

## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**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.

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

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**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 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 (USEPA).

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

ND - not detectable at testing limit

NS - No Standard or Pending

NO - None Detected

ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

Pci/l - pico curies per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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 human activity.

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 result from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the state Department of 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.

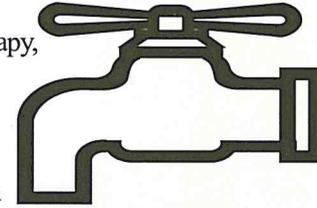
This report lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not neces-

sarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Additional General Information on Drinking Water: All 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 the water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). 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). [www.cityofbuellton.com](http://www.cityofbuellton.com)

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are and indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During compliance period dates December 2011, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for coliform, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

**CITY OF BUELLTON**  
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**BUELLTON, CA 93427**  
**[WWW.CITYOFBUELLTON.COM](http://WWW.CITYOFBUELLTON.COM)**



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**BUELLTON, CA 93427**

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Please see other side of this page for key to abbreviations.

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TREATED		SOURCE		Major Sources in Drinking Water
				Range Average	CCWA PPWTP	STATE WATER	GROUND WATER	

**PRIMARY STANDARDS—Mandatory Health-Related Standards**

**CLARITY**

Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	5.0 & 0.5 (a)	NS	Highest Range < 0.5	0.04-0.12% 100%	—	.011-0.34 0.23	Soil runoff
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**MICROBIOLOGICAL (b)**

Total Coliform Bacteria (Distr. System-Wide)	-	5.0%	(0)	Range Average	0.0-0.0%	NA	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform E. coli (Distr. System-Wide)	-	-	(0)	Range Average	0 positives 0 positives	NA	0	Human and animal fecal waste

**ORGANIC CHEMICALS**

Total Trihalomethanes (c)	ppb	80	n/a	Range Average	44-75 58	ND	NA	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
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**INORGANIC CHEMICALS**

Aluminum (d)	ppm	1	0.6	Range Average	ND-340 129	.95-100 98	ND 200 ND	Residue from water treatment process; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	50	n/a	Range Average	ND ND	ND	2 - 3.9 3.9	Erosion of natural deposits; glass & electronics production wastes
Asbestos (e)	MFL	7	(7)	Range Average	ND ND	ND	< 0.18 < 0.18	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	0.17	Range Average	ND ND	0.11	ND	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	Range Average	.1 .1	0.06	0.363-0.584 0.584	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as N) (e)	ppm	10	10	Range Average	0.53 0.53	0.37	.50 .50	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

**RADIONUCLIDES (f)**

Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	NC NC	ND	3.0-4.3 3.6	Erosion of Natural deposits
Combined Radium - 226 and Radium - 228	pCi/L	5	NS	Range Average	NA NA	NA	< 0.1-< 0.1 < 0.1	Erosion of Natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	NS	Range Average	NA NA	NA	4.0-50. 4.2	Erosion of Natural deposits

**SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards**

Chloride	ppm	500	NS	Range Average	31-137 101	42-145 87	ND ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (ACU)	Units	15	NS	Range Average	ND ND	3-5 10	3	Naturally occurring organic materials
Hardness (Total Hardness)	ppm	NS	NS	Range Average	86-126 108	86-107 98	477-519 495	Leaching from natural deposits
Iron	ppb	300	NS	Range Average	ND ND	220	100-250 129	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	NS	Range Average	ND ND	21	20-267 162	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	Units	3	NS	Range Average	1 1	2-20 4	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	Range Average	62 62	36	40.6-42.8 41.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	NS	Range Average	206-666 360	154-594 329	NR	Substances that form ions when in seawater influence water;
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	Range Average	63 63	35	250-328 310	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NS	Range Average	131-493 362	145-377 266	714-751 731	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (Monthly)	NTU	5	NS	Range Average	0.04-.02 0.06	0.7-34 2.6	0.2-1.2 0.5	Soil runoff

**Additional Parameters (Unregulated)**

Alkalinity	ppm	—	—	Range Average	52-94 75	46-84 73	305-354 320	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Calcium	ppm	—	—	Range Average	30-76 56	34-70 50	107-136 118	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Haloacetic acids	ppb	—	—	Range Average	9.18 11.6	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	Range Average	17 17	13	57-63 63	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	Range Average	7.5-9.0 8.2	7.3-9.4 8.36	7.56-7.59 7.56	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	Range Average	3.5 3.5	2.8	1.5-2.1 1.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Organic Carbon (i) (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	Range Average	1.2-3.4 2.2	2.1-4.3 3.0	NA NA	Various naturals and manmade sources

**Lead and Copper Rule**

To be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (PPB) turers;	20	5.7	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufac- erosion of natural deposits
Copper (PPM) from	20	.236	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching wood preservatives

Contaminants	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should be Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
California Bacteria	Five Samples Every Month	Four	December 2011	January 2012

"We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards."

Water System Name: The City of Buellton

Report Date: June 2012

Type of water sources in use: City Water Wells and State Water transported from Northern California through water aqueduct.

Drinking water source assessment information: A drinking water assessment has been completed for the City of Buellton.

Time and place of regularly scheduled Board Meetings for public participation: The City Council meets the second and fourth

Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m. in the City Hall Council Chambers.

For more information, contact: Rose Hess • Phone: 805-688-5177 • www.cityofbuellton.com

\* Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.