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

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Carpinteria Valley Water District
2006 Drinking Water Quality Report

Vital Information on Water Quality for Residents of the Carpinteria Valley

Shown on the left is a photo of the filtration plant located at the Headquarters Well Site.

Carpinteria Valley Water District
1301 Santa Ynez Avenue • PO Box 578 • Carpinteria, CA 93014
Phone (805) 684-2816 • Fax (805) 684-3170

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

July 1, 2007

Dear Carpinteria Valley Resident,

Carpinteria Valley Water District is pleased to present you with this Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for the year 2006. Operating under a water supply permit issued by the California Department of Health Services, the Carpinteria Valley Water District supplies water to about 19,000 people at their homes and businesses throughout the Valley. Half 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. To protect the quality of this water source, only light recreation is allowed on Lake Cachuma. The surrounding watershed is also protected. The balance of the District's water supply comes from ***groundwater*** pumped from up to five wells in the Carpinteria Valley Groundwater Basin. Small amounts of chlorine are added at the wells to ensure disinfection.

Lake Cachuma surface water is treated at the City of Santa Barbara's William B. Cater Treatment Plant. After treatment it flows toward the Carpinteria Valley through a federally owned distribution system including the South Coast Conduit (transmission main), the **Ortega Reservoir** at the western end of the Valley in Summerland, and the **Carpinteria Reservoir** located in the eastern end of the Valley. Both reservoirs are essential for the storage and distribution of water in the Carpinteria Valley. The District uses this federally owned system in combination with its own distribution system to deliver both surface water and locally produced groundwater to its customers.

The District in 2003 covered and improved the **Carpinteria Reservoir** at a cost of about $5.7 million. The **Ortega Reservoir** is on schedule to be covered by the end of summer 2007, at an estimated cost to the District of $9.95 million. As part of its ongoing effort to comply with all safe drinking water standards, the District also constructed a new **well and filtration plant** at a cost of about $2.4 million. A new **three million gallon storage tank and distribution lines** is on schedule for completion by the end of summer 2007, at an estimated cost of $9.7 million.

The District in 2006 met all state and federal monitoring and primary drinking water standards. **The District did exceed the secondary standard for manganese in the month of December**. **Manganese is a naturally occurring mineral in groundwater. When oxidized, manganese comes out of solution and discolors water. While not a health concern it is aesthetically undesirable.**

If you have any questions or concerns about this report please call Bob McDonald, District Engineer, or myself at the District office at 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).

Is there a risk to Immuno-compromised persons?
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 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.

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.

CUSTOMER VIEWS WELCOME:

If you are interested in learning more about Carpinteria Valley Water District and water quality, or participating in the decision making process, opportunities are available. You can simply come into the District offices and speak to any one of the employees, or call the office at 684-2816. Board of Directors meetings are normally held on the third or fourth Wednesday of the month beginning at 4 pm in the Board room at 1301 Santa Ynez Ave.

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 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.

Other Constituents Monitored Some of this information was collected from July 1997 to December 1998 as part of a federal study to evaluate disinfectants and disinfection by-products.

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

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.

