MONTECITO WATER DISTRICT

A Reliable Supply Since 1921

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2020 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 2020 test results which show that ***drinking water met, or was better than, state and federal water quality standards.***

Nick Turner,
General Manager

The District takes pride in delivering a reliable supply of high-quality water to the communities of Montecito and Summerland, year after year. With the lack of rainfall in 2020, the District is again facing extreme drought conditions. Careful supply management and good water quality go hand-in-hand, and we're constantly working to improve resiliency and drought resistance. From our customers, we ask that everyone do their part to use water wisely.

Water quality data, including lead and copper sampling results, are reported in the annual Consumer Confidence Report. Montecito Water District conducts scheduled monitoring of lead and copper within our service area, as required by law of all drinking water systems. These results are reported privately and directly to the customer. For the benefit of all customers, below are some answers to frequently asked questions.

Why does Montecito Water District test for lead and copper?
The specifics of the lead and copper monitoring are outlined in the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1991 and implemented by the State of California Water Quality Control Board's Division of Drinking Water. The LCR requires public water systems to monitor concentrations of lead and copper in tap water collected from the inside of a select number of customer's residences because lead and copper can be released from home plumbing material such as copper pipes, old solder containing lead, and brass fixtures which contain copper and low levels of lead. The LCR prioritizes monitoring and testing of single-family residences with plumbing material installed before 1986, when lead-containing solder was banned in the US.

Could there be copper in my water and what is the source?
Yes, you could have low levels of copper in your tap water and it can come from multiple sources. Copper is a naturally occurring mineral commonly found in low concentrations in fresh water supplies. The District's two primary sources of water are Jameson Lake and Lake Cachuma. Recent test results for Jameson Lake and Lake Cachuma had non-detectable copper levels. Copper can also enter the water from the corrosion of the infrastructure used to deliver water to your tap. The District's water distribution system, which is used to deliver water to your meter, is constructed primarily of non-copper materials. Of the District's vast network of pipes, valves, pumps and associated appurtenances, infrastructure constructed of copper materials is limited to fire hydrants and customer water service lines. However, the most common source of copper found at customer taps comes from household plumbing.

Why would copper leach from my household plumbing into my tap water?
Any time a metal, including copper is exposed to water, some of the metal will dissolve into the water at a slow rate. The longer the water sits in a copper pipe, the more the copper will accumulate in the water. The speed at which the copper will dissolve into the water depends on a number of factors including the quality of the water, water temperature, quality of the plumbing material, and other external known and unknown factors. The greatest level of copper at your tap is expected to occur in the first flush of water after sitting in the pipes overnight. If the water stagnated in the pipes over a weekend when no one was at home, the copper level in the first flush of water is likely to be even higher. Moreover, because metals dissolve more rapidly in hot water than in cold water, the copper levels in hot water pipes are likely to be higher than in cold water pipes.

What can I do if I'm concerned about copper in my water?
If you are concerned about the accumulation of copper in your water pipes, the District recommends that you run the water at your kitchen tap in the morning before you use the water for drinking or cooking. The District also recommends that only cold water be used for drinking or cooking because copper levels are expected to be higher in hot water pipes than in cold water pipes. Additionally, certain commercially available filters have shown to be successful at removing metals, including copper, from water.

For more information please contact us at 805.969.2271.

Photo by: Alan Prichard, Dam Caretaker

Jameson Lake, Winter 2021. Shoreline indicates declining water level.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para información en español llame al 805.969.2271.

