abalm exactm       Big Continuity     None     5     0.656     0.610     20.61     20.	SEC		None	3	1 - 12	6	ND	ND	2009	Naturally occurring organic materials
Proc. (mgl.)     None     9     ALP 0.200     ALP 0.20		Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	None	1000	514 - 710	608	480 - 550	515	2011	Runoff/Leaching of natural deposits
Million     None     None     Table 3.3     E.07     7.44 - 7.40     T.44     2011     Values in water, 6-neaded: 7-neaded: 7-neaded: 6-neaded: 7-neaded: 6-neaded: 7-neaded: 7-nea		Turbidity, Laboratory (NTU)	None	5	0.05 - 0.52	0.11	ND	ND	2009	Soil runoff; Objectional taste and odor; not a health concern
Sector     Sector     None		Zinc (mg/L)	None	5	0.010 - 0.030	0.010	ND	ND	2009	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Nome Probability Probability Probability 		pH (units)	None	None	7.86 - 8.30	8.07	7.48 - 7.50	7.49	2011	Varies in water; 0-6=acidic; 7=neutral; 8-14=alkaline
Nome Probability Probability Probability Probability11NNDNDColorColorLaking from underground gasines atorget tarks: discharget non particulum and channel decises decision (mgl.)NomeNome2.00Laking of a start disposite decision (mgl.)Laking of natural disposite decision (mgl.)NomeNome2.00Laking of a start disposite decision (mgl.)Laking of a start disposite decision (mgl.)Nome </td <td>torec</td> <td>Calcium (mg/L)</td> <td>None</td> <td>None</td> <td>76.90 - 93.70</td> <td>87.00</td> <td>91 - 108</td> <td>100</td> <td>2009</td> <td>Leaching of natural deposits</td>	torec	Calcium (mg/L)	None	None	76.90 - 93.70	87.00	91 - 108	100	2009	Leaching of natural deposits
Nome Probability Probability Probability Probability11NNDNDColorColorLaking from underground gasines atorget tarks: discharget non particulum and channel decises decision (mgl.)NomeNome2.00Laking of a start disposite decision (mgl.)Laking of natural disposite decision (mgl.)NomeNome2.00Laking of a start disposite decision (mgl.)Laking of a start disposite decision (mgl.)Nome </td <td>Moni</td> <td>Magnesium (mg/L)</td> <td>None</td> <td>None</td> <td>30.50 - 45.80</td> <td>38.00</td> <td>23 - 27</td> <td>25</td> <td>2009</td> <td>Leaching of natural deposits</td>	Moni	Magnesium (mg/L)	None	None	30.50 - 45.80	38.00	23 - 27	25	2009	Leaching of natural deposits
Social (mg)     None     None     37.7 - 51.40     44.00     38.6 · 10     48     2008     Leaching of natural deposits       Total Mailling Line Second (mg)     None     None     32.7 - 51.40     322 - 381     332 - 2009     Leaching of natural deposits       Total Mailling Line Second (mg)     None     None     None     None     32.7 - 51.40     322 - 381     332 - 2009     Leaching of natural deposits       Total Mailling Line Second (mg)     None	ints	Methyltertbutylether (MTBE) (µg/L)	13	13	NA	ND	ND	ND	2009	Leaking from underground gasoline storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Nome     Total Hadness as CaCO3 (mg/L)     Nome     Nome     S28 - 416     S71     S22 - 381     S52     2009     Lacking of natural deposits       Total Hadness as CaCO3 (mg/L)     Nome     Nome     Nome     178 - 210     153     220 - 270     200     Lacking of natural deposits       Additional memores Analyzed     Nome     1900 (ML)     NA     300     1100     2009     Ensiting of natural deposits       Mathing in analysis     Nome     1900 (ML)     NA     300     1100     2009     Ensiting of natural deposits       Mathing in analysis     Nome     50 (AL)     NA	stiue	Potassium (mg/L)	None	None	2.90 - 19.50	4.60	1	1	2009	Leaching of natural deposits
Total Multility as CaCO (uplic)NoneNone178-10198280-280280Leaching of natural depositsAdditional Phanmiers AnalyzowNoneNone1000 (N)NA3901002009Encinon of natural depositsImage: Second Calify Ca	Con	Sodium (mg/L)	None	None	37.70 - 51.40	44.00	35 - 61	48	2009	Leaching of natural deposits
Total Multility as CaCO (uplic)NoneNone178-10198280-280280Leaching of natural depositsAdditional Phanmiers AnalyzowNoneNone1000 (N)NA3901002009Encinon of natural depositsImage: Second Calify Ca	Other	Total Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/L)	None	None	326 - 410	371	322 - 381	352	2009	Leaching of natural deposits
Born (µµ1)*     None     1000 (NL)     NA     330     100     100     2009     Encode of natural deposits       Maximum (hromtum, Cr V (µg1))     None     None     None     0.01     NA     NA     NA     None     Formation (hromtum, Cr V (µg1))     None     None <td>0</td> <td>Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (mg/L)</td> <td>None</td> <td>None</td> <td>178 - 210</td> <td>193</td> <td>250 - 270</td> <td>260</td> <td>2009</td> <td>Leaching of natural deposits</td>	0	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (mg/L)	None	None	178 - 210	193	250 - 270	260	2009	Leaching of natural deposits
