2014 Consumer Confidence Report *Drinking Water Quality at the Tap*

San Vicente Water Company

340 Old Mill Road, Santa Barbara, CA. 93110

Monitoring period through: **December 2014** Report Date: ***June 2015***

All Water Analysis are Performed by State Certified Labs

This year's Annual Water Quality Report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We make continued efforts to improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Our water sources are two wells which draw from the Goleta East - Santa Barbara Foothill Aquifer and are located between Foothill & Hwy 101**.**

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW), has conducted a source water assessment for potential sources of contamination. The San Vicente well system is beneficially located and has no known adverse potential sources of contamination. This is consistent with ongoing laboratory testing conducted. You may request a copy of the assessment be sent to you by contracting SWRCB district engineer at (805) 566-1326.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and testing results meet all federal and state requirements. *Drought is affecting all California water supplies. This water system is asking our consumers to conserve water use.*

If you have any questions about any part of this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the San Vicente Office at space 135-A, or phone 964-9662**.** Our water system operating manager is Lawrence Price. We want our consumers to be informed about their water utility. This report is an overview 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.

The San Vicente Water Company routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables list the water quality results of our monitoring from January 1st, 2014 to December 31st, 2014 and lists all of the contaminants that were detected. The presence of these contaminants in water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are therefore more than one year old.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Definitions of the units of measurement and terms used in this Report.

In this table you will find many terms you might not be familiar with. We've provided the following definitions to help you better understand these terms:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present at or above minimum detection testing limit.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 aesthetic standards established to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

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

Public Health Goal or 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 or 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 or MRDLG – The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health MRDLGs do not effect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants

Primary Drinking Water Standards or PDWS – MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements for MCLs that are specified in the regulations, along with water treatment technique requirements. PDWSs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Secondary Drinking Water Standards or SDWS – There are no PHGs, MCLs or mandatory standard health effects language for costituents with secondary drinking water standards, because Secondary MCLs for drinking water are set solely on the basis of aesthetics such as the taste, odor, or the appearance of the waters. Contaminants with high SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels. SDWSs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Notification Level (NL) – Notification Levels are health-based levels established by CDPH for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCL's.

San Vicente Water Company

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2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT TO CONSUMERS

2014 WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

All Water Analysis are Performed by State Certified Labs

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations.
This report shows the results of our water quality monitoring for the period: January – December 2014 .

The chemical water quality of each water source is described on the following pages.

Name of Water System: **San Vicente Water Company** . Report Date: June 2015 .
Location: 340 Old Mill Road, Santa Barbara, CA. 93110
Number of water sources in use: Two . Type(s) of sources: Wells # 2 & 3 (# 1 Inactive) .
For more information, contact: Stuart Clyde . Phone 964-9662 .
or: Price Water & Well Service . 569-0625 or 569-0635 .

Este informatioe contiene information muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien due entienda bien.

The following table provides the appropriate definitions for the terms used in this report.

Term	Definition
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHG's (or MCLG's) as is Economically or technically feasible. Secondary MCL's 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. MCLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).
Public Health Goal (PHG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California State Environmental Protection Agency
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)	Primary MCL's, specific, treatment techniques for primary MCL's. Monitoring for MCL's and contaminants that affect health and includes reporting requirements for MCL's that are specified in regulations.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCL's for contaminants that affect taste, odor or appearance if drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS's do not affect health at MCL levels.

mg/L = Milligrams per liter or parts per million.
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
PHG = Public Health Goal
DBP = Disinfection by-products
TOC = Total Organic Carbon

ND = Chemical not detected at or above minimum detection limit.
N-R = Water system is determined to be non-vulnerable to this chemical, therefore EHS has waived testing for this contaminant.
N/A = Goal not applicable or not established for this chemical.
RAA – Running Annual Average

† Primary Standard – Designated to protect water users from health hazards such as chemicals and bacteria.
(1) Secondary Standard – Aesthetic standard (i.e. taste, odor and color) established by Calif. State Water Resources Control Board. These qualities may affect customer acceptance, however, exceedance does not constitute a health hazard.
- - Unregulated – No standards or goal established. Tested for consumer acceptance and water system management.
(2) Treatment Technique and Action Level per Federal Lead and Copper Rule.
(3) Fluoride Standard depends on temperature.

Distribution System Microbiological quality of the water

Monitoring for bacteriological constituents in the distribution system is required. This monitoring is done every month to verify that the system is free from coliform bacteria. This is a summary:

Minimum number of tests for the presence of coliform bacteria required per year: **24** .
Number of tests for the presence of coliform bacteria conducted during the last year: **24** .
Number of samples that were found to contain coliform bacteria during the year: **None** .

Individual Tap Monitoring for Lead & Copper

Monitoring of individual taps from locations within the water system is performed for lead & copper. This Monitoring is done to verify that the delivered water does not contain lead or copper.

This table summarizes the most recent monitoring for these constituents in milligrams per liter (mg/L).