Montecito's Water Quality Summary 2020

Primary Standards (PDWS)	Units	Maximum Contaminant Level	Public Health Goal (MCLG)	Jameson Lake Average	Jameson Lake Range	Ground Water Average	Ground Water Range	Cachuma Lake Average	Cachuma Lake Range	Common Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water
Water Clarity										
Treated Turbidity	NTU	TT = 1 NTU TT = 95% of Samples < 0.3	NA	0.08	0.03 - 0.29 100.0%	0.20	0.10 - 0.20 100%	NA	ND -0.06 100%	Soil runoff.
Radioactive Contaminants										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	1.33	1.33	2.63	1.22 - 3.86	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	NA	NA	1.10	0.82 - 1.56	0.83	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants										
Aluminum	µg/L	1000	600	5	ND - 20	ND	ND	0.17	0.03 - 0.43	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic	µg/L	10	0.004	ND	ND	0.25	ND - 1.0	0.82	ND - 1.2	
Barium	mg/L	1	2	0.05	0.05	ND	ND	64	NA	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	mg/L	2	1	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5 - 1.0	0.45	0.36 - 0.51	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer. None added.
Nitrate as N (Nitrogen)	mg/L	10	10	0.2	0.2	4.9	4.3 - 5.8	0.20	ND - 0.31	Runoff or leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Selenium	µg/L	50	30	ND	ND	4.8	2.0 - 9.0	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	Public Health Goal (MCLG)	Distribution System Average	Distribution System Range	Common Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water
Disinfectant						
Free Chlorine Residual	mg/L	MRDLG, 4.0	MRDLG, 4.0	0.67	0.20 - 2.03	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Disinfection By Products						
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80	NA	Highest LRAA, 68.3	15 - 87	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	µg/L	60	NA	Highest LRAA, 54.0	9 - 71	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (DBP Precursor)	µg/L	TT	NA	3.8	2.5 - 4.7	Various natural and manmade sources. Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, it provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts.
Microbiological Contaminant Samples						
Total Coliform Bacteria	% 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 and Copper Rule (2018)	Units	RAL	PHG	Samples collected	Above RAL	90th Percentile	Common Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water
Lead	µg/L	15	0.2	36	0	ND	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	µg/L	1300	300	36	0	232	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Lead and Copper Rule Every three years, a minimum of 30 residences are tested for lead and copper levels at the tap. The most recent set of 36 samples was collected in 2020. All of the samples were well below the regulatory action level (RAL). Copper was detected in 28 samples. The 90th percentile value was at 232 ug/L. Lead was not detected in any of the samples. 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 http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Secondary Standards	Units	Maximum Contaminant Level	Jameson Lake Average	Jameson Lake Range	Ground Water Average	Ground Water Range	Cachuma Lake Average	Cachuma Lake Range	Common Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water
Aesthetic Standards									
Chloride	mg/L	500	6	6	95.4	6.0 - 202.0	27.2	23.7 - 30.1	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Iron	µg/L	300	ND	ND	25	ND - 110	15	ND - 31	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese	µg/L	50	ND	ND	10	ND - 30	ND	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.
Threshold Odor at 60 degrees celcius	Units	3	2	2	ND	ND	3	1 - 4	Naturally-occurring organic minerals.
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	862	862	1602	1140 - 1830	987	936 - 1112	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate	mg/L	500	205	205	197	120 - 261	290	259 - 340	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	570	570	1043	650 - 1180	734	630 - 842	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits.
Zinc	mg/L	5	ND	ND	0.013	ND - 0.030	NA	NA	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

