

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

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Carpinteria Valley Water District 2009 Drinking Water Quality Report

Vital Information on Water Quality for Residents of the Carpinteria Valley



CVWD's Headquarters Well Iron and Manganese Filtration Plant



Carpinteria Valley Water District

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Charles B. Hamilton

***Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.***

Dear Carpinteria Valley Residents,

Carpinteria Valley Water District is pleased to present you with this Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for the year 2009. Operating under a water supply permit issued by the California Department of Public Health, the District supplies water to about 19,000 people at their homes and businesses throughout the Valley. Half or more of the District's water is **surface water** that 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 our **groundwater** pumped from up to five wells in the Carpinteria Valley Groundwater Basin.

A new replacement well will soon be drilled and producing water for Carpinteria residents. The new El Carro 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 stay ahead of upcoming more stringent drinking water standards mandated by the U.S Environmental Protection Agency 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 permit under which the District can deliver drinking water.

In the near future an advanced treatment facility, utilizing ozone, will be added to the Cater Treatment Plant. This is also in response to upcoming EPA regulation for safe drinking water. All of Carpinteria Valley Water District's Cachuma and State water must pass through the Cater Treatment Plant for filtration and treatment before it flows through the South Coast Conduit system to the Carpinteria Valley. The cost of this advanced treatment is estimated to be about \$20 million and CVWD's estimated share will be about \$4 million.

The District in 2009 met all the state and federal monitoring and drinking water standards.

If you have any questions or concerns about this report please call Omar Castro, Operations and Maintenance Manager or myself 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 (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 could be found in my drinking 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 effect taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. Secondary Contaminants are not based on health effects at MCL levels.

