

Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.
mize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water
water, testing methods, and steps you can take to mini-
have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking
are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to
other beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you
may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for an-
water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you
your tap for thirty seconds to two minutes before using
can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing
When your water has been sitting for several hours, you

of materials used in plumbing components.
high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety
plumbing. The Water Division is responsible for providing
and components associated with service lines and home
dren. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials
problems, especially for pregnant women and young chil-
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health
lead in the 2016 study. The next testing will be July, 2019.

the homes tested below action levels for both copper and
lead from homes determined to be at a higher risk. All of
Every three years, the Water Division tests for copper and

Copper and Lead

conservation tips, visit www.epa.gov/watersense.
vation rebates are listed at www.cityoflompoc.com. For
to save water. The 2022 goal is 55 R-GPCD. Water conser-
In years to come, we need to continue to learn new ways

65.5 R-GPCD.
drought, Lompoc residents reduced water use by 20%, to
gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) was 81.6. During the
tion efforts by residents. In 2013 the average residential
management by the Water Division and diligent conserva-
Lompoc's well levels are in good condition due to careful

Water Conservation



Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in
drinking water than the general population. Immuno-
compromised persons such as persons with cancer under-
going chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ
transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune sys-
tem disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particular-
ly at risk for 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 Cyp-
tosporidium and other microbial contaminants are availa-
ble from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 US Environ-
mental Protection Agency (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water
Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Important Notice for Sensitive Populations



The meter shop averages 50 to 60 check reads from utility
bills (Encoder Radio Transmission) not working or wires dam-
aged by gophers. The meter shop also tests various sizes
of meters on the test bench, per state regulations.
The City of Lompoc has over 10,000 meters with ERTs that
send data to the various collectors and repeaters located
around the city, and then to City Hall for billing. In 2018,
the meter shop started a project to upgrade the city to
100-wat meters. This gives us the ability to see water use
trends on customer meters every hour instead of once
every 24 hours, which can aid in leak detection.

Meter Maintenance and Upgrades

Department of Drinking Water, water system manage-
ment and operations and operator compliance with state
requirements.

Source water assessments for wells one through nine and
Frick Springs were completed in 2002 and well eleven in
2012. The City's water sources are considered most vulner-
able to the following: sewer collection systems, storm
water drainage points, high density housing, gas stations,
auto-body and boat repair shops, dry cleaners, agricultural
runoff, agricultural wells and low density septic systems.

Frick Springs is most vulnerable to animal grazing, feeding
and manure piles, low density septic systems, wild animals
and insects.

Information from the sanitary survey and source water
assessments can be obtained by calling the Water Treat-
ment Plant at (805) 736-1617.

You can help protect our ground water by bringing oil,
paint, cleaners, pesticides, batteries and medicines to
Lompoc's Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility
at 1585 North V Street. Appointments are available Mon-
day through Saturday by calling (805) 875-8024.

Community Participation

Included in the oversight of the Water Division are the City
Council and Utility Commission.

The Lompoc City Council meets the first and third Tues-
days of each month, where public communication is avail-
able. Meetings are held at 6:30 p.m. in the Council Cham-
bers at City Hall, 100 Civic Center Plaza.

You are also invited to participate in the monthly Utility
Commission meetings, held on the second Monday of the
month, starting at 6:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers at
City Hall, 100 Civic Center Plaza. Public comment is sched-
uled at the beginning of the meeting.

We're on the Web!

To view this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) online,
please visit the following web site:

<https://www.cityoflompoc.com/home/showdocument?id=23811>

Hard copies in English and Spanish will be available at
Lompoc City Hall, the Lompoc Library, Dick DeWees Com-
munity and Senior Center, Aquatic Center, Anderson Rec-
reation Center and Lompoc Water Treatment Plant. If you
would like a copy mailed to your address, or have ques-
tions about the report, please call Mimi Erland, Water
Treatment Plant Chemist, at (805) 736-1617.



tection for public health.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the
USEPA and the California State Water Resources Control
Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of cer-
tain contaminants in water provided by public water sys-
tems. State Board regulations also establish limits for
contaminants in bottled water that provide the same pro-

Regulated Limits

Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or
be the result of oil and gas production and mining activi-
ties.
tural application, and septic systems.
come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricul-

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and
volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industr-
al processes and petroleum production, and can also
come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricul-
tural application, and septic systems.

Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety
of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff,
and residential uses.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that
can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm wa-
ter runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges,
oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that
may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems,
agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

be present in source water include:

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 materi-
al, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence
of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may

Substances That Could be in Water



Lompoc's Water Sources and Treatment

The City of Lompoc's source of supply is from ten ground-
water wells. The annual production of clean drinking wa-
ter for the City in 2018 was 1.4 billion gallons or 3.5 million
gallons per day (MGD). The Lompoc Water Treatment
Plant uses a conventional treatment process that includes
disinfection, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and
filtration. Originally constructed in 1964, with some en-
hancements and additions of filters, our production capa-
bility is approximately 10 MGD.

A few customers in Miguelito Canyon, including Santa
Barbara County Miguelito Park, receive treated surface
water from the Frick Springs treatment plant operated by
the City of Lompoc. The water is collected from seven
springs located in the upper hills of Miguelito Canyon and
is treated using diatomaceous earth (DE) filtration and
chlorine disinfection. Frick Springs water treatment plant
must comply with the Surface Water Treatment Rule
(SWTR). The annual production for Frick Springs was 2.7
million gallons, with a daily average of 7,500 gallons.

