



## CARPINTERIA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

# 2017 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 2018

Dear Carpinteria Valley Residents,

Carpinteria Valley Water District is pleased to present you with this Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for the 2017 calendar year.

**In 2017, the District met and currently meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards.**

What is our water supply status in Carpinteria? As of today, Lake Cachuma is at 39% of capacity and projected to be down to 30% before winter rains might replenish it. The groundwater basin in Carpinteria has been impacted by multiple years of pumping and very little rainfall and as a result remains well below sea level. This is a concern because, over the long term, this could cause seawater intrusion into the basin. Our third water supply, the State Water Project will provide some relief over the next several years but will not be able to make up for shortages in other supplies forever. Our hope for now is to stretch the supplies that we do have for as long as possible which will give nature more chances to bring water through winter storms. This is where you can do your part. Water conservation, now and into the future, is a vital part of adapting to the semi-arid climate that we live in. I would encourage you all to continue to work to sustain Carpinteria's water supplies by fixing leaks, shortening shower times and considering drought tolerant landscaping among other things to help sustain our water supplies for as long as possible. I thank all the Carpinterians that have done such an incredible job of cutting water use throughout this drought. **Great job Carpinteria!** For tips and advice on ways to conserve contact Conservation Specialist Rhonda Gutierrez at the District.

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

Sincerely,

Bob McDonald  
General Manager

## WHERE YOUR DRINKING WATER COMES FROM



## 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 (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 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 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.

### LEGEND

Symbol "<"	denotes 'less than'
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
µmho/cm	Micro mhos per centimeter
ng/L	nanogram per liter (parts per trillion)
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

### 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).

## Carpinteria Valley Water District's Annual Water Quality Report 2017

The data noted in the tables identifies all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2017 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, 2017. 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.

P R I M A R Y  S T A N D A R D S	REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLS, MRDLS OR NLS				GROUNDWATER CVWD WELLS				SURFACE WATER CITY OF SANTA BARBARA CATER TREATMENT PLANT			MAJOR SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION IN DRINKING WATER
	CONTAMINANTS	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL (MRDL) NL	Range Detected		Reporting Value <sub>1</sub>	Last Date Sampled	Range Detected		Reporting Value <sub>1</sub>	Footnote
	Monitored at Water Source				Low	High			Low	High		
	Turbidity	NTU	NA	TT=1 NTU TT=95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.08	Highest Single Measurement 0.08 Samples ≤ 0.3 NTU 100%	4
	Cryptosporidium	oocysts/L	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	0.54	0.027	25
	<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>											
	Aluminum	ppm	0.6	1	ND	ND	ND	2017	ND	0.08	0.2	5
	Arsenic	ppb	0.004	10	ND	ND	ND	2017	ND	4.5	2.3	5
	Barium	ppm	2	1	ND	ND	ND	2017	ND	ND	ND	5
	Fluoride (F)	ppm	1	2	0.20	0.30	0.27	2017	ND	0.53	0.34	5
	Nitrate as N (nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	3.0	3.3	3.2	2017	ND	0.71	0.19	5, 24
	Perchlorate	ppb	1	6	3	3	3	2015	ND	ND	ND	22
	Hexavalent Chromium CrVI	ppb	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	2017	NA	NA	0.027	5, 23
	Chromium (Total Cr)	ppb	(100)	50	ND	ND	ND	2017	ND	1.7	0.54	5,6
	<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>											
	Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	(0)	15	1.20	2.73	1.78	2016	NA	NA	ND	5
	Uranium	pCi/L	0.43	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	5
	<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>											
	Methyl tert Butyl Ether (MTBE)	ppb	13	13	ND	ND	ND	2015	ND	ND	ND	20
	<b>MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OR AT DESIGNATED POINTS OF USE</b>											
	<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANT SAMPLES</b>											
	Total Coliform Bacteria	Sample	0	1 positive monthly sample	ND	ND	ND	2017	NA	NA	Highest % of Positives 0.05%	10
	<b>DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTION RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS</b> System Wide Average											
	Total Trihalomethanes - TTHM <sub>2</sub>	ppb	NA	80	8.4	74.0	51.7	2017	NA	NA	NA	11
	Haloacetic Acids 5 - HAA5 <sub>2</sub>	ppb	NA	60	1	28	17.5	2017	NA	NA	NA	11
	Chlorine Residual	ppm	4.0	4	0.5	1.7	1.0	2017	NA	NA	NA	12
	Bromate	ppb	0.1	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4	5.4	3.0	11
	Control of Disinfection Byproducts Precursors (DBP) Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	5.34	4.03	8,9

