



CARPINTERIA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2019 DATA

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

In 2019, the District met and currently meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. For questions or concerns about this report please call General Manager, Robert McDonald or Operations Manager Greg Stanford at the District office at (805) 684-2816.

How You Can Get Involved

Carpinteria Valley Water District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected by you, the customer. Regular 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.

Board meeting agendas are posted by the front door of the District office the Friday prior to the Regular Board meeting and on the District website, www.cvwd.net.

COVID-19 modified Meeting Protocol

In response to the spread of the COVID-19 virus, Governor Newsom has temporarily suspended the requirement for local agencies to provide a physical location from which members of the public can observe and offer public comment (EXECUTIVE ORDERS N-29-20 AND N-33-20) and has ordered all Californians to stay home except as needed to maintain continuity of operations of certain critical infrastructure. To minimize the potential spread of the COVID-19 virus, the Carpinteria Valley Water District is not permitting public access to the City Council Chamber and Boardroom for Board meetings at this time. However, Board Meetings can be observed live or recorded on the District website. If you wish to participate in any matter considered by the Board, you are strongly encouraged to provide the Board with public comment in one of the following ways:

1. Comments may be submitted online through eComment. <http://cvwd.net/board/meetings.htm>
2. Submitting a Written Comment. If you wish to submit a written comment, please email your comment to the Board Secretary at Public_Comment@cvwd.net by 5:00 P.M. on the day of the meeting. Please limit your comments to 250 words. Every effort will be made to read your comment into the record, but some comments may not be read due to time limitations.
3. Providing Verbal Comment Telephonically. If you wish to make either a general public comment or to comment on a specific agenda item as it is being heard please send an email to the Board Secretary at Public_Comment@cvwd.net by 5:00 P.M. on the day of the meeting and include the following information in your email: (a) meeting date, (b) agenda item number, (c) subject or title of the item, (d) your full name, (e) your call back number including area code. During public comment on the agenda item specified in your email, District staff will make every effort to contact you via your provided telephone number so that you can provide public comment to the Board electronically.

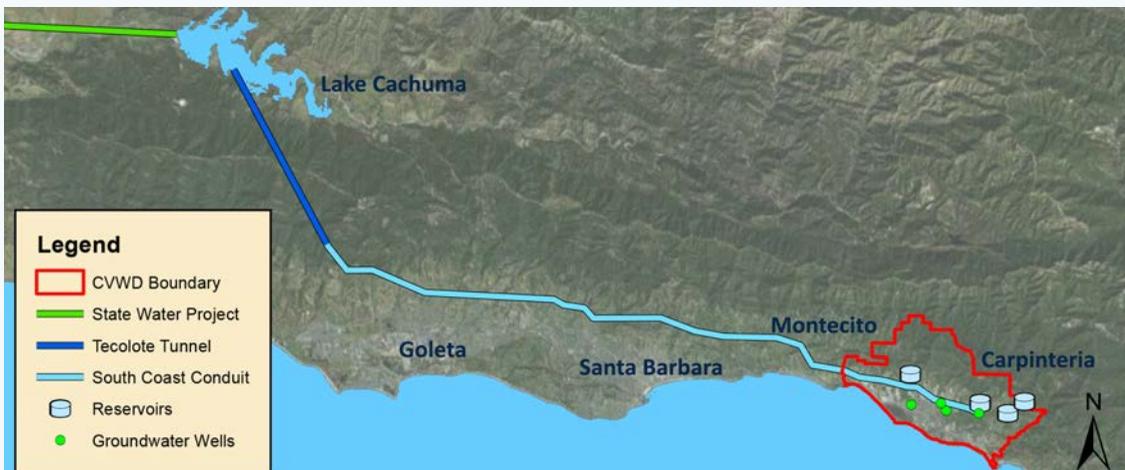
Since this is an evolving COVID-19 situation, CVWD will provide updates to any changes to this policy as soon as possible. The public is referred to the website at www.cvwd.net. Thank you in advance for taking all precautions to prevent spreading the COVID-19 virus.