Hearvalent chromium, Gr VI (ugi)     None     None     None     None     S0 (AL)     NA     NA     NA     NA     None     Erosion of natural deposits       Chromium (Gold C) (ugi)     (190)     50     ND - 6.00     2.50     ND     ND     2009     Erosion of natural deposits       Mathylone Blas Active Substance - MBAS (mg/L)     None     0.5     NA     NA     ND     ND     2009     Municipal and industrial waste discharges. Environmental contamination from serospace or industrial apperations that used, story or dispose of perchiorate and its safts       Perchiorate     6     6     NA     NA     ND     ND     2009     Municipal and industrial waste discharges. Environmental contamination from serospace or industrial apperations that used, story or dispose of perchiorate and its safts       UCMR2 List 1 Contaminants     2 Priving Compounds/ Transcription And NA     0     ND     2010     Insecticide used on Cotton and other field crops, orchard crops, in forestry and for residential use       Factors sufficient		Additional Parameters Analyzed		ı						
ggg brandum (µg/L)*     None     50 (AL)     NA     NA     ND     ND     2009     Erosion of natural deposits       Mandum (µg/L)*     (100)     50     ND     A.0     ND     2009     Erosion of natural deposits       Methytons Backins Substances-     None     0.5     NA     NA     ND     ND     2009     Municipal and industrial waste discharges       Methytons Backins Substances-     None     0.5     NA     NA     ND     ND     2009     Municipal and industrial waste discharges       Methytons Backins Substances-     0.6     NA     NA     ND     ND     2009     Municipal and industrial waste discharges       Mathytons Substances-     0.6     NA     NA     ND     ND     2009     Municipal and industrial waste discharges       Municipal and industrial waste discharges     None     NA     NA     ND     ND     2019     Insecticide used on Cotton and other field crops, orchard crops, inforestry and for residential use       Terrulors suffices 6670-16-7     None     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2019		Boron (μg/L)*	None	1000 (NL)	NA	390	100	100	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Methylene Blue Active Substances - Methylene Blue Active Substa	*UCMR	Hexavalent chromium, Cr VI (µg/I)	None	None	ND - 0.055	0.021	NA	NA	None	
Methylene Blue Active Substances - Methylene Blue Active Substa		Vanadium (μg/L)*	None	50 (AL)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Mag     None     U.S.     NA     NA     NU     NU     NU     NU     NU     NU     Number and multiparate     Numbe     Numbe		Chromium (Total Cr) (μg/l)	(100)	50	ND - 6.40	2.50	ND	ND	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Instrume			None	0.5	NA	NA	ND	ND	2009	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
UCMR2 List 1 Contaminants     2 Priority Compounds (1 insecticide and 1 insecticide and strated by analysis) EPA Method 527       UEMR2 List 1 Contaminants     2 Priority Compounds (1 insecticide and 1 i			6	6	NA	NΔ	ND	ND	2009	Municipal and industrial waste discharges. Environmental contamination from aerospace
Dimethodes 60-51-5 (ug/L)     None     Na     NA     NA     0     ND     2010     Insecticide used on Cotton and other field crops, orchard crops, in forestry and for residential use       Terbufos suitone 50070-16-7     None     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010     Insecticide used on Cotton and other field crops, orchard crops, in forestry and for residential use       Fame Retarding, EPA Method S27     Fame Retarding, EPA Method S27     Fame Retarding, EPA Method S27       2.2, 4.4 - Letrabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-47) 5434-531     None     Na     NA     0     ND     2010       2.2, 4.4 - Letrabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-47) 5434-531     None     Na     NA     0     ND     2010       2.2, 4.4 - Letrabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-59) 6534-60-9     None     Na     NA     0     ND     2010       2.2, 4.4 - Letrabromodiphenyl (BDE-109) 189064-4.4.9     None     Na     NA     0     ND     2010       2.2, 4.4 - Letrabromodiphenyl (BDE-109) 189064-4.4.9     None     Na     NA     0     ND     2010       2.2, 4.4 - Letrabromodiphenyl (BDE-109) 189064-4.4.9     None     Na     NA     0							140		2000	or industrial operations that used, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
Image: control of 56070-16-7     None     Na     NA     NA     O     ND     2010     Degradate of the parent compound, tarbufos; terbufos used for systemic control of soil borne insects and nematodes in fields of com, grain, sorghum, and sugar beets       Flame Retardants, EPA Method 527       2,2,*,4,*     -terbabromodiphenyl ether (BDC-95) 6348-43-1     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010     Plame Retardants, added to plastics (for products such as computer monitors, televisions, textiles, and plastic foarns)       (BDC-95) 6348-43-1     None     None     NA     0     ND     2010       (BDC-15) 6348-43-1     None     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010       (BDC-15) 6348-43-1     None     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010       (BDC-15) 6834-84-2     S5 - hexabromodiphenyl     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010       (BDC-15) (BS084-44-3     (BDC-15) (BS084-44-3     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010     Flame retardant additive; production of polybrominated biphenyls ended in 1976 in U.S. after an incident of significant agriculturas contamination in 1973								•		
