



APRIL 2014

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WATER

Strict Federal and State Quality Regulations

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (Department) regulate certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, providing the same protection for public health.

How You Can Get Involved

Our District Board of Directors normally meets the second Tuesday of each month at 5:30 p.m. in the District Board Room at 4699 Hollister Avenue in Goleta. The public is always welcome to participate in these meetings.

**For more information
about your water,
contact Tom Bunosky
at (805) 879-4630.**

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

GOLETA WATER DISTRICT

4699 Hollister Avenue
Goleta, California 93110
805/964-6761
info@goletawater.com
www.goletawater.com

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Results of Extensive Water Quality Testing for 2013

We are pleased to provide you with this report on your water quality. The report explains in detail how we maintain high quality standards, and offers other useful information, including a description of where your water comes from and answers to common questions about water quality and health issues.

Quality water starts with a quality supply. The Goleta Water District receives most of its water from Lake Cachuma. Surrounded by Los Padres National forest, Lake Cachuma is well protected from urban and agricultural runoff.



In addition to water from Lake Cachuma, the District water supply portfolio includes groundwater and state water. The following groundwater wells were used in 2013: Airport, El Camino, University, San Antonio, and San Marcos.

Our State-Certified water treatment plant monitors your water quality around-the-clock. We are committed to providing our customers with high-quality and reliable water at the lowest reasonable cost.

How We Provide Top Quality Water

State Certified Operators and Round-the-Clock Monitoring. Our water treatment operators are state-certified water treatment professionals and are on the job every day to ensure your water always meets quality standards.

Extensive Testing. The District conducts thousands of tests each year using automated test equipment that continually analyzes water at different steps in the treatment process. Testing is conducted in our own laboratory and by independent state-certified laboratories.

Modern Updated Treatment Plant. The District invested in significant improvements to the Corona Del Mar treatment plant in 2000 and 2007. Currently, the District is preparing for another round of major upgrades and operational improvements that will enable the District to continue providing cost-effective, high-quality water service.

Backup Systems to Ensure Quality. The treatment plant includes backup equipment for key systems to increase reliability during emergencies, high-water-use days, and during maintenance or interruptions.

The District water quality testing is extremely accurate. Depending on the substance, we can detect to the equivalent of one hundredth of a part in a billion parts of water. This is the equivalent to finding one drop of a substance in 1,300,000 gallons of water.

Results of the 2013 Drinking Water Quality Tests

The tables on the right list drinking water contaminants and other substances detected during 2013. The District also tested for many additional substances that were not detected, and therefore are not listed in this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data is for testing done January 1 - December 31, 2013. The test results show that your water met or exceeded all State and Federal water quality standards.

Definitions Used in the Chart

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 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.

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (RAL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

N/A: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected at testing limit.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter.

pCi/l: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).

umhos/cm: Micromhos per centimeter (an indicator of dissolved minerals in the water).

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Footnotes to the Chart

(1) 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. Goleta 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>.

(2) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

(3) Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1) Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month; 2) Not exceed 1.0 NTU.

(4) Conventional surface water treatment plants must remove a certain percentage of the TOC in their raw intake water using a specialized enhanced coagulation treatment technique. The percentage removal required depends on raw water quality characteristics. For the Goleta Water District Corona del Mar Water Treatment Plant's raw water source, the required percentage was 15%. Due to the nature of Corona del Mar Water Treatment Plant's raw water, the water is non-amenable to removal of TOC via enhanced coagulation. Goleta Water District has a permitted waiver from this treatment requirement from the California Department of Public Health.

(5) Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236), the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

NOTE: 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. All of the surface water data presented in the tables are from samples taken in 2013, except for the following: The lead and copper data is from 2012. The radiological data is from 2011. The radon data is from 2006. All of the groundwater data presented in the tables are from samples taken in 2013, except for the following: The aluminum data is from 2011 and 2013. The arsenic data is from 2011 and 2013. The fluoride data is from 2011 and 2013. The chloride data is from 2011 and 2013. The sulfate data is from 2011 and 2013. The alkalinity data is from 2011 and 2013. The bicarbonate data is from 2011 and 2013. The calcium data is from 2011 and 2013. The hardness data is from 2011 and 2013. The magnesium data is from 2011 and 2013. The potassium data is from 2011 and 2013. The radon data is from 2003. The sodium data is from 2011 and 2013.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLS

| INORGANIC | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Surface Water Average | Surface Water Range | Groundwater Average | Groundwater Range | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|----------------------|-----|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|
| Aluminum (ppm) | 1 | 0.6 | 0.085 | 0.03-0.190 | ND | ND-0.042 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | 0.004 | ND | N/A | ND | ND-1.1 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2.0 | 1 | 0.47 | 0.37-0.64 | 0.35 | 0.27-0.40 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate as NO3 (ppm) | 45 | 45 | ND | N/A | ND | ND-ND | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

