CARPINTERIA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

2015 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 2016

Dear Carpinteria Valley Residents,

Carpinteria Valley Water District is pleased to present you with this Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for the 2015 calendar year.

The District in 2015 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. **Due to the on-going Drought, however, the District's El Carro and Headquarters wells are now providing the greater share of water going out to Carpinteria Valley customers**. These wells, along with the ozone facility at the Santa Barbara Cater Treatment Plan and the District's Gobernador Reservoir aeration system remain instrumental 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 State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water.

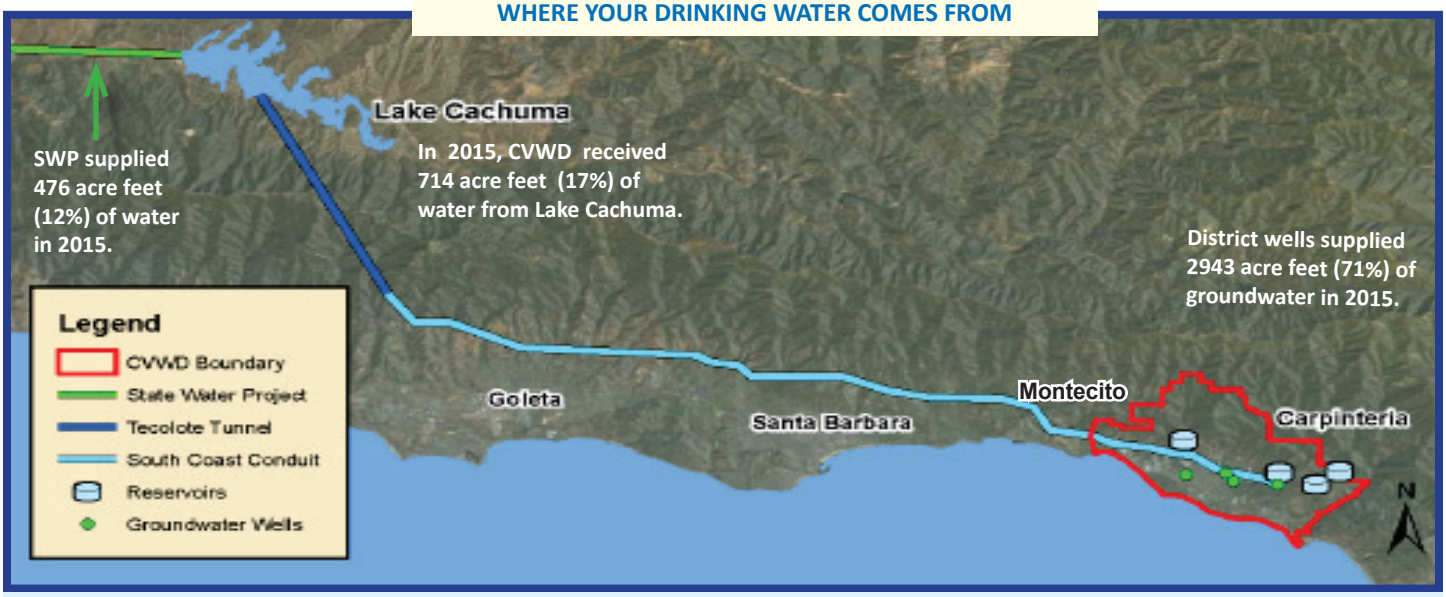
The Division of Drinking Water reviews the District's drinking water quality data on a regular basis and issues the water supply permit under which the District may deliver drinking water.

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,

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'
µg/L	Micrograms per liter (parts per billion)
mg/L	Milligrams per liter (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.**

