


## Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

*(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)*

Water System Name: Montecito Water District

Water System Number: 4210007

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 30, 2020 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:      Name: Chad Hurshman  
                                 Signature:   
                                 Title: Water Treatment & Production Superintendent  
                                 Phone Number: ( 805) 969-2271      Date: 8/7/2020

*To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:*

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www. montecitowater.com/doc/ccr2019
  - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - ☒ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - ☒ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
  - ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
  - ☒ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
  - ☒ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

## Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

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*Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.*

- ☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification).  
URL: [www.montecitowater.com/doc/ccr2019](http://www.montecitowater.com/doc/ccr2019)
- ☒ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: [www.montecitowater.com/doc/ccr2019](http://www.montecitowater.com/doc/ccr2019)
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- ☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

*Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.*

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Montecito Water District used electronic delivery for the 2019 CCR, and distribution was supported with these procedures:

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CCR Posted to Web Site June 29, 2020 at [www.montecitowater.com/doc/ccr2019](http://www.montecitowater.com/doc/ccr2019)

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Bill Insert / Bill message sent to all District Customers with May Invoice: mailed by June 7, 2020

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Direct Email to all District Customers who have an email address associated with their account: sent by June 30, 2020

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Delivery to Community Organizations: Montecito Association

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Social Media Announcement: Facebook Post: June 29, 2020

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Advertisement placed in Montecito Journal announcing availability of CCR: June 25, 2020

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Printed copies of the CCR are available / posted at the District Office. (Note: COVID-19)

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Printed copies of the CCR are / have been mailed upon request.

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Multiple copies of the CCR have been provided to landlords upon request.

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PDF copies of the CCR are / have been emailed upon request.

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CCR availability announced in Press release distributed to local media outlets: June 25, 2020

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Montecito Water District CCR 2019 Cert Form Attachments:

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| Page 2-5 | CCR   |
| Page 6-7 | Press Release (picked up in local media outlets and posted on web site) |
| Page 8   | Bill Insert (mailed / emailed with all invoices)                        |
| Page 9   | Bill message (included on all invoices)                                 |
| Page 10  | Advertisement in local media  |





583 San Ysidro Road, Montecito, CA 93108  
phone: 805.969.2271  
email: [info@montecitowater.com](mailto:info@montecitowater.com)

# 2019 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 2019 test results which show that ***drinking water met, or was better than, state and federal water quality standards.***



## Message from Nick Turner, General Manager

Montecito Water District takes pride in continuing to deliver a reliable supply of high-quality water to the communities of Montecito and Summerland. As in prior years, the test results

included in this report demonstrate that MWD's water quality met or exceeded all state and federal standards in 2019.

Lead and copper sampling results, as well as other water quality data, are reported in this annual Consumer Confidence Report. To further safeguard water quality for children, in 2019 MWD conducted testing at public and private schools district-wide and lead was not detected. (California Assembly Bill 746 required community water systems to test lead levels in drinking water by July 1, 2019 at all California public, K-12 school sites that were constructed before January 1, 2010.)

For the first time since 2011, Jameson Lake spilled over Juncal Dam in February of 2019. Although the lake was full, water quality issues resulting from the Thomas Fire prevented water delivery for much of the year. MWD implemented innovative and enhanced treatment processes, and is now successfully treating and delivering this important source. With surface water supplies flush and available MWD is strategically resting wells – not pumping – to allow groundwater supplies to recover and replenish following the historic 8-year drought.

Careful supply management and good water quality go hand-in-hand. MWD's current water sources are all rainfall dependent. While 2019 was a year of abundant rainfall, pursuing potential new water sources, such as desalinated and recycled water, remained a top priority. Droughts are forecast to be more severe and longer-lasting in coming years, and MWD plans to be prepared for future water supply challenges.