Secondary Standards	Units	Maximum Contaminant Level	Jameson Lake Average	Jameson Lake Range	Ground Water Average	Ground Water Range	Cachuma Lake Average	Cachuma Lake Range
Additional Constituents Analyzed								
pH	pH units	NS	8.08	7.90 - 8.20	7.4	7.3 - 7.4	7.52	7.39 - 7.72
Total Hardness	mg/L	NS	394	328 - 424	458	190 - 706	428	392 - 480
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	NS	217	188 - 240	210	190 - 230	220	209 - 229
Boron	µg/L	1000 (RAL)	ND	ND	20	ND - 80	0.38	0.37 - 0.39
Calcium	mg/L	NS	104	104	116	48 - 169	97	93 - 109
Magnesium	mg/L	NS	28	28	41	17 - 69	44	37 - 52
Sodium	mg/L	NS	25	25	99	65 - 141	58	51 - 68
Potassium	mg/L	NS	3	3	1	1	3.6	3.3 - 4.0
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (2014-15)								
Total Chromium	µg/L	NS	0.05	ND - 0.30	ND	ND	0.54	ND - 1.7
Molybdenum	µg/L	NS	1.4	1.1 - 2.3	3.8	ND - 10.0	6.3	ND - 11
Strontium	µg/L	NS	1238	1000 - 1400	923	580 - 1200	1045	670 - 1900
Vanadium	µg/L	NS	0.36	ND - 0.81	1.37	0.24 - 3.30	1.7	ND - 4.0
Chromium 6 (Hexavalent Chromium)	µg/L	NS	0.088	ND - 0.240	0.028	ND - 0.120	0.49	ND - 1.8
Chlorate	µg/L	NS	208	ND - 320	143	ND - 270	253	72.0 - 410
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.024	ND - 0.11
1,1-Dichloroethane	ng/L	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	31	ND - 130
Chloromethane	ng/L	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	31	ND - 250
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (2019-20)								
HAA5	µg/L	NS	32.87	23.98 - 44	NA	NA	13	ND - 32
HAA6Br	µg/L	NS	8.03	4.24 - 14.09	NA	NA	14	ND - 24
HAA9	µg/L	NS	39.95	32.57 - 48.94	NA	NA	24	ND - 51
Bromochloroacetic Acid	µg/L	NS	3.29	1.89 - 5.45	NA	NA	3.9	ND - 8.2
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	µg/L	NS	2.95	2.15 - 4.05	NA	NA	3.5	ND - 5.8
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	µg/L	NS	0.85	0 - 1.9	NA	NA	2.2	ND - 3.3
Dibromoacetic Acid	µg/L	NS	0.71	0 - 1.9	NA	NA	2.3	ND - 4.2
Dichloroacetic Acid	µg/L	NS	12.34	7.75 - 20	NA	NA	6.0	ND - 16
Monobromoacetic Acid	µg/L	NS	0.24	0 - 0.8	NA	NA	2.3	ND - 4.9
Monochloroacetic Acid	µg/L	NS	1.17	ND - 1.6	NA	NA	2.3	ND - 4.9
Trichloroacetic Acid	µg/L	NS	18.41	10.75 - 26	NA	NA	4.2	ND - 12

Nitrate as N (Nitrogen): 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 a 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 certain 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 2020 was 5.8 mg/L

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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Source Water Assessment: A comprehensive source water assessment of the District's drinking water sources was adopted in May 2017. A copy of this report is available for public inspection at the District Office.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and State drinking water health standards. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you information because informed customers are our best allies.

WATER QUALITY TERMINOLOGY

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.

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: 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