Legend

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

CA 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

Annual Water Quality Report for 2009

	SUBSTANCE/(Parameter)	Public Health Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	SURFACE WATER (SANTA BARBARA CATER TREATMENT PLANT)		GROUNDWATER (CVWD WELLS)		CVWD Last Sample Date	Likely Source of Substance/Notes		
				Range Detected	**Reporting Value	Range Detected	**Reporting Value				
PRIMARY STANDARDS	Monitored Before Distribution										
	Turbidity (NTU)	None	TT = 1 NTU (Max) TT=95% smpl ≤ 0.3 NTU	0.00-0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	2009	Natural river sediment; soil runoff		
	Aluminum (µg/L)	600	1000	10 - 300	80	ND - 20	20	2009	Erosion of natural deposits		
	Arsenic (µg/L)	0.004	10	1.1 - 3.5	1.3	ND	ND	2009	Erosion of natural deposits		
	Barium (mg/L)	2	1	NA	NA	38.40 - 73.80	57.30	2009	Erosion of natural deposits		
	Flouride (mg/L)	1	2	0.24 - 0.52	0.43	0.30	0.30	2009	Erosion of natural deposits		
	Nitrate as Nitrate NO ₃ (mg/L)	45	45	ND - 1.24	0.37	8.50 - 31.60	17.83	2009	Natural deposit, fertilizer		
	Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	None	15	NA	NA	ND - 1.90	1.90	2004	Erosion of natural deposits		
	Radon 222 (pCi/L)	None	None	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Decay of naturally occurring radium		
	Uranium (pCi/L)	None	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits		
	Radium 228 (pCi/L) ****	None		NA	NA	ND	ND	2007	Erosion of natural deposits		
	Control of Disinfection By-Products Precursors (DBP) - Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (mg/L)	None	TT	2.24 - 3.19	2.76	NA	NA	NA	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.		
	LEAD/COPPER RULE	Monitored in the Distribution System									
Total Coliform Bacteria		0	No more than 1 Mo. sample	ND	ND	ND	ND	2009	Naturally present in the Environment		
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L)		None	RAA 80	2.6 - 126	55.1	42.06 - 80.24	58.61	2009	By-product of water chlorination		
Haloacetic acids - HAA 5 (µg/L) ***		None	RAA 60	ND - 19.0	8.60	8.00 - 16.50	11.69	2009	By-product of water chlorination		
Chlorine Residual (Free chlorine) (mg/L)		MRDLG as CL ₂ 4.0	MRDL as CL ₂ 4.0	ND - 2.60	0.63	0.57 - 1.99	1.18	2009	Used to disinfect potable water		
LEAD/COPPER RULE	Monitored at the Customer's Tap										
	Copper (mg/L)	0.17	1.3 (AL)	NA	NA	0.05 - 0.35	0.14	2007	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing and erosion of natural deposits		
	Lead (µg/L)	2	15 (AL)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2007			
SECONDARY STANDARDS	Monitored Before Distribution <i>Aesthetic Standards Established By the State of California Department of Health Services</i>										
	Chloride (mg/L)	None	500	17.20 - 27.40	22.20	28 - 56	39	2009	Leaching of natural deposits		
	Color (units)	None	15	NA	NA	ND	ND	2009	Naturally-occurring organic materials		
	Copper (µg/L)	None	1000	ND - 50	10	10	10	2009	Corrosion of household water plumbing and erosion of natural deposits		
	Iron (µg/L)	None	300	NA	NA	ND - 70	15	2009	Leaching of natural deposits		
	Manganese (µg/L)	None	50	ND - 2.5	0.20	ND	ND	2009	Naturally occurring organic materials; causes discoloration of water		
	Specific Conductance (µmhos)	None	1600	852 - 1044	925	829 - 983	885	2009	Runoff/Leaching of natural deposits		
	Sulfate (mg/L)	None	500	216 - 300	268	111 - 146	133	2009	Substances that form ions in water		
	Threshold Odor Number at 60°C (TON) exceeded SMCL	None	3	2 - 15	6	ND	ND	2009	Naturally occurring organic materials		
	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	None	1000	568 - 714	651	520 - 640	570	2009	Runoff/Leaching of natural deposits		
	Turbidity, Laboratory (NTU)	None	5	0.07 - 0.20	0.12	ND	ND	2009	Soil runoff; Objectional taste and odor; not a health concern		
	Zinc (mg/L)	None	5	0.006 - 0.020	0.010	ND	ND	2009	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes		
	Other Constituents Monitored	pH (units)	None	None	7.80 - 8.22	8.05	7.50 - 7.60	7.57	2009	Varies in water; 0-6=acidic; 7=neutral; 8-14=alkaline	
Calcium (mg/L)		None	None	79.30 - 99.30	91.30	91 - 119	106	2009	Leaching of natural deposits		
Magnesium (mg/L)		None	None	33 - 48	40	23 - 30	27	2009	Leaching of natural deposits		
Methylterbutylether (MTBE) (µg/L)		None	5	NA	NA	ND	ND	2007	Leaking from underground gasoline storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories		
Potassium (mg/L)		None	None	4.00 - 4.70	4.40	1.0	1.0	2009	Leaching of natural deposits		
Sodium (mg/L)		None	None	39 - 52	45	35 - 61	50	2009	Leaching of natural deposits		
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (mg/L)		None	None	344 - 430	398	322 - 420	374	2009	Leaching of natural deposits		
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (mg/L)		None	None	178 - 204	190	250 - 270	263	2009	Leaching of natural deposits		
*UCMR		Additional Parameters Analyzed									
		Boron (µg/L)*	None	1000 (AL)	No Range	380	100	100	2009	Erosion of natural deposits	
	Vanadium (µg/L)*	None	50 (AL)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2009	Erosion of natural deposits		
	Chromium (Total Cr) (µg/l)	(100)	50	ND - 5.60	1.80	1.0	1.0	2009	Erosion of natural deposits		
	Methylene Blue Active Substances - MBAS (mg/L)	None	0.5	NA	NA	ND	ND	2009	Municipal and industrial waste discharges. Environmental contamination from aerospace or industrial operations that used, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.		
Perchlorate	6	6	NA	NA	ND	ND	2009				

Note : Listed in the table above are substances detected in the District's drinking water or of special interest to certain consumers. Not listed are approximately 135 substances which were below the laboratory detection levels.

* UCMR - Unregulated Constituents Monitoring Rule was promulgated by the EPA to study other constituents.

** Reporting values are determined by methods set by the State depending on the constituent. Most constituent reporting values are determined by simple averaging. For more information on a specific constituent contact the District.

*** 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.