Stage One Water Shortage Condition Extended

On June 10, 2020, the Board of Directors extended CVWD's Stage One Water Shortage Condition. Some of the water use regulations remaining in place include:

- Run-off caused by irrigation is prohibited. • Irrigating landscape during and 48 hrs following measurable rainfall is prohibited.
- Hoses must be equipped with an automatic shut-off nozzle when in use. • Breaks and leaks must be repaired upon discovery.

A summary of the water use regulations, conservation tips and information on District rebate programs can be viewed at www.cvwd.net



Where your drinking water comes from

CVWD's water supply portfolio is comprised of three sources, surface water supplies from the Cachuma Project and State Water Project, and groundwater from the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin.

In 2019, the District supplied 2750.08 acre feet (AF) of Lake Cachuma water, 425.50 AF of State Water Project (SWP) water and 537.62 AF of groundwater, totaling 3714.20 AF of water to the Carpinteria Valley.

Carpinteria Valley Water District's Annual Water Quality Report 2019

The data noted in the tables identifies all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2019 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, 2019. 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.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLS			GROUNDWATER CVWD WELLS				MAJOR SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION IN DRINKING WATER
Contaminants	PHG (MCLG)	MCL (MRDL), NL	Range Detected		Reporting Value	Last Date Sampled	
			Low	High			
MONITORED AT WATER SOURCE							
INORGANICS							
Aluminum (ppm)	0.6	1	ND	ND	ND	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic (ppb)	0.004	10	ND	ND	ND	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	1	ND	ND	ND	2019	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	1	2	0.20	0.20	0.20	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	0.50	2.50	1.50	2019	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Perchlorate (ppb)	1	6	ND	ND	ND	2018	Municipal and industrial waste discharges; environmental contamination from aerospace or industrial operators that used, stored, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Chromium (Total Cr) (ppb)	(100)	50	ND	ND	ND	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	(0)	15	2.48	4.38	3.16	2018	Erosion of natural deposits.
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE) (ppb)	13	13	ND	ND	ND	2018	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OR AT DESIGNATED POINTS OF USE							
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANT SAMPLES							
Total Coliform Bacteria (Sample)	0	1 positive monthly sample	ND	ND	ND	2018	Naturally present in the environment.
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTION RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS - SYSTEM WIDE AVERAGE							
Total Trihalomethanes - TTHM (ppb)	NA	80	11.0	72.0	60.8	2019	By-product of water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids 5 - HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60	2.0	33.0	23.0	2019	By-product of water chlorination.
Chlorine Residual	4	4	0.7	1.5	1.1	2019	Used to disinfect potable water.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE Monitored at the Customer's Tap

30 sites sampled in 2019
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 2019: 6

CONTAMINANTS	UNITS	PHG (MCLG)	AL	RANGE DETECTED		REPORTING VALUE	LAST DATE SAMPLED	MAJOR SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION IN DRINKING WATER
				LOW	HIGH			
Lead	ppb	NA	AL=15	LOW	HIGH	ND	2019	Internal Corrosion of household water plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
				ND	10.20			
Copper	ppm	NA	AL=1.3	ND	0.79	0.35	2019	