Jameson Lake spilling over  
Juncal Dam, April 6, 2020

Photo by: Alan Prichard, Dam Caretaker

*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 2019

| 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<br>TT = 95% of Samples < 0.3 | NA                        | 0.09                 | 0.03 - 0.29<br>100.0% | 0.20                 | 0.10 - 0.20<br>100% | NA                   | ND -0.18<br>100%   | Soil runoff.   |
| Radioactive Contaminants      |       |   |                           |                      |                       |                      |                     |                      |                    |  |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity | pCi/L | 15                                      | (0)                       | 1.74                 | 1.74                  | 2.63                 | 1.72 - 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                       | 23.3                 | ND - 60               | ND                   | ND                  | 19                   | ND - 54            | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.  |
| Arsenic                       | µg/L  | 10                                      | 0.004                     | ND                   | ND                    | 0.25                 | ND - 1.0            | 1                    | ND - 1.2           |  |
| Fluoride                      | mg/L  | 2                                       | 1                         | 0.2                  | 0.2                   | 0.8                  | 0.5 - 1.0           | 0.45                 | 0.38 - 0.6         | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer.  |
| Nitrate as N (Nitrogen)       | mg/L  | 10                                      | 10                        | 0.7                  | 0.7                   | 1.99                 | 0.6 - 6.4           | 0.21                 | ND - 0.33          | 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                | 0.63                        | 0.20 - 1.95               | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment  |
| Disinfection By Products                  |                  |                           |                           |                             |                           |  |
| Total Trihalomethanes                     | µg/L             | 80                        | NA                        | Highest LRAA, 65.6          | 32 - 88                   | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| Haloacetic Acids                          | µg/L             | 60                        | NA                        | Highest LRAA, 475           | 10 - 79                   | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| Bromate (Cachuma Lake)                    | µg/L             | 10                        | 0.1                       | 3.6                         | 2.2 - 5.4                 | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| Total Organic Carbon (DBP Precursor)      | µg/L             | TT                        | NA                        | 3.9                         | 3.9 - 5.0                 | 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 | 32                | 0         | ND              | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper                      | µg/L  | 1300 | 300 | 32                | 0         | 309             | 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 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 (76 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 <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                       | 5                    | 5                  | 256                  | 142 - 472          | 28.6                 | 25.6 - 36.4        | Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Iron                                 | µg/L  | 300                       | ND                   | ND                 | 25                   | ND - 110           | ND                   | NA                 | 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                         | 0.6                  | ND - 4             | ND                   | ND                 | 3                    | 1.4 - 8            | Naturally-occurring organic minerals.                         |
| Specific Conductance                 | µS/cm | 1600                      | 754                  | 754                | 1602                 | 1140 - 1830        | 1024                 | 852 - 1109         | Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence.       |
| Sulfate                              | mg/L  | 500                       | 175                  | 175                | 197                  | 120 - 261          | 306                  | 206 - 346          | Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.  |
| Total Dissolved Solids               | mg/L  | 1000                      | 500                  | 500                | 1043                 | 650 - 1180         | 708                  | 532 - 810          | 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                        | 798                  | 710 - 854          | 74                   | 73 - 74            | 762                  | 710 - 782          |
| Total Hardness                                      | mg/L     | NS                        | 391                  | 356 - 420          | 458                  | 190 - 706          | 430                  | 300 - 492          |
| Total Alkalinity                                    | mg/L     | NS                        | 198                  | 180 - 212          | 210                  | 190 - 230          | 222                  | 190 - 370          |
| Boron   | µg/L     | 1000 (RAL)                | 100                  | 100                | 20                   | ND - 80            | 0.38                 | 0.37 - 0.39        |
| Calcium   | mg/L     | NS                        | 93                   | 93                 | 116                  | 48 - 169           | 99.7                 | 75.3 - 110         |
| Magnesium   | mg/L     | NS                        | 22                   | 22                 | 41                   | 17 - 69            | 45                   | 31 - 52            |
| Sodium  | mg/L     | NS                        | 20                   | 20                 | 99                   | 65 - 141           | 60                   | 57 - 63            |
| Potassium   | mg/L     | NS                        | 3                    | 3                  | 1                    | 1                  | 3.8                  | 3.2 - 4.2          |
| 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)    |          |                           |                      |                    |                      |                    |                      |                    |
| HAA5  | µg/L     | NS                        | 32.17                | 23.2 - 47          | NA                   | NA                 | 13                   | ND - 32            |
| HAA6Br  | µg/L     | NS                        | 6.92                 | 3.17 - 14.84       | NA                   | NA                 | 14                   | ND - 24            |
| HAA9  | µg/L     | NS                        | 38.49                | 30.67 - 51.5       | NA                   | NA                 | 24                   | ND - 51            |
| Bromochloroacetic Acid                              | µg/L     | NS                        | 2.53                 | 0.77 - 5.7         | NA                   | NA                 | 3.9                  | ND - 8.2           |
| Bromodichloroacetic Acid                            | µg/L     | NS                        | 2.96                 | 2 - 4.2            | NA                   | NA                 | 3.5                  | ND - 5.8           |
| Chlorodibromoacetic Acid                            | µg/L     | NS                        | 0.82                 | 0 - 2.2            | NA                   | NA                 | 2.2                  | ND - 3.3           |
| Dibromoacetic Acid                                  | µg/L     | NS                        | 0.41                 | 0 - 1.8            | NA                   | NA                 | 2.3                  | ND - 4.2           |
| Dichloroacetic Acid                                 | µg/L     | NS                        | 10.44                | 5.5 - 22           | NA                   | NA                 | 6.0                  | ND - 16            |
| Monobromoacetic Acid                                | µg/L     | NS                        | 0.19                 | 0 - 0.94           | NA                   | NA                 | 2.3                  | ND - 4.9           |
| Tribromoacetic Acid                                 | µg/L     | NS                        | ND                   | ND                 | NA                   | NA                 | 2.3                  | ND - 4.9           |
| Trichloroacetic Acid                                | µg/L     | NS                        | 21.13                | 12 - 28            | 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 2019 was 5.3 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.

