CARPINTERIA VALLEY
WATER DISTRICT

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS FOR 2021

This report contains important information about your drinking water.

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

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Regularly scheduled 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.
A public comment period is held during each meeting

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. Meetings can be watched live and are recorded for later viewing.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Case VanWingerden
Board President

Ken Stendell
Board Vice-President

Polly Holcombe
Board Director

Shirley Johnson
Board Director

Matthew Roberts
Board Director

If you would like a paper copy of this report mailed to you, contact the District at info@cvwd.net or phone 805-684-2816.

WATER CONSERVATION, A CARPINTERIA WAY OF LIFE

The District continues to be committed to helping customers use water efficiently. A recent addition to our conservation "tool box" is the on-line app, EyeOnWater®. The District's smart meters deliver water consumption information to the EyeOnWater® app, providing customers the ability to

- monitor your daily water usage,
- customize alerts for high usage,
- catch leaks in days instead of months,
- compare current usage to previous usage.

Sign up at **https://eyeonwater.com/signup** or scan the QR code, enter your account number, including the dashes and start saving today!

LETTER FROM GENERAL MANAGER

June 2022

Dear Carpinteria Valley Residents,

Carpinteria Valley Water District is pleased to present you with this Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for the 2021 calendar year.

The District in 2021 met and currently meets all state and federal drinking water standards.

The water quality of the District's delivered supplies to its customers continues to meet or exceed the requirements of the safe drinking water regulations in large part due to the investments made in our water system over that past 20 years. These include covering of Carpinteria and Ortega reservoirs, upgrading treatment processes at Cater treatment plant, developing treatment systems at our local water storage facilities and providing a way to blend local groundwater more effectively with imported water supplies. These improvements were costly and seemed a burden on CVWD customers at the time. However, in retrospect, the fact that I can say we have tackled Disinfection By-Product issues, the most significant drinking water quality issue for most water purveyors, fifteen years after the improvements were completed is an indication that it was the right decision.

While safe drinking water continues to be a top priority at CVWD, a new challenge has emerged since 2013. This challenge is extreme drought, which threatens CVWD's mission to deliver water reliably to customers. In response to this threat, the District has been taking steps over the past 10 years to improve water supply resiliency, including reconstructing two of the local municipal groundwater wells with state of the art components so that they are ready to produce water at any moment. The District has also been developing water supply forecasting models and water supply planning policies (see 2020 Urban Water Management Plan) that help to plan two to three years ahead so that we know when to take action. Finally, the District has developed and is developing tools to manage water demand, including automatic (instant 24/7) meter reading, parcel water allocation study (in development), a conservation messaging strategy, a water shortage contingency plan, rebate programs for plumbing fixture retrofits, lawn replacement, smart irrigation controller retrofits and commercial and institutional retrofits.

In times of drought, currently we are in a Stage 2 drought condition, Water conservation is an essential part of the solution to preserving water supply and making it through the drought cycle. In 2016 we saw significant conservation that kept lake Cachuma from drying up and helped Carpinteria come through that cycle in 2017. Unfortunately, we are in another drought cycle and have seen three of the last four years were below average rainfall. This is concerning because we did not fully recover from 2012-16 drought and our water supplies are not as full as they were during that cycle. Under the current Stage 2 drought conditions we are asking for customers to reduce their demand by 20%. So, I appeal to everyone to be mindful of your water use. Take little steps to conserve water like checking you irrigation timers, shorter showers, repair leaks quickly, follow the regulations listed below and report observed water waste to District Staff. I know we are worn out by the need to constantly be thinking about water use, but it's a matter of survival for our water supplies! Thank you in advance for your efforts!

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

STAGE 2 DROUGHT CONDITION WATER USE REGULATIONS:

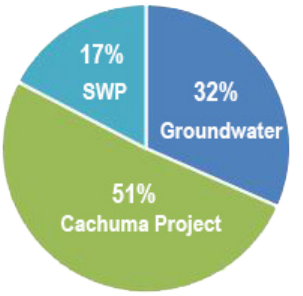
Listed below are some of the current regulations in place. The full summary of Stage 2 regulations, conservation tips, information on the drought and District rebate programs can be viewed at **www.cvwd.net.**

- Breaks and leaks must be repaired upon discovery.
- Automatic shut-off devices must be attached to any hose or filling apparatus
- Run-off from landscape irrigation is not allowed to flow onto hardscape areas such as sidewalks, driveways, patios, street gutters, etc.
- Landscapes with fixed irrigation system can water between 6 pm - 8 am; those with moveable systems and handwatering can water between 4 pm - 10 am.
- Using a hose to wash a building, driveway, sidewalk or other paved surface is not allowed unless authorized by CVWD.

DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

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

In 2021, the District received a total of 4404 acre feet (AF) of water for the Carpinteria Valley. The pie chart shows the percentage received for each of the three sources



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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

Aerial view of Lake Cachuma taken on May 12, 2022.
Image courtesy of Santa Barbara County Water Agency

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.

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**

CARPINTERIA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT - WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS FOR 2021

The data noted in the tables identifies all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2021 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, 2021. 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 DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Mandatory Health Related Standards

CONTAMINANTS	UNITS	PHG (MCLG)	MCL (MRDL), NL	RANGE DETECTED	REPORTING VALUE	YEAR TESTED	MAJOR SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION IN DRINKING WATER
INORGANICS							
Aluminum	mg/L	0.6	1	ND	ND	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic	µg/L	0.004	10	ND	ND	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	mg/L	2	1	ND	ND	2021	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	mg/L	1	2	0.20 - 0.40	0.30	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as N	mg/L	10	10	0.60 - 3.10	2.0	2021	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Perchlorate	µg/L	1	6	ND	ND	2021	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)	µg/L	(100)	50	ND	ND	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	(0)	15	2.80 - 3.80	3.21	2021	Erosion of natural deposits.
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	13	13	ND	ND	2021	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	µg/L	NA	0.005	ND	ND	2021	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides
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	2021	Naturally present in the environment.
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTION RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS - SYSTEM WIDE AVERAGE							
Total Trihalomethanes - TTHM	µg/L	NA	80	8.0 - 73.0	54.3	2021	By-product of water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids 5 - HAA5[1]	µg/L	NA	60	2.0 - 70.0	43.8	2021	By-product of water chlorination.
Chlorine Residual	mg/L	4	4	0.60 - 2.1	1.1	2021	Used to disinfect potable water.