Water Management and Planning

The 2015 Urban Water Management plan outlines objec-
tives to maintain a sustainable, reliable, high-quality water
supply for the long term. It is available on the City website
at:

<http://www1.cityoflompoc.com/utilities/water/UWMP2015.pdf>

A sanitary survey was completed in 2016 to identify any
health concerns related to the water system and to assess
the overall construction, operation, maintenance, and
management of the water system. The State Water Re-
sources Control Board conducted a site inspection of the
water sources, treatment facilities, storage reservoirs and
pump stations. A review was also conducted of the distri-
bution system, routine monitoring and reporting to the



2018 Water Quality Report

The City of Lompoc Water Division is proud to present this
information on drinking water quality testing performed in
2018. As in past years, our tap water met all United States
Environmental Protection Agency and California state
drinking water health standards. Detailed results are in the
tables on the back page.

Additional testing in 2018 included Chromium six and 1,2,3-
Trichloropropane. All samples were negative (Non-Detect)
for both contaminants.

In an effort to safeguard California's most vulnerable pop-
ulation, water systems were required to test for lead at all
K-12 schools. Sixty samples were collected at drinking
fountains and cafeteria faucets at eleven schools in
Lompoc. All tests came back negative (Non-Detect) for
lead.

Every five years the EPA formulates a new list of possible
water contaminants through the Unregulated Contami-
nants Monitoring Rule (UCMR). In 2018, UCMR4 began
with testing for Cyanotoxins. All of our samples were neg-
ative (Non-Detect) for Cyanotoxins. UCMR4 continues in
2019 with testing for metals, pesticides, semi-volatile or-
ganics, alcohols and haloacetic acids.

Para Información en Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre
su agua potable. Esta disponible en el Ayuntamiento y
www.cityoflompoc.com/home/showdocument?id=24946.

2018 Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any biological, inorganic, volatile organic, synthetic organic or radioactive contaminants. The tables below show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The State Water Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because their concentrations do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Terms Used in this Report

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

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (**SMCL**) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. 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.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. 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.

NA: not applicable

ND: not detectable at testing limit

NS: no standard is set at this time

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. A measure of the clarity of water.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter . A measure of radiation.

PHG: Public Health Goal. 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.

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

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

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): maximum levels and maximum level goals for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring, reporting and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): maximum levels for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

µs/cm: micro Siemens per centimeter . A measure of the electrical conductivity of a solution.

Primary Drinking Water Standards				City of Lompoc		Frick Springs		Typical Source
	Unit	MCL	PHG	Average	Range	Average	Range	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2.3	ND — 4	4	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Cadmium	ppb	5	0.04	ND	NA	0.4	NA	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chlorine (as CL2)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	1.6	1.24— 1.73	1.53	0.97—2.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chromium (Total)	ppb	50		ND	NA	5	NA	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2.0		0.1	NA	0.2	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particles	pCi/L	15	0	2.58	1.25 —6.17	3.22	NA	Erosion of natural deposits (testing performed on wells and spring influent 2008-2017)
Nickle	ppb	100	12	ND	NA	4	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	ND	NA	ND	NA	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	30	10	NA	8	NA	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Total Coliform Bacteria	% positive samples	More than 5% positive monthly	0	1	NA	0	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	3.1	ND —3.1	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits (testing performed on wells and spring influent 2008-2017)

Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products				City of Lompoc		Frick Springs		Typical Source
	Unit	MCL	PHG	Average	Range	Average	Range	
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	ppb	60	NA	2	1 — 3	3	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80	NA	5.5	4 — 7	21	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Secondary Drinking Water Standards				City of Lompoc		Frick Springs		Typical Source
	Unit	SMCL	PHG	Average	Range	Average	Range	
Chloride	ppm	500	NS	105	95—112	55	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese	ppb	50	NS	ND	NA	ND	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µs/cm	1600	NS	1251	1015—1677	932	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	444	388—488	77.5	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1,000	NS	825	737—885	550	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	NS	0.07	0.04—0.23	0.053	0.03—0.08	Soil runoff. A measure of the cloudiness of the water. High turbidity can hinder disinfection.

Unregulated Substances				City of Lompoc		Frick Springs		Typical Source, Health Effects
	Unit	Notification level	PHG	Average	Range	Average	Range	
pH	units	NS	NS	8.42	8.19—8.70	7.50	7.30—7.60	pH is raised to aid in treatment and help prevent pipe corrosion
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	142	124—159	38	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; disinfection and softening processes add sodium to the water. Consumers on sodium-restricted diets may wish to consult with their physicians.
Total Hardness as CaCO3	ppm	NS	NS	300	264—318	397	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium	ppb	50	NS	ND	NA	17	NA	Naturally occurring. The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing Vanadium in excess of the 50 ppb notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

2016 Copper and Lead Study - 35 Samples were collected from homeowners in July of 2016. Testing is every 3 years, so next testing is summer of 2019.

	Unit	Action Level	PHG	90 %	Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	0.163	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	15	.02	1.5	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; industrial manufacturing discharges; erosion of natural deposits

2018 Lead in Schools Study - 60 Samples were collected from eleven schools served by the City of Lompoc water system. None of the schools had lead in their water.

	Unit	Action Level	PHG	90 %	Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source
Lead	ppb	15	.02	NA	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; industrial manufacturing discharges; erosion of natural deposits

2018 Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Part 4 Study (UCMR4) (metals, pesticides, semi-volatile organics, alcohols and haloacetic acids are scheduled for 2019)

	Unit	Minimum Reporting Level	Frick Springs		Typical Source
			Average	Range	
Cyanotoxins	ppb	0.3	ND	NA	Cyanobacteria are naturally occurring in surface waters. Under warm conditions they can produce algal blooms that can release toxins called Cyanotoxins.