### 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).

**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.

### 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. Montecito Water District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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 21 to 25 grains per gallon, while groundwater has a hardness range of 25 to 41 grains per gallon. One grain per gallon equals 171 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.

Surface 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.

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.

## POTENTIAL NEW 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 is 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

Customers have reduced overall water use, and are achieving the District's current conservation target of 30% or more. Conservation is a California way of life!

**We encourage public participation.**

For meeting times, agendas, and additional resources: [www.montecitowater.com](http://www.montecitowater.com)



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



583 San Ysidro Road, Montecito, CA 93108  
[www.montecitowater.com](http://www.montecitowater.com)

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Floyd Wicks, *President*  
Tobe Plough, *Vice-President*  
Ken Coates, *Director*  
Cori Hayman, *Director*  
Brian Goebel, *Director*  
Nick Turner, P.E.,  
*General Manager & Board Secretary*





Contact: Laura Camp, Public Information Officer  
Telephone: (805) 969-2271  
Email: [lcamp@montecitowater.com](mailto:lcamp@montecitowater.com)  
Website: [www.montecitowater.com](http://www.montecitowater.com)

## **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

### **Montecito Water District Completes its Part of the “DeSal Deal” and Adopts New Rates**

(Santa Barbara, California. June 25, 2020)

**Montecito Water District’s** Board of Directors approved the Water Supply Agreement between the District and the City of Santa Barbara and adopted new water rates at a Special Board Meeting and Public Hearing held today, June 25, 2020.

“This was an historic meeting that represents a significant achievement in regional collaboration and water supply planning. It is a culmination of years of hard work and will provide benefits for the long-term – at least the next 50 years,” said Nick Turner, MWD’s General Manager. “We are excited to move forward in partnership with the City, which will meet to consider the agreement next month.”

The District’s new rates will take effect starting tomorrow, June 26, 2020, and customers will see the changes on their August invoice. Based on the rate study analysis that supported the change, the District anticipates that 56% of customers will see a decrease or no change in their monthly bill. A new rate calculator tool is available on the web site [www.montecitowater.com](http://www.montecitowater.com) for those who don’t want to wait to see the impacts. The new rate structure will eliminate a Water Shortage Emergency Surcharge implemented in 2015 to fund unforeseen extraordinary expenses resulting from the drought.

<<<MORE>>>



“Rewarding conservation was an important consideration in restructuring the rates, and the small volume user is going to come out ahead,” said Ken Coates, Director and Finance Committee Member. The District’s rates have not changed since 2016, and rate plans are typically implemented every 3-5 years.

