

# 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Vista de las Cruces Report Date: May 20, 2019

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Vista de las Cruces a 9467 San Julian Road, Gaviota, CA 93117, (805) 686-1880 para asistirlo en español.**

**这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Vista de las Cruces 以获得中文的帮助: 9467 San Julian Road, Gaviota, CA 93117, (805) 686-1880**

**Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Vista de las Cruces 9467 San Julian Road, Gaviota, CA 93117 o tumawag sa (805) 686-1880 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.**

**Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Vista de las Cruces tại 9467 San Julian Road, Gaviota, CA 93117, (805) 686-1880 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.**

**Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Vista de las Cruces ntawm 9467 San Julian Road, Gaviota, CA 93117, (805) 686-1880 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.**

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater Wells

Name & general location of source(s): Well 1 and 2 are located 5 miles south of the campus.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Source assessment information is available from Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services at 2125 Centerpointe Parkway, Room 333, Santa Maria, CA 93455.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Public board meetings are held the 2<sup>nd</sup> Wednesday of each month at 5:30pm in the school library.

For more information, contact: William Banning or Taiwo Madison Phone: (805) 686-1880

## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**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 (U.S. EPA).

**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 Standards (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 the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

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

**Variances and Exemptions:** Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**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*, 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 stormwater 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.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent.** The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .					

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead* (ppb)	2018 (various)	11 for compliance; 16 total	23	3	15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper* (ppm)	2018 (various)	11 for compliance; 16 total	1.3	1	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	6/7/17	152	64 – 240	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6/7/17	306.5	73 – 540	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	6/7/17	0.026	ND – 0.052	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2018 (various)	0.59	0.21 – 1.3	[4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Copper (ppm)	6/7/17	0.0065	ND – 0.013	(AL=1.3)	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Fluoride* (ppm) (Wells)</b>	<b>2018 (various)</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>0.62 – 2.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</b>
Fluoride (ppm) (Blended Tank)	2018 (various)	0.67	0.37 – 1.3	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	8/8/18 10/2/18	24	17 – 31	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	6/7/17	0.75	ND – 1.5	(AL=15)	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates (ppm)	6/13/18	0.27	ND – 0.4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>TTHMs – Total Trihalomethanes* (ppb)</b>	<b>8/8/18 10/2/18</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>50 – 85</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Byproduct of drinking water disinfection</b>

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	6/7/17	71.5	54 – 89	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
<b>Manganese* (ppb)</b>	<b>6/7/17</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>ND – 58</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>N/A</b>	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	6/7/17	1,050	1,000 – 1,100	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	6/7/17	250	200 – 300	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids – TDS (ppm)	6/7/17	735	650 – 820	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	6/7/17	0.455	0.44 – 0.47	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	6/7/17	0.0355	ND – 0.071	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

\*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

## Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. U.S. EPA/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).

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. Vista de las Cruces School 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

**Manganese was found at levels that exceeded the secondary MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) standards. The secondary MCLs were set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high levels are most likely due to the leaching of natural deposits. The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system. (The notification level for manganese is 500 ppb.)**

### Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Copper	Results from samples collected on July 16, 2018 were not included in calculations for compliance; results were invalidated by the County regulator due to low water use when samples were collected during Summer break. A combination of galvanic corrosion and low water use likely contributed to the exceedances at some sampling locations.	July 2018 – April 2019	At the direction of the Santa Barbara County Public Health Department, resamples were collected in September and October 2018, with increased monitoring scheduled for 2019. Copper results from April 2019 samples were within limits.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Fluoride	Intermittent operation of one of the wells on campus may have contributed to elevated fluoride levels; elevated sample results were seen during winter months, when less water was pumped from the well.	Ongoing, with intermittent periods of compliance.	The school has installed automated controls for its water system to allow for more consistent operation of both wells; distribution system fluoride levels have remained below the MCL.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.
Lead	Results from samples collected on July 16, 2018 were not included in calculations for compliance; results were invalidated by the County regulator due to low water use when samples were collected during Summer break. A combination of galvanic corrosion and low water use likely contributed to the exceedances at some sampling locations.	July 2018 – April 2019	At the direction of the Santa Barbara County Public Health Department, resamples were collected in September and October 2018, with increased monitoring scheduled for 2019. Lead results from April 2019 samples were all non-detect.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT, CONT'D				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
TTHMs – Total Trihalomethanes	Samples were collected during the summer (August) when potable water was not in regular use. Limited turnover in the storage tank likely contributed to TTHM formation.	Third quarter of 2018	The school has conducted more frequent monitoring since being notified of the violation; results from subsequent samples have been below the MCL. There are plans to have staff onsite through the summer months which will result in regular water use and more turnover in the storage tank.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.