IterDitions source s		Dimethoate 60-51-5 (μg/L)	None	None	NA	NA	0	ND	2010	Insecticide used on Cotton and other field crops, orchard crops, in forestry and for residential use
Figure Retardants, EPA Method 527     Figure Retardants, EPA Method 527       2.2°, 4.4° - totrabromodiphenyl ether (BEE-47) 5436-43-1     None     Na     NA     0     ND     2010       2.2°, 4.4° - totrabromodiphenyl ether (BEE-49) 50345-60-9     None     Na     NA     0     ND     2010       2.2°, 4.4°, 5.5° - hoxabromodiphenyl ether (BEE-49) 50345-60-9     None     Na     NA     0     ND     2010       2.2°, 4.4°, 6.5° - hoxabromodiphenyl ether (BEE-49) 50345-60-9     None     Na     NA     0     ND     2010       (BEE-47) 18984-64-8     None     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010       (BEE-47) 18984-64-8     None     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010       (BED-10) 18984-64-8     None     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010       (BED-10) 18984-64-8     None     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010     Filame retardant additive; production of polybrominated biphenyls ended in 1976 in U.S. after an incident of signicificant agriculturas contamination in 1973       2.2°, 4.4°, 5.5° - hoxabromobiphenyl		Terbufos sulfone 56070-16-7	None	None	NA	NA	0	ND	2010	
Verticity   None   None   NA   NA   NA   ND   2010     22*   4.4*   5.5* netabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-49) 60348-60-9   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010     22*   4.4*   5.5* netabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-40) 60348-60-9   None   None   NA   0   ND   2010     (BDE-105) 6631-49-2   None   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010     (BDE-105) 6631-49-2   None   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010     (BDE-100) 18908-64-8   None   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010     22*, 4.4*, 5.5* nexabromobiphenyl ether (BDE-100) 18908-64-8   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010     22*, 4.4*, 5.5* nexabromobiphenyl (HBB) 59080-40-9   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010   Flame retardant additive; production of polybrominated biphenyls ended in 1976 in U.S. after an incident of signicficant agriculturas contamination in 1973     22*, 4.4*, 5.5* nexabromobiphenyl (HBB) 59080-40-9   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010   Used as an explosive in bombs and grenades, also used as a propel								-		insects and nematodes in fields of corn, grain, sorghum, and sugar beets
Explosives, EPA Method S29     Kone     None     None     NA     NA     O     ND     2010       2,2; 4,4; 5,5 entabromodiphenyi ether (BDE-43) 60348-6-9     None     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010       2,2; 4,4; 5,5 entabromodiphenyi (BDE-10) 189084-6-8     None     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010       2,2; 4,4; 5,5 entabromodiphenyi (BDE-10) 189084-6-8     None     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010       2,2; 4,4; 5,5 - hexabromodiphenyi (BDE-10) 189084-6-8     None     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010       2,2; 4,4; 5,5 - hexabromobiphenyi (HBB) 59080-40-9     None     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010     Flame retardant additive; production of polybrominated biphenyis ended in 1976 in U.S. after an incident of signicficant agriculturas contamination in 1973       2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT) 118-96-7     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010     Used as an explosive in bombs and grenades, also used as a propellant; small amounts used for industrial explosive; also formed as a by-product during the manufacture of the explosive TNT; used in the manufacturing of dyestuffishers, spandex and dyes <t< td=""><td></td><td>Flame Retardants, EP</td><td>A Method 527</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>			Flame Retardants, EP	A Method 527						