MWD is conducting business as usual to the extent possible during the COVID-19 pandemic. The annual drinking water quality report will be posted online by June 30 at [www.montecitowater.com/doc/ccr2019](http://www.montecitowater.com/doc/ccr2019). Customer service staff is available by phone and email during business hours (8 am - 5 pm, Monday – Friday). All water delivery operations are regular. Board Meetings are open to the public and accessible by teleconference. Meeting times are posted to the online [District Calendar](#) and participation is encouraged. More information can be found in the Agendas and Packets available on the District’s web site: [www.montecitowater.com](http://www.montecitowater.com). For assistance please contact call 805.969.2271 or email [customerservice@montecitowater.com](mailto:customerservice@montecitowater.com).



Montecito Water District’s mission is to provide an adequate and reliable supply of high quality water to the residents of Montecito and Summerland, at the most reasonable cost. In carrying out this mission, the District places particular emphasis on providing outstanding customer service, conducting its operations in an environmentally sensitive manner, and working cooperatively with other agencies. For additional information visit [www.montecitowater.com](http://www.montecitowater.com), like Montecito Water District [on Facebook](#), and follow on twitter @MontecitoWater.



###END###



# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2019

Water Quality Continues to Meet or Exceed Standards

Montecito Water District is pleased to provide you with the Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report.

We encourage you to read the report and learn more about your drinking water.

The report will be available to view or print online by **June 30, 2020** at:

**[www.montecitowater.com/doc/ccr2019](http://www.montecitowater.com/doc/ccr2019)**



## **Attention landlords, businesses, schools and other groups:**

Please share this information with tenants, students, and other water users at your location who may not be customers receiving communications directly from Montecito Water District.

Note: As part of our efforts to reduce costs and minimize environmental impact, we are no longer mailing reports. If you would like to receive a printed copy of the report, please email [info@montecitowater.com](mailto:info@montecitowater.com), call us at 805-969-2271, or visit the District office at 583 San Ysidro Road, Santa Barbara, CA 93108 (if in-person access is permitted at that time with considerations of COVID-19 prevention).

**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.**

**Find updates, resources, and sign up for Enews at:**

**[www.montecitowater.com](http://www.montecitowater.com)**

# MONTECITO WATER DISTRICT IS CONSIDERING CHANGES TO HOW IT CHARGES FOR WATER SERVICE

## PUBLIC NOTICE AND REVIEW PERIOD

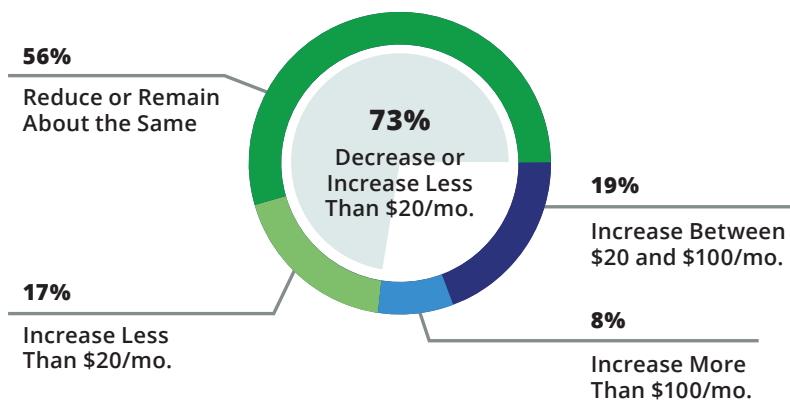
|                                     |                                  |   |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <b>MID-MAY 2020</b>              | Proposition 218 Notice mailed to all customers detailing potential rate changes and available at <a href="http://montecitowater.com">montecitowater.com</a> . |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <b>MAY 26, 2020</b>              | District Board Regular Meeting  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <b>JUNE 9, 2020*</b><br>4-6 PM   | Montecito Association Monthly Board Meeting, Agenda topic: Water Supply Agreement and Rate Study Update provided by Montecito Water District                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <b>JUNE 15, 2020*</b><br>1-3 PM  | Special Board Meeting: Public Meeting on Water Supply Agreement with City of Santa Barbara and Rate Study   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <b>JUNE 23, 2020*</b><br>9:30 AM | District Board Regular Meeting  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <b>JUNE 25, 2020*</b><br>9:30 AM | Public Hearing / Board to consider rate changes   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <b>JULY 1, 2020</b>              | New rates go into effect if approved by District Board  |