	Date or most recent samples	Number of samples collected	Number of samples collected	Level Detected 90th percentile (mg/L)	Action Level (mg/L)	PHG)mg/L)
Lead sampling	Sept 2010	10	10	0.0089	0.0150	0.00200
Copper sampling	Sept 2010	10	10	0.7050	1.3000	0.17000

Our next sampling for Lead & Copper Monitoring at the Tap will take place during the late summer of 2014.

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Monitoring period through: **December 2014** *Report Date:* **June 2015**

TESTING RESULTS

Primary Standards MCLs for contaminants that effect health along with their monitoring & reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

* Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is marked with an asterisk * .Additional information regarding any such violation is provided later in this report.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MRDLG	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	No	None	- -	# Tests	< 2 month	None	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants: which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.								
5. Alpha Activity, Gross	No	8.79	0.60 – 11.9	pCi/L	15	N/A	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 226 & 228	No	0.131	ND– 0.551	pCi/L	5	N/A	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
9. Uranium	No	5.74	ND – 6.72	pCi/L	20	N/A	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants: such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges or other activities such as oil and gas production, mining, or farming.								
14. Barium	No	0.023	0.020 – 0.028	ppm	1	2	June 2013	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
17. Chromium	No	3	1 – 2	ppb	50	100	June 2013	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
20. Fluoride	No	0.50	0.2 – 0.6	ppm	2.0	1	June 2013	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
24. Nitrate (as Nitrate)	No	8.5	5.8 – 8.8	ppm	45	45	June 2014	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
26. Selenium	No	6	4 - 7	ppb	50	50	June 2013	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)

* Any constituent exceeding a PDWS, or any violation of an MCL or AL, it will be marked by an asterisk * placed beside the level of detection value.

Federal Lead / Copper Rules Monitored at the representative individual customers taps Required sampling at 10 representative sites every 3 years.								
18.Copper 10 samples 90th percentil	No	0.705	0.26 -0.756	ppm	AL=1.3	0.17	Sept 2010	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
21. Lead 10 samples 90th percentil	No	8.9	ND - 7.0	ppb	AL=15	2.0	Sept 2010	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers ; erosion of natural deposits

Monitored at 10 representative individual customers taps. **AL = Action Level** = if exceeded, triggers treatment requirements or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors								
91. TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	No	ND	ND – 7.2	ppb	[80]	- -	Sept 2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
92. HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids)	No	ND	ND – 3	ppb	[60]	- -	Sept 2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards) Established by California Department of Health Services

MCLs for contaminants that effect taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. Secondary DWS Contaminants do not affect the health at MCL levels.

Note: There are no PHGs or MCLGs for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because these are not health-based levels, but set on the basis of aesthetics.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MRDLG]	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Chloride	No	102	89 – 108	ppm	500	- -	June 2013	Run-off / leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	No	405	365 - 450	ppm	500	- -	June 2013	Run-off / leaching from natural deposits
Iron	No	ND	ND – 90	ppb	300	- -	June 2013	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Color	No	ND	ND – 5.0	Units	15	- -	June 2013	Naturally-occurring organic materials
pH	N/A	7.6	7.2 – 7.7	Units	- -	- -	June 2013	
Specific Conductance	No	1525	1410 -1630	ppm	1600	- -	June 2013	Run-off / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	No	1065	940 - 1160	ppm	1000	- -	June 2013	Run-off / leaching from natural deposits

Results for Sodium and Hardness *included in this report for consumer reference. These are not health-based constituents.*								
Total Hardness	N/A	618	504 - 730	ppm	- -	- -	June 2014	Generally found in ground & surface water.
Sodium	N/A	123	101 - 127	ppm	- -	- -	June 2014	Generally found in ground & surface water.

Unregulated Contaminants *Detection of chemicals and constituents with No Maximum Contaminant Levels.*								
Boron	N/A	0.200	0.10 –0.30	ppm	- -	- -	June 2013	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies in dogs.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.
Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Si usted tiene preguntas acera del agua de este system, por favor llame a la oficina al telefono (805) 964-9662.

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As you can see by the table on the previous pages, and the complete summary on the following pages, the water our system provides is wholesome and the San Vicente Water System does a lot of testing to keep it that way.

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 any water source 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 naturally-occur 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also comes from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline again by calling (1-800-426-4791).

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. San Vicente Water 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

"Please call the San Vicente Park Office at 964-9662, if you have questions."

"We at San Vicente Water work diligently to provide good quality water to every tap," says Lawrence Price, Water System Manager/Operator. "Each year we undertake renovation projects and repairs to keep our infrastructure in good shape and we plan other system improvements in the coming year. We ask that all our customers help us protect and preserve our water sources and conserve water during this drought and other times, it is the heart of our community, the center of our way of life and our future. We're proud of our crew maintenance crew who work to assure our drinking water meets the Federal and State primary drinking water requirements. When you see them working on the system, making repairs or flushing the hydrants, or working on the reservoir, consider showing your appreciation for their efforts - wave, smile and say "thanks". We ask and remind you that water conservation is always important. Please do your part to conserve this resource." The San Vicente Park Manager, Stuart Clyde, is available in the Park Office, open from 9:00 AM – 4:00 PM.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. in order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes cause for service interruptions. Thank you for understanding.