Image: BDE-99 60348-60-9     None     None     NA     NA     NA     ND     2010     Flame retardants added to plastics (for products such as computer monitors, televisions, textiles, and plastic foams)       POP     (BDE-130) (83044-64-8)     None     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010       2,2, 2, 4, 4', 6, 5, 5' - hexabromodiphenyl (BDE-100) (83044-64-8     None     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010       2,2, 2, 4, 4', 6, pentabromodiphenyl (BDE-100) (83044-64-8     None     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010       (HBB) 59060-40-9     None     None     Na     NA     0     ND     2010     Flame retardant additive; production of polybrominated biphenyls ended in 1976 in U.S. after an incident of signicificant agriculturas contamination in 1973       Explosives, EPA Method 529     Explosives, EPA Method 529     Explosives, also used as a propellant; small amounts used for industrial explosive applications, such as deep well and underwater blasting; chemical intermediate in manufacturing of dyestuffs and photographic chemicals       1,3-dinitrobenzene 99-65-0     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010     Used in explosives; also formed as a by-product during the manufacture of the explosive			None	None	NA	NA	0	ND	2010	
V     22, ', 44', 5, 5' - hexabromodiphenyl (BDE-153) 68631-49-2     None     Na     NA     NA     0     ND     2010     and plastic foams)       2,2, ', 44', 6, Dentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-100) 189084-64-8     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010       2,2, ', 44', 6, Dentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-100) 189084-64-8     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010       2,2, ', 44', 6, Dentabromodiphenyl (HBB) 59080-40-9     None     Na     NA     0     ND     2010     Flame retardant additive; production of polybrominated biphenyls ended in 1976 in U.S. after an incident of signicficant agriculturas contamination in 1973       2, ', 4, 4', 6, Ferniabromodiphenyl (HBB) 59080-40-9     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010     Elame retardant additive; production of polybrominated biphenyls ended in 1976 in U.S. after an incident of signicficant agriculturas contamination in 1973       2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT) 118-96-7     None     NA     NA     0     ND     2010     Used as an explosive in bombs and grenades, also used as a propellant; small amounts used for industrial explosive applications, such as deep well and underwater blasting; chemical in manufacturing of dyestuffs and photographic chemicals       1,3-dinitrobenzene 99-65-0     None			None	None	NA	NA	0	ND	2010	Flame retardants added to plastics (for products such as computer monitors, televisions, tevtiles
Nome   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010     22, ', 44, ', 6, pentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-100) 189084-64-8   None   Na   NA   NA   0   ND   2010     2,2, ', 44, ', 6, pentabromodiphenyl (HBB) 59080-40-9   None   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010     Flame retardant additive; production of polybrominated biphenyls ended in 1976 in U.S. after an incident of signicficant agriculturas contamination in 1973     Explosives, EPA Method 529     Used as an explosive in bombs and grenades, also used as a propellant; small amounts used for industrial explosive applications, such as deep well and underwater blasting; chemical intermediate in manufacturing of dyestuffs and photographic chemicals     1,3-dinitrobenzene 99-65-0   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010   Used in explosive; also formed as a by-product during the manufacture of the explosive TNT; used in the manufacture of aramid fibers, spandex and dyes     Hexahydro-1,3,5-triazine   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010   Used in detonators, primers, mines, rocket boosters, and plastic explosives; used in fireworks and		2,2' , 4,4' , 5,5' - hexabromodiphenyl	None	None	NA	NA	0	ND	2010	
2,2', 4,4', 5,5' - hexabromobiphenyl (HBB) 59080-40-9   None   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010   Flame retardant additive; production of polybrominated biphenyls ended in 1976 in U.S. after an incident of signicificant agriculturas contamination in 1973     Explosives, EPA Method 529   Explosives, EPA Method 529   Velocity of the second secon	IR 2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
2,2', 4,4', 5,5' - hexabromobiphenyl (HBB) 59080-40-9   None   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010   Flame retardant additive; production of polybrominated biphenyls ended in 1976 in U.S. after an incident of signicificant agriculturas contamination in 1973     Explosives, EPA Method 529   Explosives, EPA Method 529   Velocity of the second secon	ÚCI.	(BDE-100) 189084-64-8	None	None	NA	NA	0	ND	2010	
Explosives, EPA Method 529     2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT) 118-96-7   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010   Used as an explosive in bombs and grenades, also used as a propellant; small amounts used for industrial explosive applications, such as deep well and underwater blasting; chemical intermediate in manufacturing of dyestuffs and photographic chemicals     1,3-dinitrobenzene 99-65-0   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010   Used in explosive; also formed as a by-product during the manufacture of the explosive TNT; used in the manufacture of aramid fibers, spandex and dyes     Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3	<b>`</b>		None	None	NA	NA	0	ND	2010	