Carpinteria Valley Water District's Annual Water Quality Report 2015

The data noted in the tables identifies all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2015 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, 2015. 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 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLs OR MRDLs				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)	Range Detected		Reporting Value[1]	Last Date Sampled	Range Detected		Reporting Value[1]	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	2015	0.00	0.07	**Highest Single Measurement** 0.07 **Samples ≤ 0.3 NTU** 100%	4
Cryptosporidium	oocysts/L	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	-	ND	0.1	0.1	25
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS											
Aluminum	mg/L	0.60	1	ND	ND	ND	2015	0.05	0.18	0.12	5
Arsenic	ug/L	0.004	10	ND	ND	ND	2015	2.2	4.2	3.0	5
Barrium	mg/L	2	1	0.06	0.09	0.08	2015	ND	ND	ND	5
Fluoride	mg/L	1	2	0.30	0.30	0.30	2015	0.37	0.51	0.45	5
Nitrate as N	mg/L	10	10	2.2	2.6	2.4	2015	ND	ND	ND	5, 24
Perchlorate	ug/L	1	6	3	3	3	2015	ND	ND	ND	22
Chromium (Total)	ug/L	NA	(100)	0.3	3.2	1.055	2015	ND	1.7	0.54	5,6
Hexavalent Chromium	ug/L	NA	10	0.03	3	0.73	2015	ND	1.8	0.49	5, 23
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS											
Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	(0)	15	1.20	1.41	1.31	2015	ND	ND	ND	5
Uranium	(pCi/L)	0.43	20.00	NA	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	1.0	5
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS											
Methyltertbutylether (MTBE)	ug/L	13	5	ND	ND	ND	2015	ND	ND	ND	20
MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OR AT DESIGNATED POINTS OF USE											
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANT SAMPLES											
Total Coliform	sample	0.00	1	ND	ND	ND	2015	NA	NA	Highest % of Positives 0.69%	10
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTION RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS System Wide Average											
Total Trihalomethanes - $TTHM_2$	ug/L	NA	LRAA 80	9.1	91.6	67.1	2015	NA	NA	NA	11
Haloacetic Acids 5 - $HAA5_2$	ug/L	NA	LRAA 60	ND	20	17.5	2015	NA	NA	NA	11
Chlorine Residual	mg/L	4.0	4.0	0.4	2.2	1.2	2015	NA	NA	NA	12
Bromate	ug/L	0.1	10	NA	NA	NA	-	2.5	9.5	5.6	11
Control of Disinfection By-products Precursors (DBP) Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	(mg/L)	None	TT	NA	NA	NA	None	2.60	3.55	2.87	8,9

WATER SOFTENER SETTINGS

The District's water has a hardness range of ***19 to 25 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 2012. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Carpinteria Valley Water District Office, 1301 Santa Ynez Ave., Carpinteria, CA 93013.

Carpinteria Valley Water District's Annual Water Quality Report 2015

SECONDARY STANDARDS REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLs				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)	Range Detected		Reporting Value	Last Date Sampled	Range Detected		Reporting Value	Footnote
Monitored at Water Source				Aesthetic Standards Established by the State of California Department of Public Health.							
				Low	High			Low	High		
Chloride	mg/L	NA	500	40	44	42	2015	31.9	46.0	38.6	14
Color	units	NA	15	ND	ND	ND	2015	ND	ND	ND	15
Copper	mg/L	0.30	1	ND	ND	ND	2015	0.03	0.09	0.06	5,13
Iron	ug/L	NA	300	ND	60	20	2015	110	239	160	14
Manganese	ug/L	NA	50	ND	10	1	2015	25	42	34	15,16, causes discoloration
Methylene Blue Active Substances - MBAS	ug/L	NA	500	ND	ND	ND	2015	ND	ND	ND	21
Specific Conductance	umhos/cm2	NA	1600	869	881	875	2015	879	986	947	17
Sulfate	mg/L	NA	500	116	122	119	2015	241	290	259	18
Threshold Odor Number at 60 C	TON	NA	3	ND	ND	ND	2015	3	40	19	15,16 causes objectionable taste and odor
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	NA	1000	560	580	570	2015	592	744	686	17
Turbidity, Laboratory	NTU	NA	5	ND	ND	ND	2015	2.49	6.35	3.73	4
Zinc	mg/L	NA	5	ND	ND	ND	2015	ND	0.013	0.005	19
CONTAMINANTS WITH NO MCLS i.e. Unregulated Contaminants											
Boron	mg/L	NA	NL=1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2015	NA	NA	0.35	5
Vanadium	ug/L	NA	NL=50	ND	ND	ND	2015	NA	NA	NA	5

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS											
pH	Std Units	NA	NA	7.6	7.6	7.6	2015	7.20	8.22	7.84	Varies in water 0-6=acidic, 7=neutral 8-14=alkaline
Total Hardness as CaCO3	mg/L	NA	NA	366	375	371	2015	318	370	341	14
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	mg/L	NA	NA	260	280	270	2015	176	220	186	14
Calcium	mg/L	NA	NA	102	104	103	2015	66.1	72.2	70.4	14
Magnesium	mg/L	NA	NA	27	28	28	2015	39.4	47.0	43.5	14
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NA	53	53	53	2015	65	75	69.4	14
Potassium	mg/L	NA	NA	1	2	2	2015	4	4.78	4.44	14

