

Definitions

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.

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 (**SMCL**) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant (chlorine) added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the customer's tap.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in 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 drinking water. Secondary Contaminants are not based on health effects at MCL levels.

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

Legend

Symbol "<"	denotes 'less than'
µg/L	Micrograms per liter (parts per billion)
mg/L	Milligrams per liter (parts per million)
µmho/cm	Micro Ohms per centimeter
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not detected at testing limit
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
None	None Required
RAA	Running Annual Average

Carpinteria Valley Water District

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Vital Information on Water Quality for Residents of the Carpinteria Valley

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



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



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Dear Carpinteria Valley Residents,

Carpinteria Valley Water District is pleased to present you with this Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for the 2012 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 Basin.

A new replacement well (El Carro) has been drilled and related pipeline has been constructed, and will soon be delivering groundwater to Carpinteria Valley customers. The new well will increase the District's ability to utilize higher quality groundwater with little 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 mandated by the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and enforced by the California Department of Public Health (DPH). **DPH reviews the District's drinking water quality data on a regular basis and issues the water supply permit under which the District may deliver drinking water.**

By August of this year, 2013, 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 District in 2012 met all state and federal monitoring and drinking water standards.

However, beginning in May, 2013, the District exceeded the new 2013 drinking water standard for the disinfection by-product class of Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) in the Gobernador Canyon and parts of Shepard Mesa areas of the District. Residents of these areas are receiving direct detailed notifications. The District is taking immediate steps to aggressively address this problem. This is not an acute problem that requires the boiling of water. It is considered a chronic problem the District expects to have resolved within a few months of this report if not sooner.

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

Sincerely,

Charles B. Hamilton
General Manager

Questions and Answers about your drinking water....

Is my drinking water pure?

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 **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

How can I know that my drinking water is safe?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California 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.

Is there a risk to Immuno-compromised persons?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 at 1-800-426-4791.**

What types of contaminants can be found in drinking water, including bottled water?

Contaminants that may be present in source water (prior to treatment) 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, animal waste, fertilizer and farming operations.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts 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.

Annual Water Quality Report for 2012

The data below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were **detected** during the 2012 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, 2012. 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.

PRIMARY STANDARDS						SURFACE WATER CITY OF SANTA BARBARA CATER TREATMENT PLANT		MAJOR SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION IN DRINKING WATER
GROUNDWATER CVWD WELLS						74%		FOOTNOTES
Percent of Supply 26%								
CONSTITUENTS	PHG (MCLG)	MCL (MRDL)	REPORTING VALUE ₁	RANGE	CVWD LAST DATE SAMPLED	REPORTING VALUE ₁	RANGE	
MONITORED AT WATER SOURCE								
Turbidity (NTU)		TT = 1 NTU (Max.)	NA	NA	—	Highest Single Measurement 0.05	0.00-0.05	4
	None	TT=95% sample ≤ 0.3 NTU	NA	NA		100%	NA	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Aluminum (µg/L)	600	1000	ND	ND	2012	40	20 - 180	5
Arsenic (µg/L)	0.004	10	ND	ND	2012	1.5	ND - 4.5	5
Barium (mg/L)	2	1	47.0	37.1 - 56.8	2012	NA	NA	5
Flouride (mg/L)	1	2	0.20	0.10 - 0.30	2012	0.38	0.34 - 0.43	5
Nitrate as NO ₃ (mg/L)	45	45	10.50	7.40 - 13.60	2012	ND	NA	6
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	ND	2006	1.82	NA	5
Radium 228 (pCi/L) ₃	None	5	ND	ND	2007	NA	NA	5
Control of Disinfection By-Products Precursors (DBP) -Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (mg/L)	None	TT	NA	NA	None	2.63	2.35 - 2.84	7
MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM								
Microbiological Contaminant Samples								
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	No more than 1 Mo. sample	ND	ND	2012	ND	ND	8
Disinfection By Products								
Total Trihalomethanes -TTHM (µg/L)	None	RAA 80	68.50	27.90 - 79.70	2012	Highest RAA 46	2.20 - 65.90	9
Haloacetic acids - HAA 5 (µg/L) ₂	None	RAA 60	26.50	6.0 - 41.0	2012	Highest RAA 13	ND - 24	9
Disinfection								
Chlorine Residual (Free chlorine) (mg/L)	MRDLG as CL ₂ 4.0	MRDL as CL ₂ 4.0	1.28	0.40 - 1.90	2012	0.72	ND - 1.40	10
LEAD AND COPPER RULE								
30 sites sampled in 2010;								
Monitored at the Customer's Tap 0 samples exceeded the action levels for copper and lead.								
Copper (mg/L)	0.30	1.3 (AL)	0.09	0.01 - 0.68	2010	NA	NA	11
Lead (mg/L)	0.20	15 (AL)	0.001	0.000 - 0.001	2010	NA	NA	

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.

Footnotes: Listed in the tables 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.

- Reporting values are determined by methods set by the State depending on the constituent. Most constituent reporting values are determined by simple averaging.
- 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.
- 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.
- Natural Sediment; soil runoff.
- Erosion of natural deposits.
- Natural deposit; fertilizer.
- TOC has no known adverse health effects and provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. Sources include plant decay and other natural processes.
- Naturally present in the environment.
- By-product of water chlorination.
- Used to disinfect potable water.
- Internal corrosion of household water, plumbing, and erosion of natural deposits.