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>.**

Carpinteria Valley Water District's Annual Water Quality Report 2019

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLS, MRDLS, OR NLS			GROUNDWATER CVWD WELLS				MAJOR SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION IN DRINKING WATER
Contaminants	PHG (MCLG)	MCL (MRDL), NL	Range Detected		Reporting Value	Last Date Sampled	
			Low	High			
Monitored at Water Source <i>Aesthetic Standards Established by the State of California Department of Public Health.</i>							
Chloride (Cl) (ppm)	NA	500	30	59	53	2019	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color (units)	NA	15	ND	ND	ND	2019	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Copper (ppm)	NA	1	ND	ND	ND	2019	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Iron (ppb)	NA	300	ND	ND	ND	2019	Leaching of natural deposits.
Manganese (ppb)	NA	50	ND	ND	ND	2019	Naturally occurring organic materials; causes discoloration of water and is an aesthetic concern.
Methylene Blue Active Substances - MBAS (ppb)	NA	500	ND	ND	ND	2019	Foaming agents found in detergents.
Specific Conductance (us/cm)	NA	1600	873	950	941	2019	Run-off/leaching of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	NA	500	109	138	120	2019	Substances that form ions in water.
Odor - Threshold (TON)	NA	3	ND	ND	ND	2019	Naturally occurring organic materials; causes objectionable taste and odor and is aesthetic concern.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	NA	1000	510	550	510	2019	Run-off/leaching of natural deposits.
Turbidity, Laboratory (NTU)	NA	5	0.1	0.2	0.2	2019	Natural river sediment; soil run-off.
Zinc (ppm)	NA	5	ND	ND	ND	2019	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS							
pH (Std Units)	NA	NA	7.6	8.5	7.9	2019	Varies in water; 0-6=acidic, 7=neutral, 8-14=alkaline
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	NA	NA	194	351	301	2019	Leaching of natural deposits.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	NA	NA	250	270	263	2019	Leaching of natural deposits.
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	35	96	77	2019	Leaching of natural deposits.
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	NA	26	27	27	2019	Leaching of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	35	60	52	2019	Leaching of natural deposits.
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	1	1	1	2019	Leaching of natural deposits.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH NO MCLS							
Boron (ppm)	NA	NL=1	ND	ND	ND	2018	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorate (ppb)	NA	NL=800	86	410	215	2015	N/A
Molybdenum (ppb)	NA	NA	1.2	13.0	5.1	2015	N/A
Strontium (pCi/L)	NA	NA	720	870	773	2015	N/A
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppt)	NA	5	ND	ND	ND	2018	N/A
Vanadium (ppb)	NA	NL=50	1.0	4.7	2.2	2015	N/A
Bromochloroacetic acid (ppb)	NA	None	1.3	7.3	5.7	2019	N/A
Bromodichloroacetic acid (ppb)	NA	None	1.2	6.8	4.4	2019	N/A
Chlorodibromoacetic acid (ppb)	NA	None	1.4	3.1	2.2	2019	N/A
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	NA	None	1.3	3.2	2.3	2019	N/A
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	NA	None	1.7	17.0	12.4	2019	N/A
Germanium Total ICAP/MS (ppb)	NA	None	0.62	0.80	0.70	2019	N/A
Manganese Total ICAP/MS (ppb)	NA	None	0.58	0.58	0.58	2019	N/A
Monobromoacetic acid (ppb)	NA	None	0.4	0.7	0.5	2019	N/A
Monochloroacetic acid (ppb)	NA	None	2.2	3.0	2.7	2019	N/A
Total HAA5 (ppb)	NA	None	3.8	34.0	24.2	2019	N/A
Total HAA6Br (ppb)	NA	None	7.6	24.0	15.6	2019	N/A
Total HAA9 (ppb)	NA	None	10.0	49.0	37.0	2019	N/A
Tribromoacetic acid (ppb)	NA	None	2.1	2.7	2.4	2019	N/A
Trichloroacetic acid (ppb)	NA	None	0.8	10.0	7.4	2019	N/A

DEFINITIONS USED IN THE CHARTS

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.

Symbol "<": denotes 'less than'

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

µmho/cm: Micromhos 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

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.

WATER SOFTENER SETTINGS: The District's water has a hardness range of **11 to 21 grains per gallon**. One grain per gallon equals **17.1** milligrams per liter.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT: The Source Water Assessment for Carpinteria Valley Water District was completed in 2003. The wells are considered to be most vulnerable to sewer collections systems, low density septic systems, agricultural/irrigation wells, and irrigated crops. However, monitoring of the wells has not indicated contamination from such activities. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Carpinteria Valley Water District Office, 1301 Santa Ynez Ave., Carpinteria, CA 93013.