| RADIOLOGICAL | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Surface Water Average | Surface Water Range | Groundwater Average | Groundwater Range | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-----|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Gross Alpha particle activities (pCi/l) | 15 | (0) | ND | N/A | ND | ND-5.08 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 (pCi/l) | 5 | 0.019 | ND | N/A | ND | ND-ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/l) | 20 | 0.43 | 1.5 | N/A | 1.5 | ND-5.3 | Erosion of natural deposits |

| LEAD AND COPPER RULE | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | 90th Percentile Value | # of Sample Sites | # of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Copper (ppm) | AL = 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.60 | 34 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing |
| Lead ¹ (ppb) | AL = 15 | 0.2 | ND | 34 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing |

| MICROBIOLOGICAL | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Percentage of Samples Meeting TT | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Turbidity ² (NTU) | TT ³ | N/A | 0.093 | 100% | Soil runoff |

| DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (DBP), DISINFECTION RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS | MCL or [MRDLG] | PHG (MCLG) or [MRDLG] | System Average | System Range | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---|
| THHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | 80 | N/A | 56.0 | 34.0-64.0 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 60 | N/A | 23.5 | 11.0-26.0 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine (ppm) | [MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂) | [MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl ₂) | 1.13 | 0.29-2.07 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Control of DBP precursors (TOC in ppm) | TT ⁴ | N/A | 2.9 | 2.5-3.3 | Various natural and man-made sources |

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLS

| CONSTITUENT | Secondary MCL | Surface Water Average | Surface Water Range | Groundwater Average | Groundwater Range | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | 500 | 21 | 20-22 | 58 | 16-72 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color (units) | 15 | ND | ND-7.5 | ND | ND-7.5 | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Iron (ppb) | 300 | ND | N/A | 23 | ND-620 | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese (ppb) | 50 | ND | N/A | 5 | ND-98 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Odor-Threshold (units) | 3 | 1 | 1-3 | 1 | 1-2 | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm) | 1600 | 961 | 824-1313 | 1204 | 1002-1407 | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 500 | 280 | N/A | 257 | 230-260 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 1000 | 589 | 557-620 | 845 | 700-920 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 5 | 0.119 | 0.044-0.938 | 0.133 | 0.012-1.48 | Soil runoff |

OTHER CONSTITUENTS

| CONSTITUENT | Surface Water Average | Surface Water Range | Groundwater Average | Groundwater Range |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Alkalinity (ppm as CaCO ₃) | 164 | 151-182 | 303 | 180-350 |
| Bicarbonate (ppm) | 190 | N/A | 372 | 220-420 |
| Calcium (ppm) | 72 | N/A | 133 | 90-150 |
| Hardness (ppm as CaCO ₃) | 364 | 340-384 | 498 | 390-560 |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 46 | N/A | 40 | 34-44 |
| pH (units) | 7.35 | 6.93-8.00 | 7.13 | 6.91-7.43 |
| Potassium (ppm) | 3.8 | N/A | 3.9 | 2.3-4.8 |
| Radon ⁵ (pCi/l) | ND | N/A | 360 | 160-600 |
| Sodium (PPM) | 55 | N/A | 85 | 42-110 |

Variance: Goleta Water District (District) serves unfiltered Lake Cachuma water to 33 connections on the Goleta West Conduit. The water receives chlorination treatment but does not comply with the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR). The State Department of Public Health allows the District to provide bottled water to these customers for drinking and cooking. The District notifies these consumers quarterly that the water delivered is not in compliance with SWTR and should not be consumed.



GOLETA WATER DISTRICT
4699 Hollister Avenue
Goleta, California 93110
805/964-6761
info@goletawater.com

PRSR STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
SANTA BARBARA, CA
PERMIT NO. 139

Board of Directors

Bill Rosen, *President*
Lauren Hanson, *Vice-President*
Bert Bertrando
Jack Cunningham
Richard Merrifield

John McInnes, *General Manager*

For more information, please visit
www.GoletaWater.com



Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment is an important tool for protecting water quality. It identifies how potential contaminants can affect a water source, and potential contamination vulnerabilities. A source water assessment is required for surface water every five years.

The most recent assessment was completed for Lake Cachuma in March 2011. An assessment of all active District groundwater wells was completed in January 2002, an assessment of the Sierra Madre Well was completed in April 2003, and an assessment of the San Ricardo Well was completed in April 2013. Operating conditions surrounding the wells have not changed since that time, so an updated assessment has not been necessary.

Copies of the completed assessments are available at the District main office. You may request a summary of the assessments by contacting **Tom Bunosky, District Operations Manager** at (805) 879-4630.

Drinking Water Info

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 USEPA's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline** at (800) 426-4791 or visit <http://water.epa.gov/drink>.

Water in the Environment

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 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, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public 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.

People with Sensitive Immune Systems

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 (1-800-426-4791).