1. The MCL for HAA5 is based on a site specific four quarter running annual average, where the MAX range for HAA5 is based on a one time site specific sample result, therefore CVWD is not in violation of exceeding the MCL

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards Established by the State of California Depart. of Health

CONTAMINANTS	UNITS	PHG (MCLG)	MCL (MRDL), NL	RANGE DETECTED	REPORTING VALUE	YEAR TESTED	MAJOR SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION IN DRINKING WATER
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	NA	500	30 - 60	40	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color	units	NA	15	ND	ND	2021	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Copper	mg/L	0.30	1	ND	ND	2021	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Iron	µg/L	NA	300	ND	ND	2021	Leaching of natural deposits.
Manganese	µg/L	NA	50	ND	ND	2021	Naturally occurring organic materials; causes discoloration of water and is an aesthetic concern.
Methylene Blue Active Substances -MBAS	µg/L	NA	500	ND	ND	2021	Foaming agents found in detergents.
Specific Conductance	us/cm	NA	1600	832 - 921	880	2021	Run-off/leaching of natural deposits.
Sulfate	mg/L	NA	500	105 - 242	156	2021	Substances that form ions in water.
Odor - Threshold	TON	NA	3	ND	ND	2021	Naturally occurring organic materials;.causes objectionable taste and odor and is an aesthetic concern.
Total Dissolved Solids)	mg/L	NA	1000	540 - 620	573	2021	Run-off/leaching of natural deposits.
Turbidity, Laboratory	NTU	NA	5	ND	ND	2021	Natural river sediment; soil run-off.
Zinc	mg/L	NA	5	ND	ND	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS							
pH	Std Units	NA	NA	7.4 - 8.0	7.6	2021	Varies in water; 0-6=acidic, 7=neutral, 8-14=alkaline
Total Hardness as CaCO3	mg/L	NA	NA	307 - 360	335	2021	Leaching of natural deposits.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	mg/L	NA	NA	180 - 280	245	2021	Leaching of natural deposits.
Calcium	mg/L	NA	NA	77 - 93	85	2021	Leaching of natural deposits.
Magnesium	mg/L	NA	NA	25 - 39	30	2021	Leaching of natural deposits.
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NA	35 - 61	50	2021	Leaching of natural deposits.
Potassium	mg/L	NA	NA	1 - 4	2	2021	Leaching of natural deposits.

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.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE - MONITORED AT CUSTOMER'S TAP

30 sites sampled in 2019. 0 samples exceeded the action levels for copper and lead. Action level is based on 90th percentile of all 30 samples. Number of school sites requesting lead sampling in 2019: 6

Lead	µg/L	0.20	AL = 15	1.8 - 10.2	2.65	2019	Internal corrosion of of household water plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Copper	mg/L	0.30	AL = 1.30	0.012 - 0.790	0.3460	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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS - WITH NO MCLS

CONTAMINANTS	UNITS	PHG (MCLG)	MCL (MRDL), NL	RANGE DETECTED	REPORTING VALUE	YEAR TESTED	MAJOR SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION IN DRINKING WATER
Boron	mg/L	NA	NL=1	ND - 0.30	0.30	2021	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorate	µg/L	NA	NL=800	86 - 410	215	2015	NA
Molybdenum	µg/L	NA	NA	1.2 - 13.0	5.1	2015	NA
Strontium	pCi/L	NA	None	720 - 870	773	2015	NA
Vanadium	µg/L	NA	NL=50	1.0 - 4.7	2.2	2021	NA
UCMR4							
Bromochloroacetic acid	µg/L	NA	None	1.3 - 7.3	5.7	2019	NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid	µg/L	NA	None	1.2 - 6.8	4.4	2019	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	µg/L	NA	None	1.4 - 3.1	2.2	2019	NA
Dibromoacetic acid	µg/L	NA	None	1.3 - 3.2	2.3	2019	NA
Dichloroacetic acid	µg/L	NA	None	1.7 - 17.0	12.4	2019	NA
Germanium Total ICAP/MS	µg/L	NA	None	0.62 - 0.80	0.70	2019	NA
Manganese Total ICAP/MS	µg/L	NA	None	0.58 - 0.58	0.58	2019	NA
Monobromoacetic acid	µg/L	NA	None	0.4 - 0.7	0.5	2019	NA
Monochloroacetic acid	µg/L	NA	None	2.2 - 3.0	2.7	2019	NA
Total HAA5	µg/L	NA	None	3.8 - 34.0	24.2	2019	NA
Total HAA6Br	µg/L	NA	None	7.6 - 24.0	15.6	2019	NA
Total HAA9	µg/L	NA	None	10.0 - 49.0	37.0	2019	NA
Tribromoacetic acid	µg/L	NA	None	2.1 - 2.7	2.4	2019	NA
Trichloroacetic acid	µg/L	NA	None	0.8 - 10	7.4	2019	NA

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.

UCMR4: A one time sample event to establish potential new contaminants for future monitoring

Symbol "<": denotes 'less than'
µg/L: micrograms per liter
mg/L: milligrams per liter
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