SECONDARY STANDARDS						SURFACE WATER CITY OF SANTA BARBARA CATER TREATMENT PLANT	
Aesthetic Standards Established by the State of California Department of Health Services						GROUNDWATER CVWD WELLS	
Percent of Supply 26%						74%	
CONSTITUENTS	PHG (MCLG)	MCL (MRDL)	REPORTING VALUE ₁	RANGE	CVWD LAST DATE SAMPLED	REPORTING VALUE ₁	RANGE
MONITORED AT WATER SOURCE							
Chloride (mg/L)	None	500	33	30 - 35	2012	18.70	16.80 - 22.80
Color (units)	None	15	ND	ND	2012	ND	NA
Copper (µg/L)	None	1000	10	ND - 20	2012	10	4 - 20
Iron (µg/L)	None	300	4.00	ND - 100	2012	3	ND - 42
Manganese (µg/L)	None	50	ND	ND	2012	0.60	ND - 5.30
Specific Conductance (µmhos)	None	1600	866	855 - 876	2012	870	754 - 1023
Sulfate (mg/L)	None	500	127	118 - 136	2012	261	216 - 339
Threshold Odor Number at 60°C	None	3	ND	ND	2012	5	1 - 10
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	None	1000	570	550 - 590	2012	618	516 - 754
Turbidity, Laboratory (NTU)	None	5	0.30	0.20 - 0.30	2012	0.10	0.05 - 0.14
Zinc (mg/L)	None	5	ND	ND	2012	0.010	0.010 - 0.030
OTHER INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS MONITORED							
MONITORED AT WATER SOURCE							
pH (units)	None	None	7.80	7.70 - 7.50	2012	8.16	7.98 - 8.28
Calcium (mg/L)	None	None	99	89 - 108	2012	84.20	72.80 - 96.70
Magnesium (mg/L)	None	None	28	27 - 28	2012	42.10	35.50 - 41.60
Methylterbutylether (MTBE) (µg/L)	13	13	ND	ND	2012	ND	NA
Potassium (mg/L)	None	None	2	2	2012	3.91	3.36 - 4.72
Sodium (mg/L)	None	None	48	38 - 58	2012	47.00	39.80 - 57.40
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (mg/L)	None	None	359	333 - 385	2012	377	333 - 436
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (mg/L)	None	None	245	230 - 260	2012	186	170 - 211
Boron (mg/L)	None	1000 (NL)	50	ND - 100	2012	0.44	NA
Hexavalent chromium, Cr VI (µg/l)	None	None	NA	NA	—	0.015	ND - 0.030
Vanadium (mg/L)	None	50 (AL)	ND	ND	2012	NA	NA
Chromium (Total Cr) (mg/l)	(100)	50	ND	ND	2012	NA	NA
Methylene Blue Active Substances - MBAS (mg/L)	None	0.5	ND	ND	2012	NA	NA
Perchlorate	6	6	ND	ND	2012	NA	NA
UCMR2 LIST 1 CONTAMINANTS							
MONITORED AT WATER SOURCE							
2 Priority Compounds (1 insecticide and 1 insecticide degradate) EPA Method 527							
Dimethoate 60-51-5 (ug/L)	None	None	ND	0	2010	NA	NA
Terbufos sulfone 56070-16-7 (ugL)	None	None	ND	0	2010	NA	NA
Flame Retardants, EPA Method 527							
2,2',4,4'-tetrabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-47) 5436-43-1	None	None	ND	0	2010	NA	NA
2,2',4,4',5-pentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-99) 60348-60-9	None	None	ND	0	2010	NA	NA
2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-153) 68631-49-2	None	None	ND	0	2010	NA	NA
2,2',4,4',6-pentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-100) 189084-64-8	None	None	ND	0	2010	NA	NA
2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromobiphenyl (HBB) 59080-40-9	None	None	ND	0	2010	NA	NA
Explosives, EPA Method 529							
2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT) 118-96-7	None	None	ND	0	2010	NA	NA
1,3-dinitrobenzene 99-65-0	None	None	ND	0	2010	NA	NA
Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine (RDX) 121-82-4	None	None	ND	0	2010	NA	NA

California Department of Public Health Services, Lead Information Public Education: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Carpinteria Valley Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**. It is also available on the EPA's website at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Assessment: The Source Water Assessment for Carpinteria Valley Water District was completed in 2012. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Carpinteria Valley Water District Office, 1301 Santa Ynez Ave., Carpinteria, CA 93013.

Board Meetings: Carpinteria Valley Water District is governed by a five member Board of Directors elected by you, the customers. The Board meetings may be held on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at 5:30 p.m. at Carpinteria City Hall, 5775 Carpinteria Avenue. The Board may also hold regular meetings other Wednesdays of the month at 5:30 p.m. at the District Offices, 1301 Santa Ynez Avenue.

The Board agenda is posted by the front door of the office three days prior to the meeting and on the District website, www.cvwd.net.