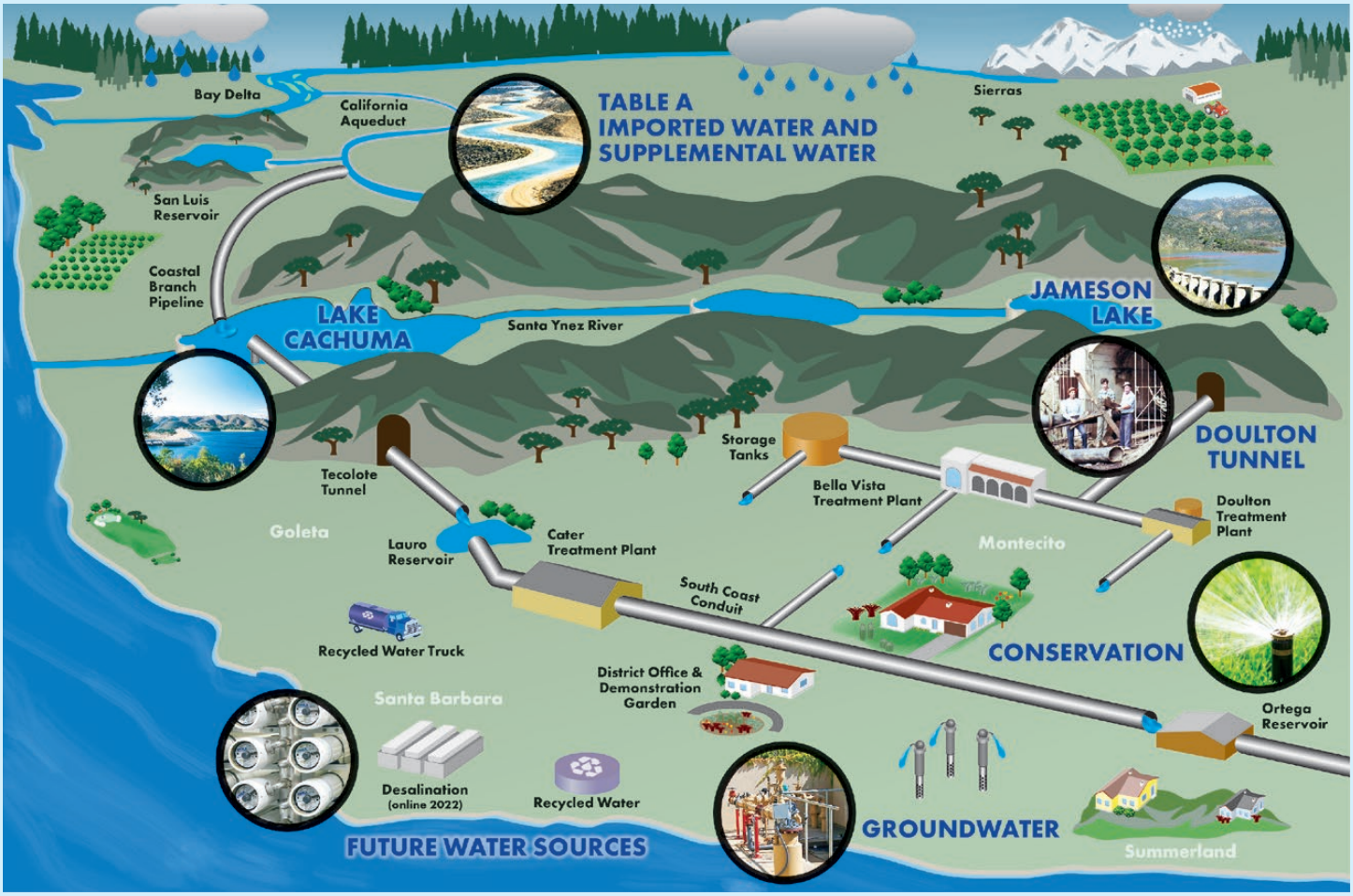
For Water Softeners: MWD's surface water has a hardness range of 18 to 23 grains per gallon, while groundwater has a hardness range of 25 to 41 grains per gallon. One grain per gallon equals 17.1 mg/L.

Footnotes: 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.

An average number of 51 coliform samples were collected each month at 12 District sampling stations in compliance with the Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule . All sample results were negative.

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 0.29 NTU.

Where Does Our Water Come From?



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 2.2 miles from Jameson Lake, and ground 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.

FUTURE SOURCES

Desalinated water
The District has successfully negotiated a 50 year Water Supply Agreement with the City of Santa Barbara, secured by the Desalination plant. Deliveries from the City are scheduled to commence in January, 2022.

Recycled water
The District is actively working toward implementation of recycled water / water reuse.

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 GROUNDWATER

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

CONSERVATION

Efficient use of water
Ongoing conservation is a needed and important part of our water supply strategy locally and statewide. Conservation is a California way of life!

We encourage public participation.

For meeting times, agendas, and additional resources: **www.montecitowater.com**

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For more information please contact **Chad Hurshman**, Water Treatment and Production Superintendent, at 805.969.7924

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