



## CARPINTERIA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

# 2014 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.*

June 2014

Dear Carpinteria Valley Residents,

Carpinteria Valley Water District is pleased to present you with this Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for the 2014 calendar year.

Benefiting from the Gobernador aeration system, the new ozone facility at the Cater Treatment Plant, and increased production by the District of high quality drinking water from its wells, the District in 2014 met and currently meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards.

Normally, more than half of the District's water delivered to about 16,000 people at their homes and businesses in the Carpinteria Valley would come from Lake Cachuma, including water delivered to Lake Cachuma through the State Water Project Facilities. And the recently completed advanced treatment facility, utilizing ozone, at the Cater Treatment Plant in Santa Barbara continues to add a critical measure of treatment before Cachuma water flows through the South Coast Conduit system to Carpinteria Valley.

Due to the Drought, however, the District's El Carro and Headquarters wells are providing the greater share of water going out to Carpinteria Valley customers. And the wells now are key in the District's on-going efforts to 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.

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

PRIMARY STANDARDS						SURFACE WATER CITY OF SANTA BARBARA CATER TREATMENT PLANT		MAJOR SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION IN DRINKING WATER
CONSTITUENTS	PHG (MCLG)	MCL (MRDL)	REPORTING VALUE <sub>1</sub>	RANGE	CVWD LAST DATE SAMPLED	REPORTING VALUE <sub>1</sub>	RANGE	FOOTNOTES
MONITORED AT WATER SOURCE								
Turbidity (NTU)	None	TT = 1 NTU (Max.)	NA	NA	—	Highest Single Measurement 0.09	0.00-0.09	4
		TT=95% sample ≤ 0.3 NTU	NA	NA		100%	NA	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.06	1	ND	ND	2013	0.05	0 - 0.15	5
Arsenic (µg/L)	0.004	10	ND	ND	2013	1.3	ND - 2.9	5
Barium (mg/L)	2	1	.069	.037 - .114	2013	NA	NA	5
Chromium (Total Cr) (mg/L)	(100)	50	2	2	2013	3.9	ND - 17	5, 6
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2.0	0.20	0.10 - 0.30	2013	0.43	0.40 - 0.46	5
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	45	45	8.75	7.70 - 9.80	2014	ND	NA	7
MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OR AT DESIGNATED POINTS OF USE								
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANT SAMPLES								
Total Coliform Bacteria	(0)	No more than 1 Mo. sample	ND	ND	2014	NA	NA	10
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTION RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS System Wide Average								
Total Trihalomethanes -TTHM (µg/L) <sub>2</sub>	None	80	61.0	15.20 - 80.60	2014	NA	NA	11
Haloacetic acids - HAA 5 (µg/L) <sub>2</sub>	None	60	22.8	4.0 -28.0	2014	NA	NA	11
Bromate (µg/L) <sub>2</sub>	0.1	10	NA	NA		3.1	1.0 - 8.0	11
Chlorine Residual (Free chlorine) (mg/L)	MRDLG as CL <sub>2</sub> 4	MRDL as CL <sub>2</sub> 4.0	1.28	0.40 - 1.90	2014	0.66	<0.10-1.63	12
Control of Disinfection By-Products Precursors (DBP) - Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (mg/L)	None	TT	NA	NA	NONE	3.3	3.0 - 4.2	8, 9
LEAD AND COPPER RULE Monitored at the Customer's Tap 30 sites sampled in 2013 0 samples exceeded the action levels for copper and lead. Reporting level is equal to 90th percentile of all 30 samples.								
Lead (µg/L)	0.20	15 (AL)	0.002	0.000 - 0.027	2013	NA	NA	13
Copper (mg/L)	0.30	1.3 (AL)	0.12	0.02 - 0.65	2013	NA	NA	

### STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD, 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>.

SECONDARY STANDARDS			GROUNDWATER CVWD WELLS			SURFACE WATER CITY OF SANTA BARBARA CATER TREATMENT PLANT	
CONSTITUENTS	PHG (MCLG)	MCL (MRDL)	REPORTING VALUE <sub>i</sub>	RANGE	CVWD LAST DATE SAMPLED	REPORTING VALUE <sub>i</sub>	RANGE
<b>MONITORED AT WATER SOURCE</b>							
Chloride (mg/L)	None	500	33	30 - 35	2013	31.6	19.10 - 38.90
Color (units)	None	15	ND	ND	2013	ND	NA
Copper (mg/L)	None	1.0	.010	0 - .020	2013	0.02	ND - 0.04
Iron (µg/L)	None	300	ND	ND	2013	71	ND - 355
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	None	1600	866	847 - 876	2013	915	870 - 961
Sulfate (mg/L)	None	500	127	117 - 136	2013	262	237 - 277
Threshold Odor Number at 60°C (units)	None	3	ND	ND	2013	4	1 - 6
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	None	1000	563	550 - 590	2013	616	570 - 646
Turbidity, Laboratory (NTU)	None	5	0.30	0.20 - 0.30	2013	NA	NA
<b>OTHER INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS MONITORED</b>							
<b>MONITORED AT WATER SOURCE</b>							
pH (units)	None	None	7.70	7.60 - 7.80	2013	7.70	7.57 - 7.90
Calcium (mg/L)	None	None	97	89 - 108	2013	77.70	72.0 - 86.50
Magnesium (mg/L)	None	None	27	27 - 28	2013	43.80	41.90 - 46.00
Potassium (mg/L)	None	None	2	2	2013	4.20	3.91 - 4.50
Sodium (mg/L)	None	None	49	38 - 58	2013	55.70	47.4 - 64.0
Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	None	None	354	333 - 385	2013	361	354 - 374
Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	None	None	260	230 - 290	2013	185	170 - 218
Boron (mg/L)	None	1 (NL)	0.050	0 - .100	2013	0.35	ND
<b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING (UCMR3)</b>							
Hexavalent chromium, Cr VI (µg/L)	None	None	NA	NA	—	0.34	ND - 1.8
Vanadium (µg/L)	None	50 (NL)	3	3	2013	2.2	ND - 4.4
Molybdenum (µg/L)	None	None	NA	NA	—	7.1	ND - 1.7
Strontium (µg/L)	None	None	NA	NA	—	996	670 - 1900
Chlorate (µg/L)	None	None	NA	NA	—	154	72 - 410
1,4-Dioxane (µg/L)	None	None	NA	NA	—	0.016	ND - 0.11
1,1-Dichloroethane (ng/L)	None	None	NA	NA	—	21	ND - 130
Chloromethane (ng/L)	None	None	NA	NA	—	21	ND - 250



The data noted in the tables all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2014 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, 2014. 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.

## 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.

1. Reporting values are determined by methods set by the State depending on the constituent. Most constituent reporting values are determined by simple averaging.
2. 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 Bromate, HAA5 or TTHM in excess of the MCL over many years may develop an increased risk of getting cancer.
3. 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.
4. Natural Sediment; soil runoff.
5. Erosion of natural deposits.
6. Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating.
7. Natural deposit; fertilizer.
8. 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.
9. Sample taken at City of Santa Barbara Cater Treatment Plant.
10. Naturally present in the environment.
11. By-product of water chlorination.
12. Used to disinfect potable water.
13. Internal corrosion of household water, plumbing, and erosion of natural deposits.

## 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

## DEFINITIONS

**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.

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

**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.

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

**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.

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

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

**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.

**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.

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

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### 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?

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 (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.

**Pesticides and herbicides**, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

**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.

### I have a water softener, what is the District's water hardness range?

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



Succulents planted a year ago in the District's leaking water fountain have flourished with minimal watering.

## 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, [cvwd.net](http://cvwd.net).