



INFORMATION  
ABOUT YOUR WATER

**Our State-Certified water quality professionals monitor your water quality around-the-clock.**

**The District is committed to providing our customers with high-quality water at the lowest reasonable cost.**

**Source of Your High-Quality Water**

The main source of your water is Lake Cachuma. It is treated at the Corona del Mar Water Treatment Plant. In addition, the District maintains a number of wells as a backup supply. In 2011 San Antonio well was used briefly in December.

**Drinking Water Info.**

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2011  
Once Again Your Drinking Water Passed the Quality Test**

*Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and State drinking water health standards. Goleta Water District is once again proud to report that our system is in compliance with all water quality standards. This brochure 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.*

**Source Water Assessment**

A source water assessment is the first step in a complete program to protect water quality at the source. It identifies how potential contaminants can affect a water source, and the contaminants to which a water source is most vulnerable. A source water assessment of Lake Cachuma was completed in March 2011. An assessment of all active District groundwater wells was completed in January 2002. An assessment of Sierra Madre well was completed in April 2003. Copies of the completed assessments are available at the District's main office. You may request a summary of the assessments by contacting Tom Bunosky, the District Operations Manager at 879-4630.

**Strict Federal and State Quality Regulations**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

**People With Sensitive Immune Systems**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**How You Can Get Involved**

Our District Board of Directors normally meets the second Tuesday of each month at 5:30 p.m. in the District Board Room at 4699 Hollister Avenue in Goleta. The public is always welcome to participate in these meetings.

**For more information about your water, contact Tom Bunosky at (805) 879-4630.**

**Water in the Environment**

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.

*Contaminants that may be present in source water include:*

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Printed on recycled paper. Each ton of recycled paper saves 7,000 gallons of water. 

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

John McInnes, General Manager

Bert Bertrando, Jack Cunningham, Richard Merrifield

Lauren Hanson, Vice-President

Bill Rosen, President

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

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**GOLETA WATER DISTRICT**



**Got Questions?**

For more information about your water quality, contact Dale Armstrong at (805) 879-4678.

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## Results of 2011 Drinking Water Quality Tests

The tables below list drinking water contaminants and other substances detected during 2011. The District also tested for many additional substances that were not detected, and therefore are not listed in this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data is for testing done January 1–December 31, 2011. The test results show that your water met or was better than all State and Federal water quality standards.

### REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLS

INORGANIC	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Surface Water Average	Surface Water Range	Groundwater Average	Groundwater Range	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.052	0.032-0.067	ND	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.40	0.39-0.41	0.40	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

RADIOLOGICAL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Surface Water Average	Surface Water Range	Groundwater Average	Groundwater Range	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha particle activity (pCi/l)	15	0	2.4	N/A	3.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER RULE	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	90th Percentile Value	# of Sample Sites	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.84	30	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	0.2	ND	30	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

MICROBIOLOGICAL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Percentage of Samples Meeting TT	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity <sup>1</sup> (NTU)	TT <sup>2</sup>	N/A	0.100	96.8%	Soil runoff

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS	MCL or [MRDLG]	PHG (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	System Average	System Range	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	N/A	61	38-79	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	26	14-36	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	0.94	0.20-1.88	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP precursors (TOC in ppm)	TT <sup>3</sup>	N/A	2.9	2.7-3.2	Various natural and manmade sources

### REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLS

CONSTITUENT	Secondary MCL	Surface Water Average	Surface Water Range	Groundwater Average	Groundwater Range	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	500	19	16-21	35	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	15	ND	ND-ND	8	ND-15	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor---Threshold (units)	3	1	1-8	1	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µs/cm)	1600	835	760-876	1054	914-1290	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	230	N/A	260	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	544	497-590	803	740-866	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	0.137	0.045-1.91	2.15	1.1-3.8	Soil runoff

### OTHER CONSTITUENTS

CONSTITUENT	Surface Water Average	Surface Water Range	Groundwater Average	Groundwater Range	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alkalinity (ppm as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	160	122-185	220	N/A	<b>Variance:</b> Goleta Water District (GWD) serves unfiltered Lake Cachuma water to about 33 connections on the Goleta West Conduit. The water receives chlorination treatment but does not comply with the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR). The State Department of Public Health allows GWD to provide bottled water to these customers for drinking and cooking. GWD notifies these consumers quarterly that the water delivered is not in compliance with the SWTR and should not be consumed.
Bicarbonate (ppm)	200	N/A	270	N/A	
Calcium (ppm)	81	N/A	120	N/A	
Hardness (ppm as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	339	296-370	440	N/A	
Magnesium (ppm)	38	N/A	37	N/A	
pH (units)	7.33	6.89-7.63	7.14	7.12-7.15	
Potassium (ppm)	3.1	N/A	2.3	N/A	
Radon <sup>4</sup> (pCi/l)	ND	N/A	600	N/A	
Sodium (ppm)	45	N/A	54	N/A	

### DEFINITIONS USED IN THE CHART:

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** 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 Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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.

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

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

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

**N/A:** Not applicable.

**ppb:** Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

**pCi/l:** Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).

**NTU:** Nephelometric turbidity units.

**ND:** Not detected at testing limit.

**ppm:** Parts per million or milligrams per liter.

**µmhos/cm:** Micromhos per centimeter (an indicator of dissolved minerals in the water).

**Variations and Exemptions:** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

### FOOTNOTES TO THE CHART:

<sup>1</sup> Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

<sup>2</sup> Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1) Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month; 2) Not exceed 1.0 NTU.

<sup>3</sup> Conventional surface water treatment plants must remove a certain percentage of the TOC in their raw intake water using a specialized enhanced coagulation treatment technique. The percentage removal required depends on raw water quality characteristics. For Goleta Water District's Corona del Mar Water Treatment Plant's raw water source, the required percentage was 15%-25%. Due to the nature of Corona del Mar Water Treatment Plant's raw water, the water is non-amenable to removal of TOC via enhanced coagulation. Goleta Water District has a waiver from this treatment requirement from the California Department of Public Health.

<sup>4</sup> Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

Note: The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All of the surface water and distribution system data presented in the tables are from samples taken in 2011, except the radon data is from 2006. All of the groundwater data presented in the tables are from samples taken in 2011, except the radon data is from 2003.