\*Remote Access information will be available at [www.montecito.com](http://www.montecito.com), and on the meeting agenda. For assistance call 805.969.2271

## IF NEW RATES ARE ADOPTED, WHAT CHANGES CAN RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS EXPECT ON THEIR BILLS THIS YEAR?

If the new proposed rate structure is implemented July 2020, approximately 56% of customers will see a decrease in their bills for the next 12 months, assuming their water consumption remains the same as it has been in the past.

### MONTHLY CUSTOMER BILL IMPACTS 2020



While we do everything we can to maximize efficiencies to keep costs low, costs are increasing about 2% annually due to inflation as tracked by the consumer price index in our region. Costs for imported water and capital needs are increasing as much as 6%.

## WE'RE IN THIS TOGETHER DURING COVID-19

While at this time the State of California continues to observe Governor Newsom's Stay at Home order, we know customers are all looking forward to phases of reopening. For any buildings that will be reoccupied after a prolonged absence or water use interruption, here are some important tips:

- Buildings and large service connections such as commercial properties and institutions that shut down or significantly reduce water use have an increased risk of Legionella growth, low disinfectant (chlorine) levels, and leaching of lead and copper.
- It is recommended that these properties flush hot and cold points of use (e.g., sink faucets, showers).
- The purpose of building flushing is to replace all water inside building piping with fresh water. Flushing may need to occur in segments (e.g., floors or individual rooms) due to facility size and water pressure.
- Flush until the hot water reaches its maximum temperature. Then flush cold water for the same time frame.
- Further resources are available at the CDC website: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/building-water-system.html>

**Reminder: Customers can continue to use and drink tap water as usual.** Montecito Water District is delivering water that meets the highest quality standards. California's comprehensive safe drinking water standards include disinfection processes for drinking water which are effective against viruses, including coronaviruses such as COVID-19.

## LEARN MORE!

For more information, to discuss future plans or share how we can better serve you, MWD representatives we are always available – our contact information is below.

[www.montecitowater.com](http://www.montecitowater.com) | 805-969-2271 | [customerservice@montecitowater.com](mailto:customerservice@montecitowater.com)



Customers: Thank you for your ongoing support and participation.  
New rates will be reflected on your next invoice. Rate calculator is online at  
[www.montecitowater.com/rates2020](http://www.montecitowater.com/rates2020) .  
Please see the enclosed insert for more information.  
We're in this together and safely apart. Stay safe, keep calm, and wash hands  
often.



**Water Quality Continues to  
Meet or Exceed Standards!**

**2019\* ANNUAL DRINKING WATER  
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

Available online by July 1st, 2020 at:  
[www.montecitowater.com/doc/ccr2019](http://www.montecitowater.com/doc/ccr2019)

\*The prior year's results are released annually by July 1st.

**THIS REPORT EXPLAINS** where your water comes from, provides information on water quality and how it is measured, and presents the District's 2019 test results which show that drinking water met, or was better than, state and federal water quality standards.

**TO RECEIVE A PRINTED VERSION** please email [info@montecitowater.com](mailto:info@montecitowater.com), or call us at 805-969-2271.

**ATTENTION LANDLORDS, BUSINESSES, SCHOOLS AND OTHER GROUPS:** Please share this information with tenants, students, and other water users at your location who may not be customers receiving communications directly from Montecito Water District.

**[www.montecitowater.com](http://www.montecitowater.com) • 805-969-2271**

MWD June Journal Ad - V5

Montecito Water District 1/4 page advertisement runs June 25, 2020.