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							
CONTAMINANTS	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL (MRDL)	Range Detected		Reporting Value	Last Date Sampled	Footnote
				Low	High			
Lead	ug/L	NA	AL=15	ND	2.7	1.3	2013	13
Copper	mg/L	NA	AL=1.3	0.02	0.65	0.33	2013	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. It is also available on the EPA's website at: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING (UCMR3)				GROUNDWATER CVWD WELLS				SURFACE WATER CITY OF SANTA BARBARA CATER TREATMENT PLANT		
CONTAMINANTS	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL (MRDL)	Range Detected		Reporting Value	Last Date Sampled	Range Detected		Reporting Value
				Low	High			Low	High	
Chlorate	ug/L	NA	NL=800	86	410	224.5	2015	72	410	253
Molybdenum	ug/L	NA	NA	1.2	13	5.2	2015	ND	11	6.3
Strontium	pCi/L	NA	None	720	870	803	2015	670	1900	1045
Vanadium	ug/L	NA	NL=50	0.95	4.7	2.09	2015	ND	4.0	1.7
1,4-Dioxane	ug/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	ND	0.11	0.024
1,1- Dichloroethane	ng/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	2015	ND	130	31
Chloromethane	ng/L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	2015	ND	250	31

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.

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.
14. Leaching of natural deposits.
15. Natural occurring organic materials.
16. An aesthetic concern.
17. Runoff/Leaching of natural deposits.
18. Substances that form ions in water.
19. Industrial waste.
20. Leaking from underground gasoline storage tanks, discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
21. Foaming agents found in detergents.
22. Municipal and industrial waste discharges. Environmental contamination from aerospace or industrial operations that used, stored, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
23. Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.
24. Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage.
25. **Cryptosporidium** 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.

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.

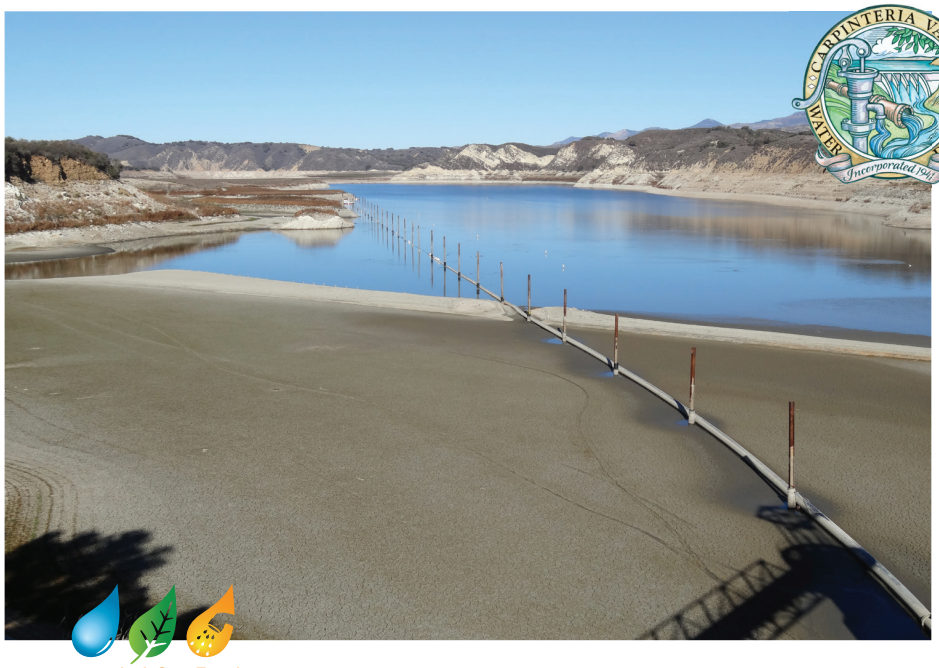
Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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.

DROUGHT CONTINUES, PREPARE FOR ANOTHER DRY SUMMER!



Let's Save Together
waterwise
Carpinteria Valley Water District

Rebates available. For more information visit cvwd.com

WATERING TIPS

Landscape irrigation accounts for approximately 50% of household water use. Reduce use by:

- Decreasing lawn watering NOW!
- Installing drought tolerant or native shurbs and trees.
- Converting sprinkler to drip irrigation in plant beds.
- Mulching plant beds to keep soil moist and minimize evaporation.
- Capturing the cold water before you shower to water plants.
- Fixing leaking or broken landscape irrigation fixtures asap.