



583 San Ysidro Road
 Montecito, CA 93108
 phone: 805.969.2271
 www.montecitowater.com

2017 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

This report explains where your water comes from, provides information on water quality and how it is measured, and presents the District's 2017 test results which show that **drinking water met, or was better than, state and federal water quality standards.**

OUR WATER SOURCES

SUPPLEMENTAL SURFACE WATER

State Water Project Table A Allocation and Supplemental Water Purchases

San Luis Reservoir stores State Water and supplemental water supplies.

California Aqueduct and the Coastal Branch Pipeline convey water from San Luis Reservoir to Lake Cachuma.

LOCAL SURFACE WATER

Lake Cachuma (A Primary Water Source)

Tecolote Tunnel carries water from Lake Cachuma 6.4 miles through the Santa Ynez mountains to the South Coast.

South Coast Conduit pipeline conveys water from Tecolote Tunnel across the South Coast, from Goleta to Carpinteria.

Cater Treatment Plant City of Santa Barbara provides treated water to Montecito Water District via the South Coast Conduit.

Jameson Lake (A Primary Water Source)

Doulton Tunnel carries water from Jameson Lake, and water seeps into it providing additional supply.

Bella Vista and Doulton Treatment Plants The District provides treated water from Jameson Lake and Doulton Tunnel to customers.

LOCAL GROUNDWATER

Groundwater wells District groundwater resources are limited, but provide an important and reliable supply.



POTENTIAL NEW SOURCES

Two Potential New Water Sources

Desalinated water
 The District is working toward participation in the regional use of the City of Santa Barbara's desalination facility.

Recycled water
 The District facilitates the import of recycled water from South Coast recycled water facilities, and is evaluating recycled water feasibility in Montecito.

CONSERVATION

Efficient use of water by customers reduces overall water use. The District's current conservation target is 30% or more. Conservation is a California way of life!

OUR COMMITMENT TO WATER QUALITY

The District's state-certified water treatment professionals combine round-the-clock monitoring with extensive analysis to ensure compliance with all State and Federal water quality standards.

Steps the District takes to ensure that the water you drink meets requirements:

- STEP 1:** We begin with a high-quality water supply.
- STEP 2:** We treat the water with a variety of filtration processes.
- STEP 3:** We add trace amounts of chlorine to disinfect the water as it travels through the water system.
- STEP 4:** We test the water. Samples from various locations around the District are analyzed each day in our own laboratory or by independent state-certified labs. Additional testing is conducted each week for bacterial contamination. Results of these and other tests are reported regularly to state authorities. The tests use ultra sensitive measuring equipment and are highly accurate.

Regular water quality testing ensures that your drinking water complies with standards. For more information contact Chad Hurshman, Water Treatment and Production Superintendent, at 805.969.7924.

Para información en español llame 805.969.2271

Este aviso contiene las instrucciones más recientes para obtener información importante sobre su agua potable. Traducir, o hablar con alguien que lo entienda.



2017 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants and other constituents that we detected during the 2017 calendar year. We tested for over 180 contaminants and constituents. Not included in the list below are substances for which we test but were not detected. 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 is from testing conducted between January 1 and December 31, 2017.

The test results below indicate that your water met, or was better than, all primary state and federal water quality standards.

Primary Standards (PDWS)	Units	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Public Health Goal (MCLG)	Jameson Lake Average	Jameson Lake Range	Ground Water Average	Ground Water Range	Cachuma Lake Average	Cachuma Lake Range	Typical Sources of Contamination
Water Clarity										
Treated Turbidity ³	NTU	TT = 1 NTU TT = 95% of Samples ≤ 0.3	NA	0.05	0.04 - 0.29 99.9%	0.05	ND - 0.20 100%	NA	ND - 0.10 100%	Soil runoff.
Radioactive Contaminants										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	1.74	1.74	2.63	1.72 - 3.86	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	NA	NA	1.10	0.82 - 1.56	1.0	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants										
Aluminum	µg/L	1000	600	10	ND - 20	ND	ND	200	ND - 800	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic	µg/L	10	0.004	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.3	ND - 4.5	NA Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Boron	µg/L	1000 (RAL)	NA	ND	ND	50	ND - 100	NA	0.54	
Hexavalent Chromium, Cr VI	µg/L	10	0.02	NA	NA	ND	ND	NA	0.027	
Fluoride (not added)	mg/L	2	1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5 - 0.7	0.34	ND - 0.53	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer
Nitrate as N (Nitrogen)	mg/L	10	10	0.1	0.0 - 0.4	2.36	0.9 - 7.2	0.19	ND - 0.71	Runoff or leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Selenium	µg/L	50	30	1	1	10.8	9.0 - 14.0	NA	NA	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Primary Standards for Distribution System										
Primary Standards for Distribution System	Units	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Public Health Goal (MCLG)	Distribution System Average		Distribution System Range				Major Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water
Disinfectant										
Free Chlorine Residual	mg/L	MRDLG, 4.0	MRDLG, 4.0	0.66		0.20 - 1.53				Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Disinfection By Products										
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80	NA	Highest LRAA, 76.6		35.8 - 103.0				By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids	µg/L	60	NA	Highest LRAA, 27.5		7.0 - 44.0				
Bromate (Cachuma Lake)	µg/L	10	0.1	3.0		1.4 - 5.4				
Microbiological Contaminant Samples										
Total Coliform Bacteria ⁴	% Tests Positive	<5% of Monthly Samples	0	0.00%		0				Naturally present in the environment.
Cryptosporidium	No. of oocyst/L	TT	0	0		0				Naturally present in the environment
Lead & Copper Rule (2013)										
Lead & Copper Rule (2013)	Units	RAL	PHG	Samples Collected		Above RAL		90th Percentile		
Lead ⁶	µg/L	15	0.2	32		0		ND		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper ⁶	µg/L	1300	300	32		0		309		
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)										
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	Units	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Jameson Lake Average	Jameson Lake Range	Ground Water Average	Ground Water Range	Cachuma Lake Average	Cachuma Lake Range	Major Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water	
Aesthetic Standards										
Color	Units	15	ND	ND	ND	ND	19	ND - 26	Naturally-occurring organic minerals. Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	
Chloride	mg/L	500	6	6	229	96 - 463	64.7	19.2 - 187		
Iron	µg/L	300	ND	ND	10	ND - 240	68	ND - 130	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	
Manganese	µg/L	50	ND	ND	5	ND - 60	17	ND - 39	Leaching from natural deposits. Naturally-occurring organic minerals.	
Threshold Odor at 60 Degrees Celcius	Units	3	ND	ND	ND	ND	11	2 - 20		
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	793	793	1267	924 - 1660	857	400 - 1052	Substances that form ions in water. Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	
Sulfate	mg/L	500	208	208	196	95 - 270	218	1.5 - 407		
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	530	530	783	550 - 1100	590	210 - 752	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits. Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	
Zinc	mg/L	5	ND	ND	0.038	ND - 0.150	NA	NA		