583 San Ysidro Road, Montecito, CA 93108  
phone: 805.969.2271  
email: [info@montecitowater.com](mailto:info@montecitowater.com)

# 2019 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 2019 test results which show that ***drinking water met, or was better than, state and federal water quality standards.***



## Message from Nick Turner, General Manager

Montecito Water District takes pride in continuing to deliver a reliable supply of high-quality water to the communities of Montecito and Summerland. As in prior years, the test results

included in this report demonstrate that MWD's water quality met or exceeded all state and federal standards in 2019.

Lead and copper sampling results, as well as other water quality data, are reported in this annual Consumer Confidence Report. To further safeguard water quality for children, in 2019 MWD conducted testing at public and private schools district-wide and lead was not detected. (California Assembly Bill 746 required community water systems to test lead levels in drinking water by July 1, 2019 at all California public, K-12 school sites that were constructed before January 1, 2010.)

For the first time since 2011, Jameson Lake spilled over Juncal Dam in February of 2019. Although the lake was full, water quality issues resulting from the Thomas Fire prevented water delivery for much of the year. MWD implemented innovative and enhanced treatment processes, and is now successfully treating and delivering this important source. With surface water supplies flush and available MWD is strategically resting wells – not pumping – to allow groundwater supplies to recover and replenish following the historic 8-year drought.

Careful supply management and good water quality go hand-in-hand. MWD's current water sources are all rainfall dependent. While 2019 was a year of abundant rainfall, pursuing potential new water sources, such as desalinated and recycled water, remained a top priority. Droughts are forecast to be more severe and longer-lasting in coming years, and MWD plans to be prepared for future water supply challenges.



