2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants and other constituents that we detected during the 2016 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, 2016. The results below indicate that your water met, or was better than, all primary 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	NA	0.05	0.03 - 0.42 99.9%	0.05	ND - 0.20 100%	NA	ND - 0.08 100%	Soil runoff.
Radioactive Contaminants										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	0	0	1.85	0.49 - 2.34	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants										
Aluminum	mg/L	1000	600	15	ND - 20	ND	ND	10	ND - 30	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Boron	ug/L	1000 (RAL)	NA	100	100	50	ND - 100	NA	NA	NA
Fluoride	mg/L	2	1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5 - 0.7	0.45	0.39 - 0.52	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate as N (Nitrogen)	mg/L	10	10	0.1	0.0 - 0.4	4.37	0.9 - 5.8	ND	NA	Runoff or leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits.
Selenium	ug/L	50	30	ND	ND	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	Units	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Public Health Goal (MCLG)	Distribution System Average	Distribution System Range	90th Percentile	Typical Sources of Contamination
Disinfectant							
Free Chlorine Residual	mg/L	MRDLG, 4.0	MRDLG, 4.0	0.67	0.20 - 2.17	NA	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Disinfection By Products							
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/L	80	NA	Highest LRAA, 79.9	33.1 - 87.8	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids	ug/L	60	NA	Highest LRAA, 26.0	9.0 - 42.0	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromate (Cachuma Lake)	ug/L	10	0.1	5.6	4.3 - 8.4	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Microbiological Contaminant Samples							
Total Coliform Bacteria[4]	% Tests Positive	<5% of Monthly Samples	0	0.00%	0	NA	Naturally present in the environment.
Cryptosporidium	No. of oocyst/L	TT	0	0	0	NA	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead & Copper Rule (2013)	Units	RAL	PHG	Samples Collected	Above RAL	90th Percentile	
Lead[6]	ug/L	15	0.2	30	0	2.7	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper[6]	ug/L	1300	300	30	0	254	

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	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
Aesthetic Standards										
Color	Units	15	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	Naturally-occurring organic minerals.
Chloride	mg/L	500	NA	11	11	262	95 - 490	56.6	46.1 - 71.0	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Iron	ug/L	300	NA	40	40	10	ND - 40	ND	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese	ug/L	50	NA	ND	ND	20	ND - 60	ND	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.
Threshold Odor at 60 Degrees Celcius	Units	3	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	6	3 - 12	Naturally-occurring organic minerals.
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	NA	875	875	1456	924 - 1600	1010	990 - 1045	Substances that form ions in water.
Sulfate	mg/L	500	NA	256	256	196	95 - 270	238	229 - 246	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	NA	620	620	875	550 - 1670	669	630 - 694	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits.
Zinc	ug/L	5	NA	ND	ND	0.038	ND - 0.150	NA	NA	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

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Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	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
Additional Constituents Analyzed										
pH	pH units	NS	NA	8.13	7.80 - 8.60	7.0	6.8 - 7.2	7.77	7.55 - 7.97	NA
Total Hardness[7]	mg/L	NS	NA	370	328 - 396	456	265 - 582	337	328 - 344	NA
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	NS	NA	183	168 - 220	200	180 -230	179	160 - 193	NA
Calcium	mg/L	NS	NA	86	86	141	65 - 202	72.1	68.0 - 74.5	NA
Magnesium	mg/L	NS	NA	40	40	50	25 - 84	43	39 - 45	NA
Sodium	mg/L	NS	NA	43	43	99	70 - 150	82	74 - 90	NA
Potassium	mg/L	NS	NA	3	3	1	1 - 2	4.5	4.2 - 4.7	NA

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.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

Footnotes:

[1]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, is more than one year old.

[2]Surface water sources include the District's Jameson Lake and Lake Cachuma. The District's Amapola Well, Ennisbrook Well No. 2, Ennisbrook Well No. 5 and Paden Well No. 2 were used as groundwater supply sources.

[3]Turbidity 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 0.13 NTU.

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

[5]Nitrate 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 2016 was 5.8 mg/L.

[6]Lead & Copper Rule
Every three years, 30 residences are tested for lead and copper levels at the tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2013. All of the samples were well below the regulatory action level (RAL). Lead (RAL 15.0 ug/L) was detected in 20 samples with the 90th percentile value registering 2.7 ug/L. Copper (RAL 1,300 ug/L) was detected in 30 samples with the 90th percentile value registering 254 ug/L. It has been found that, 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, please contact the District for more information. 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/le

[7]Surface water has a hardness range of 19 to 25 grains per gallon; groundwater has a range of 25 to 35 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.

MONTECITO WATER DISTRICT

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

For more information please contact Chad Hurshman, Water Treatment and Production Superintendent, at 805-969-7924.