2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT) 118-96-7   None   Na   NA   0   ND   2010   Used as an explosive in bombs and grenades, also used as a propellant; small amounts used for industrial explosive applications, such as deep well and underwater blasting; chemical intermediate in manufacturing of dyestuffs and photographic chemicals     1,3-dinitrobenzene 99-65-0   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010   Used in explosive in bombs and grenades, also used as a propellant; small amounts used for industrial explosive applications, such as deep well and underwater blasting; chemical intermediate in manufacturing of dyestuffs and photographic chemicals     1,3-dinitrobenzene 99-65-0   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010   Used in explosives; also formed as a by-product during the manufacture of the explosive TNT; used in the manufacture of aramid fibers, spandex and dyes     Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3		· · ·	Explosives FPA Moth	od 529						
2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT) 118-96-7   None   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010   industrial explosive applications, such as deep well and underwater blasting; chemical intermediater in manufacturing of dyestuffs and photographic chemicals     1,3-dinitrobenzene 99-65-0   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010   Used in explosive s; also formed as a by-product during the manufacture of the explosive TNT; used in the manufacture of aramid fibers, spandex and dyes     Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-trinizine   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010   Used in explosives; also formed as a by-product during the manufacture of the explosive TNT; used in the manufacture of aramid fibers, spandex and dyes										light as an explosive in herebe and standard electronic data and the standard stan
1,3-dinitrobenzene 99-65-0   None   None   NA   0   ND   2010   Used in explosives; also formed as a by-product during the manufacture of the explosive TNT; used in the manufacture of aramid fibers, spandex and dyes     Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro		2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT) 118-96-7	None	None	NA	NA	0	ND	2010	industrial explosive applications, such as deep well and underwater blasting; chemical intermediate
1,3-dinitrobenzene 99-65-0   None   None   NA   NA   ND   2010   in the manufacture of aramid fibers, spandex and dyes     Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-trinizine   None   NA   NA   0   ND   2010   in the manufacture of aramid fibers, spandex and dyes										
Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinazine None None NA NA O ND 2010 Used in detonators, primers, mines, rocket boosters, and plastic explosives; used in fireworks and		1.3-dinitrobenzene 99-65-0	None	None	NA	NΔ	0	ND	2010	Used in explosives; also formed as a by-product during the manufacture of the explosive TNT; used
		.,	NUILE	NOTE	11A	INA		U.	2010	in the manufacture of aramid fibers, spandex and dyes
(KUX) 121-82-4 demolition blocks, and as a rodenticide			None	None	NA	NA	0	ND	2010	
		אטא) 121-82-4	-							demonition blocks, and as a rodenticide

Surface Water: All water open to the atmosphere and subject to surface runoff such as lakes, reservoirs and rivers. Water from Lake Cachuma and Gibraltar Reservoir is treated at the William B. Cater Water Treatment Plant.

**Groundwater:** All subsurface water found underground in cracks and spaces in soil, sand and rock. The area where water fills these spaces is the saturated zone, the top of this zone is called the water table.

For Water Softeners: The District's water has a hardness range of 19 to 25 grains per gallon. One grain per gallon equals 17 milligrams per liter.

Note: Listed in the table above are substances detected in the District's drinking water or of special interest to certain consumers. Not listed are approximately 135 constituents which were below the laboratory detection levels.

\* UCMR - Unregulated Constituents Monitoring Rule was promulgated by the EPA to study other constituents.

\*\* Reporting values are determined by methods set by the State depending on the constituent. Most constituent reporting values are determined by simple averaging.

\*\*\* For more information on a specific constituent contact the District.

Disinfection by-products including Haloacetic acids (HAA5) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) form when naturally occurring organic materials found in potable water react with disinfectants such as Chlorine. In particular, elevated HAA5 or TTHM levels in drinking water pose the following health risk: Some people who drink water containing HAA5 or TTHM in excess of the MCL over many years may develop an increased risk of getting cancer.