## Carpinteria Valley Water District's Annual Water Quality Report 2017

S E C O N D A R Y  S T A N D A R D S	REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLS, MRDLS, OR NLS				GROUNDWATER CVWD WELLS			SURFACE WATER CITY OF SANTA BARBARA CATER TREATMENT PLANT			MAJOR SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION IN DRINKING WATER	
	CONTAMINANTS	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL (MRDL) NL	Range Detected	Reporting Value	Last Date Sampled	Range Detected	Reporting Value	Footnote		
	<b>Monitored at Water Source</b>				Aesthetic Standards Established by the State of California Department of Public Health.							
					Low	High		Low	High			
	Chloride (Cl)	ppm	NA	500	30	52	40	2017	19.2	187	64.7	14
	Color	units	NA	15	ND	ND	ND	2017	ND	26	19	15
	Copper	ppm	NA	1	ND	ND	ND	2017	ND	0.13	0.08	5,13
	Iron	ppb	NA	300	ND	ND	ND	2017	ND	130	68	14
	Manganese	ppb	NA	50	ND	ND	ND	2017	ND	39	17	15,16, causes discoloration
	Methylene Blue Active Substances - MBAS	ppb	NA	500	ND	ND	ND	2017	ND	ND	ND	21
Specific Conductance	us/cm	NA	1600	841	881	860	2017	400	1052	857	17	
Sulfate (SO4)	ppm	NA	500	111	147	131	2017	1.5	407	218	18	
Odor	TON	NA	3	ND	ND	ND	2017	2	20	11	15,16 causes objectionable taste and odor	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	NA	1000	530	580	563	2017	210	752	590	17	
Turbidity, Laboratory	NTU	NA	5	0.3	0.5	0.4	2017	0.37	2.60	1.7	4	
Zinc	ppm	NA	5	ND	ND	ND	2017	NA	NA	ND	19	
<b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH NO MCLS</b>												
Boron	ppm	NA	NL=1	ND	ND	ND	2017	NA	NA	0.54	5	
ph	Std Units	NA	NA	7.3	7.9	7.6	2017	7.32	8.14	7.82	Varies in water 0-6=acidic, 7=neutral 8-14=alkaline	
Total Hardness as CaCO3	ppm	NA	NA	312	368	344	2017	54	470	315	14	
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	ppm	NA	NA	250	270	263	2017	33	191	170	14	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	84	103	95	2017	20	106	77.4	14	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	25	27	26	2017	1	47	33	14	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	34	61	50	2017	48	83	59	14	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	1	1	1	2017	3	4.6	3.9	14	

### LEAD AND COPPER RULE

Monitored at the Customer's Tap

30 sites sampled in 2016

0 samples exceeded the action levels for copper and lead. Reporting level is equal to 90th percentile of all 30 samples

**Number of school sites requesting lead sampling in 2017: 0**

CONTAMINANTS	Units	PHG (MCLG)	AL	Range Detected		Reporting Value	Last Date Sampled	Footnote
Lead	ppb	NA	AL=15	Low	High	1.13	2016	13
				ND	3.20			
Copper	ppb	NA	AL=1.3	0.003	0.540	0.207	2016	13

**LEAD IN PLUMBING:** 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead). It is also available on the EPA's website at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Carpinteria Valley Water District's Annual Water Quality Report 2017

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING (UCMR3) LIST 1				GROUNDWATER CVWD WELLS			
CONTAMINANTS	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL (MRDL) NL	Range Detected		Reporting Value	Last Date Sampled
				Low	High		
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL=800	86	410	215	2015
Molybdenum	ppb	NA	NA	1.2	13.0	5.1	2015
Strontium	pCi/L	NA	NA	720	870	773	2015
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ppt	NA	5	ND	ND	ND	2017
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL=50	1.0	4.7	2.2	2015

**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 139 constituents which were below the laboratory detection levels.

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|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reporting values are determined by methods set by the State depending on the constituent. Most constituent reporting values are determined by simple averaging.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>4. Natural Sediment; soil runoff.</li> <li>5. Erosion of natural deposits.</li> <li>6. Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating.</li> <li>7. Natural deposit; fertilizer.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>9. Sample taken at City of Santa Barbara Cater Treatment Plant.</li> <li>10. Naturally present in the environment.</li> <li>11. By-product of water chlorination.</li> <li>12. Used to disinfect potable water.</li> <li>13. Internal corrosion of household water, plumbing, and erosion of natural deposits.</li> <li>14. Leaching of natural deposits.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15. Natural occurring organic materials.</li> <li>16. An aesthetic concern.</li> <li>17. Runoff/Leaching of natural deposits.</li> <li>18. Substances that form ions in water.</li> <li>19. Industrial waste.</li> <li>20. Leaking from underground gasoline storage tanks, discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.</li> <li>21. Foaming agents found in detergents.</li> <li>22. Municipal and industrial waste discharges. Environmental contamination from aerospace or industrial operations that used, stored, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.</li> <li>23. Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities</li> <li>24. Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage.</li> <li>25. <b>Cryptosporidium</b> is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. The City of Santa Barbara monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in its source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

**WATER SOFTENER SETTINGS:** The District's water has a hardness range of **18 to 21 grains per gallon**. One grain per gallon equals **17** milligrams per liter.

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:** The Source Water Assessment for Carpinteria Valley Water District was completed in 2003. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Carpinteria Valley Water District Office, 1301 Santa Ynez Ave., Carpinteria, CA 93013.

## 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 State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB 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.

# Keep Saving Carpinteria!

The Carpinteria Valley continues to experience drought conditions and the District's Stage Two Regulations remain in effect. If you are not already doing so, please take the following actions:



- Attach pressure activated spray nozzles to garden hoses.
- Irrigate landscapes no more than two (2) days per week.
  - Fixed System Irrigating Hours: 6 p.m. to 8 a.m.
  - Handwater Irrigating Hours: 4 p.m. to 10 a.m.
- Eliminate run-off from landscape irrigation onto hard-scape.
- Install drought tolerant or native shrubs and trees.
- Convert sprinkler to drip irrigation in plant beds.
- Mulch plant beds to keep soil moist and minimize evaporation.
- Capture the cold water in a bucket before you shower to water plants.
- Fix leaking or broken plumbing and landscape irrigation fixtures ASAP.
- Replace inefficient plumbing fixtures or appliances.

Image created by CHS student, Jeanette Fantone.  
View video at <http://waterwisesb.org/hsvc.wwsb>



For a complete summary of the Stage Two Regulations and rebate information, visit [cvwd.net](http://cvwd.net)