Jameson Lake spilling over  
Juncal Dam, April 6, 2020

Photo by: Alan Prichard, Dam Caretaker

*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 2019

| 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<br>TT = 95% of Samples < 0.3 | NA                        | 0.09                 | 0.03 - 0.29<br>100.0% | 0.20                 | 0.10 - 0.20<br>100% | NA                   | ND -0.18<br>100%   | Soil runoff.   |
| Radioactive Contaminants      |       |   |                           |                      |                       |                      |                     |                      |                    |  |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity | pCi/L | 15                                      | (0)                       | 1.74                 | 1.74                  | 2.63                 | 1.72 - 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                       | 23.3                 | ND - 60               | ND                   | ND                  | 19                   | ND - 54            | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.  |
| Arsenic                       | µg/L  | 10                                      | 0.004                     | ND                   | ND                    | 0.25                 | ND - 1.0            | 1                    | ND - 1.2           |  |
| Fluoride                      | mg/L  | 2                                       | 1                         | 0.2                  | 0.2                   | 0.8                  | 0.5 - 1.0           | 0.45                 | 0.38 - 0.6         | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer.  |
| Nitrate as N (Nitrogen)       | mg/L  | 10                                      | 10                        | 0.7                  | 0.7                   | 1.99                 | 0.6 - 6.4           | 0.21                 | ND - 0.33          | 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                | 0.63                        | 0.20 - 1.95               | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment  |
| Disinfection By Products                  |                  |                           |                           |                             |                           |  |
| Total Trihalomethanes                     | µg/L             | 80                        | NA                        | Highest LRAA, 65.6          | 32 - 88                   | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| Haloacetic Acids                          | µg/L             | 60                        | NA                        | Highest LRAA, 475           | 10 - 79                   | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| Bromate (Cachuma Lake)                    | µg/L             | 10                        | 0.1                       | 3.6                         | 2.2 - 5.4                 | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| Total Organic Carbon (DBP Precursor)      | µg/L             | TT                        | NA                        | 3.9                         | 3.9 - 5.0                 | 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 | 32                | 0         | ND              | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper                      | µg/L  | 1300 | 300 | 32                | 0         | 309             | 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 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 (76 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 <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                       | 5                    | 5                  | 256                  | 142 - 472          | 28.6                 | 25.6 - 36.4        | Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| Iron                                 | µg/L  | 300                       | ND                   | ND                 | 25                   | ND - 110           | ND                   | NA                 | 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                         | 0.6                  | ND - 4             | ND                   | ND                 | 3                    | 1.4 - 8            | Naturally-occurring organic minerals.                         |
| Specific Conductance                 | µS/cm | 1600                      | 754                  | 754                | 1602                 | 1140 - 1830        | 1024                 | 852 - 1109         | Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence.       |
| Sulfate                              | mg/L  | 500                       | 175                  | 175                | 197                  | 120 - 261          | 306                  | 206 - 346          | Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.  |
| Total Dissolved Solids               | mg/L  | 1000                      | 500                  | 500                | 1043                 | 650 - 1180         | 708                  | 532 - 810          | 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                        | 798                  | 710 - 854          | 74                   | 73 - 74            | 762                  | 710 - 782          |
| Total Hardness                                      | mg/L     | NS                        | 391                  | 356 - 420          | 458                  | 190 - 706          | 430                  | 300 - 492          |
| Total Alkalinity                                    | mg/L     | NS                        | 198                  | 180 - 212          | 210                  | 190 - 230          | 222                  | 190 - 370          |
| Boron   | µg/L     | 1000 (RAL)                | 100                  | 100                | 20                   | ND - 80            | 0.38                 | 0.37 - 0.39        |
| Calcium   | mg/L     | NS                        | 93                   | 93                 | 116                  | 48 - 169           | 99.7                 | 75.3 - 110         |
| Magnesium   | mg/L     | NS                        | 22                   | 22                 | 41                   | 17 - 69            | 45                   | 31 - 52            |
| Sodium  | mg/L     | NS                        | 20                   | 20                 | 99                   | 65 - 141           | 60                   | 57 - 63            |
| Potassium   | mg/L     | NS                        | 3                    | 3                  | 1                    | 1                  | 3.8                  | 3.2 - 4.2          |
| 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)    |          |                           |                      |                    |                      |                    |                      |                    |
| HAA5  | µg/L     | NS                        | 32.17                | 23.2 - 47          | NA                   | NA                 | 13                   | ND - 32            |
| HAA6Br  | µg/L     | NS                        | 6.92                 | 3.17 - 14.84       | NA                   | NA                 | 14                   | ND - 24            |
| HAA9  | µg/L     | NS                        | 38.49                | 30.67 - 51.5       | NA                   | NA                 | 24                   | ND - 51            |
| Bromochloroacetic Acid                              | µg/L     | NS                        | 2.53                 | 0.77 - 5.7         | NA                   | NA                 | 3.9                  | ND - 8.2           |
| Bromodichloroacetic Acid                            | µg/L     | NS                        | 2.96                 | 2 - 4.2            | NA                   | NA                 | 3.5                  | ND - 5.8           |
| Chlorodibromoacetic Acid                            | µg/L     | NS                        | 0.82                 | 0 - 2.2            | NA                   | NA                 | 2.2                  | ND - 3.3           |
| Dibromoacetic Acid                                  | µg/L     | NS                        | 0.41                 | 0 - 1.8            | NA                   | NA                 | 2.3                  | ND - 4.2           |
| Dichloroacetic Acid                                 | µg/L     | NS                        | 10.44                | 5.5 - 22           | NA                   | NA                 | 6.0                  | ND - 16            |
| Monobromoacetic Acid                                | µg/L     | NS                        | 0.19                 | 0 - 0.94           | NA                   | NA                 | 2.3                  | ND - 4.9           |
| Tribromoacetic Acid                                 | µg/L     | NS                        | ND                   | ND                 | NA                   | NA                 | 2.3                  | ND - 4.9           |
| Trichloroacetic Acid                                | µg/L     | NS                        | 21.13                | 12 - 28            | 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 2019 was 5.3 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.

### 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).

**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.

### 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. Montecito Water District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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 21 to 25 grains per gallon, while groundwater has a hardness range of 25 to 41 grains per gallon. One grain per gallon equals 171 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.

Surface 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.

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.

## POTENTIAL NEW 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 is 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

Customers have reduced overall water use, and are achieving the District's current conservation target of 30% or more. Conservation is a California way of life!

**We encourage public participation.**

For meeting times, agendas, and additional resources: [www.montecitowater.com](http://www.montecitowater.com)



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



583 San Ysidro Road, Montecito, CA 93108  
[www.montecitowater.com](http://www.montecitowater.com)

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