Carpinteria Valley Water District

Annual Water Quality Report for 2006

	SUBSTANCE/(Parameter)	Public Health Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	SURFACE WATER (CATER TREATMENT) Range Detected	SURFACE WATER (CATER TREATMENT) **Reporting Value	GROUNDWATER (DISTRICT WELLS) Range Detected	GROUNDWATER (DISTRICT WELLS) **Reporting Value	Likely Source of Substance
PRIMARY STANDARDS	**Monitored Before Distribution**							
	Turbidity (NTU)	None	TT = 1 NTU	0.02 - 0.08	0.08	0.01 - 0.3	0.13	Natural river sediment; soil run-off
			TT= 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	NA	100%	NA	NA	
	Aluminum (µg/L)	600	1000	45 - 434	193	ND - 2500	830	Erosion of natural deposits
	Barium (mg/L)	2	1	No Range	ND	ND - 0.11	0.03	Erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	0.23 - 0.43	0.35	0.25 - 0.36	0.29	Erosion of natural deposits
	Nitrate as Nitrate NO_3 (mg/L)	45	45	ND	ND	ND - 6.2	2.18	Natural deposit, fertilizer
	Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	NA	NA	1.9	1.9	Erosion of natural deposits
	Uranium (pCi/L)	NA	20	2.40-2.70	2.55	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
	Control of Disinfection By-Products Precursors (DBP)-Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (mg/L)	NA	Treatment Requirements	2.41-2.86	2.55	NA	NA	TOC has no known adverse health effects but provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. Sources include plant decay and other natural processes.
	Monitored in the Distribution System							
	Total Coliform Bacteria	0	5% of monthly samples	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally Present in the Environment
	Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L) ***	NA	80	4.2-93	62.3	48.5 - 121.8	69.5	By-product of water chlorination
	Haloacetic acids - HAA5 (µg/L) ***	NA	60	1.2-28	16.2	13.26 - 65.23	29.31	By-product of water chlorination
	Chlorine Residual (Free chlorine) (mg/L)	**MRLDG** as CL_2 4.0	**MRLD** as CL_2 4.0	ND-2.20	0.65	0.9 - 1.5	1.5	Used to disinfect potable water
LEAD/ COPPER RULE	**Monitored at the Customer's Tap**	*33 sites sampled in 2004*		*0 samples exceeded the action level for copper; 0 samples exceeded the action level for lead*				
	Lead (µg/L)	2	15 (AL)	NA	NA	ND - 7.0	<5	Corrosion of household water plumbing and erosion of natural deposits
	Copper (mg/L)	0.17	1.3 (AL)	NA	NA	ND - 0.18	<0.05	
SECONDARY STANDARDS	**Monitored Before Distribution**	*Aesthetic Standards Established By the State of California, Department of Health Services*						
	Zinc (mg/L)	None	5	NA	NA	ND - 0.082	0.082	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
	Chloride (mg/L)	None	500	16 –19	18	28 - 38	31.0	Leaching of natural deposits
	Iron (µg/L)	None	300	ND	ND	ND	ND	Leaching of natural deposits
	Manganese (mg/L) (exceeded SMCL)	None	0.05	ND	ND	0.04 - 0.11	0.051	Naturally-occurring organic materials; causes discoloration of water and is an aesthetic concern
	Sulfate (mg/L)	None	500	244 - 295	272	110 - 230	163	Substances that form ions in water
	Specific Conductance (µmhos)	None	1600	830 –1021	916	830 - 920	850	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	None	1000	604 - 730	655	510 - 600	543	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
	Threshold Odor Number at 60°C (TON) (exceeded SMCL)	NA	3	6 - 10	8	1-3	1.6	Naturally-occurring organic materials; causes objectionable taste and odor and is an aesthetic concern
Other Constituents monitored	pH (units)	None	None	7.80 - 8.21	8.00	7.5 - 7.7	7.6	Varies in water ; 0 to 6 = acidic; 7 = neutral; 8 to 14 = alkaline
	Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$ (mg/L)	None	None	360 - 412	394	320 - 390	363	Leaching of natural deposits
	Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ (mg/L)	None	None	177 - 194	188	260 - 290	256	Leaching of natural deposits
	Calcium (mg/L)	None	None	86 - 103	93	97 - 120	105	Leaching of natural deposits
	Magnesium (mg/L)	None	None	33 – 47	41	23 - 29	26.3	Leaching of natural deposits
	Sodium (mg/L)	None	None	36 - 47	42	45 - 67	56	Leaching of natural deposits
	Potassium (mg/L)	None	None	2.2 - 3.5	2.6	1.7 - 3.5	2.3	Leaching of natural deposits
	Boron (µg/L)*	None	1000 (AL)	260 - 270	265	ND-410	130	Erosion of natural deposits
	Vanadium (µg/L) *	None	50 (AL)	ND-4.9	2.2	ND-5	1	Erosion of natural deposits

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.

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration do not change very frequently. Some of the data shown, although representative of your water, is more than one year old.