2017 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	Units	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Jameson Lake Average	Jameson Lake Range	Ground Water Average	Ground Water Range	Cachuma Lake Average	Cachuma Lake Range	Major Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water
Additional Constituents Analyzed									
pH	pH units	NS	7.87	7.60 - 8.30	7.0	6.8 - 7.2	7.82	7.32 - 8.14	
Total Hardness ⁷	mg/L	NS	385	368 - 412	456	265 - 582	315	54 - 470	
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	NS	191	156 - 208	200	180 - 230	170	33 - 191	
Calcium	mg/L	NS	104	104	141	65 - 202	77.4	20 - 106	
Magnesium	mg/L	NS	24	24	50	25 - 84	33	1 - 47	
Sodium	mg/L	NS	26	26	99	70 - 150	59	48 - 83	
Potassium	mg/L	NS	2	2	1	1 - 2	3.9	3 - 4.6	

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs 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 affect taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS do not affect the health at MCL levels.

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.

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

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

mg/L: Milligrams per liter, or parts per million. 1 mg/L is equal to about one drop in 17 gallons of water.

ug/L: Micrograms per liter, or parts per billion. 1 ug/L is equal to about one drop in 17,000 gallons of water.

< : Less than.

NA: Not applicable.

NS: No Standard.

ND: Non-detected.

pCi/L: Pico curies per liter, a measure of radiation

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

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit.

IRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

Footnotes:

¹The 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, is more than one year old.

²Surface water sources include the District's Jameson Lake and Lake Cachuma. The District's Amapola Well, Paden Well No. 2, Ennisbrook Well No. 5, Ennisbrook Well No. 2, and T. Mosby Well No. 2 were used as groundwater supply sources.

³Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Montecito Water District monitors for it continuously because turbidity is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. 100% of the District's samples met the Turbidity Performance standard. The highest single surface water turbidity measurement during the year was 0.29 NTU.

⁴An average number of 52 coliform samples were collected each month at 12 District sampling stations in compliance with the Federal Coliform Rule.

⁵Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in

serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. MWD's highest Nitrate level in 2017 was 7.2 mg/L.

⁶Lead & Copper Rule

Every three years, 30 residences are tested for lead and copper levels at the tap. The most recent set of 32 samples was collected in 2017. All of the samples were well below the regulatory action level (RAL). Copper was detected in 29 samples. The 90th percentile value was at 309 ug/L. Lead was detected in 1 sample (7.6 ug/L). The 90th percentile value was Non-Detect. 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. Montecito 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 www.epa.gov/lead.

⁷Surface water has a hardness range of 21 to 24 grains per gallon; groundwater has a range of 15 to 34 grains per gallon.

A comprehensive source water assessment of the District's drinking water sources was adopted in May 2017. A copy of this report is available on the District's website.

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).

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>.

The District again wishes to extend deep appreciation to the many mutual aid agencies and individuals who came to assist in the restoration of the water delivery system following the 2018 Thomas Fire Debris Flow incident.



THANK YOU

**For Your Assistance, Your Generosity,
Your Patience, Your Teamwork
and Your Support.**



City of Santa Barbara ~ Santa Barbara County ~ City of Ventura ~ City of Santa Maria
City of San Luis Obispo ~ San Luis Obispo County ~ Tierra Construction ~ Z World/GIS
Lash Construction ~ Goleta Water District ~ Carpinteria Sanitary District ~ Allen Larson
Tetra Tech, Inc. ~ Rauch Communications ~ Souza Construction ~ Ferguson Waterworks
Famcon Pipe & Supply ~ Central Machine & Welding ~ Cascade Well & Pump
Dudek ~ FGL Environmental ~ Oilfield Electric ~ General Pump ~ Shoreline Welding
Electric Part Center ~ Big Red Crane Co. ~ D-KAL Engineering ~ American Red Cross
Arcadia Studio ~ California Conservation Corps ~ Montecito Fire Protection District
Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Management ~ Cal Fire ~ Jordano's
The Garden Club of Santa Barbara ~ Calvin Designs ~ District Residents

And Many More!

Board of Directors

W. Douglas Morgan, President
Floyd Wicks, Vice-President
Sam Frye, Director
Tobe Plough, Director
Richard Shaikewitz, Director

General Manager & Board Secretary

Nick Turner, P.E.

Public participation is encouraged.
For meeting times, agendas, and
additional resources:

Montecito Water District

583 San Ysidro Road
Montecito, CA 93108
phone: 805.969.2271
email: info@montecitowater.com
web: www.montecitowater.com