Definitions:

ACU – Apparent Color Units.

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

CFU/ml – Colony Forming Units per milliliter.

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

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 US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

NA – Not applicable.

ND - Not detectable at testing limit.

NTU – Nepholometric Turbidity Unit: A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

PDWS – Primary Drinking Water Standards: MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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 (CalEPA).

ppb – parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L).

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

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

TON - Threshold Odor Number

TT - Treatment Technique

Us/cm – umhos/cm – unit of specific conductance of water.

CITY OF BUELLTON WATER SYSTEM - CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2021 PERIOD - PRINTED JUNE 2022

Substances that Could Be in Water 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the 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 must provide the same protection for public health. 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

*Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

*Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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

Community Participation:

The City Council holds regularly scheduled Council meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays of every month at 6:00 pm at the Council Chambers located at: 140 W. Highway 246.

Questions If you have any questions about this report or your water, please contact the City of Buellton Public Works Department, Rose Hess at: 805-686-0137

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Important Health Information 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

Buellton Water Sources and Treatment The City of Buellton's source of supply is from four groundwater wells (Buellton Uplands and Santa Ynez River Underflow) and is supplemented by the State Water Project (from Northern California via aqueduct). Groundwater is treated using media filtration as well as disinfection. The annual groundwater production of clean drinking water in 2020 for the City was 1214 acre feet, or 1.1 million gallons per day.

Source Water Assessments In accordance with the State's Drinking Water Source Assessment Program, a Source Water Assessment for all four of the City's wells was completed in March 2001 and updated in May 2011. These assessments include a delineation of the areas around a drinking water source through which contaminants might move and reach that drinking water supply; an inventory of possible contaminating activities (PCAs) that might lead the release of microbiological or chemical contaminants within the delineated area; and a determination of the PCAs to which the drinking water source is most vulnerable. Copies of these assessments may be viewed at: California Department of Public Health (CDPH) District 6 Field Operations: 1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200, Carpinteria, CA 93013 or online at: http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/pages/dwsap.aspx

CCR Going Paperless Historically, the City of Buellton has mailed its customers a printed copy of the CCR to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). On February 21, 2013, the California Department of Public Health expanded its interpretation of the SDWA to allow for electronic delivery of the CCR. The electronic delivery will allow us to reduce consumption of paper and minimize potential printing costs. In 2015 the City's CCR has not been mailed, and has been available on our City webpage www.cityofbuellton.com/public-works.asp Hard copies will be located at City Hall and the Public Library. Hard copies will only be mailed upon request.

PRIMARY STANDARDS-Mandatory Health-Related Standards								
Parameter	Units	State	PHG	Range	TREATED CCWA	SOL STATE	JRCE GROUND	Major Sources of Drinking Water
Clarity	Offics	MCL	(MCLG)	Average	PPWTP	WATER	WATER	Major Sources of Difficing Water
Combined Filter Effluent	NTU	TT=< N	ITU EVERY 4HC	URS	0.04-0.14	NA	0.11-0.30	Soil runoff
Turbidity		TT=95% (OF SAMPLES <0	.3 NTU	100%	NA	0.17	
				MI	CROBIOLOGICA	AL	1	T
Total Coliform Bacteria (Distr. System-Wide)	-	5.00%	0	Range	0%	NA	0 positives	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform E. coli				Average Range	0.00% 0 positives	NA NA	0 positives 0 positives	
(Distr. System-Wide)	-	-	0	Average	0 positives	NA NA	0 positives	Human and animal fecal waste
				INOR	RGANIC CHEMIC	CALS		
Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	Range	ND-0.086 0.061	ND-0.055 0.03	ND ND	Residue from water treatment process; Erosion of natural deposits
				Average Range	ND	2.4	ND-2.1	Erosion of natural deposits; glass & electronics
Arsenic (Total)	ppb	10	0.004	Average	ND	2.4	0.5	production wastes
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND49 0.12	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	nnm	2	1	Range	ND	0.1	0.24-0.29	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage;
Average ND 0.1 0.28 erosion of natural deposits								
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	Average	ND	ND	5.4	Erosion of Natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range Average	NA NA	NA NA	8.4-11 9.7	Erosion of Natural deposits
					ON SYSTEM MO		3.7	
TOTAL CHLORINE	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Range	1.37-3.58	NA	0.63-2.20	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the
RESIDUAL	рріп	WINDE-4	WINDEG=4	Average	2.79	NA	1.34	prodution of drinking water
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	n/a	Range Average	43-58 51	NA NA	1.2-9.7	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Halana da antida				Range	6.3 - 11	NA NA	ND-5.8	
Haloacetic acids	ppb	60	NA	Average	9	NA	8	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
			SE	CONDARY STA Range	NDARDS-Aesti 94-147	hetic Standard 90-137	60-86	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	Average	116	112	72	influence
Color (ACU)	ACU	15	NA	Range	ND	10	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average Range	ND ND	0.01	ND ND	
Iron	ppb	300	NA	Average	ND	0.01	ND	Leaching trom natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	NA	Range	ND	8.3	ND-0.016	Leaching from natural deposits
		_		Average Range	ND ND-2	8.3 1-4	0.01 ND	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	Average	1	2	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	Us/CM	1600	NA	Range Average	580-802 644	538-741 591	1100-1400 1275	Substances that form ions when in seawater influence water;
				Range	84	45	240-370	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	Average	84	45	318	wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	Range	360	310	750-1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average Range	360 ND - 0.25	310 ND - 4.8	893 0.18-0.38	imuchec
Turbidity (Monthly)	NTU	5	NA	Average	0.06	1.24	0.28	Soil runoff
			UNREG	GULATED SUBS				
Alkalinity (Total)	ppm	NA	NA	Range Average	62 - 92 78	70-104 90	310-350 328	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	24	24	100-130	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater
	PP			Average	24	24	118	influence
Hardness (Total Hardness)	ppm	NA	NA	Range	98-162 123	100 - 166 124	460-650 563	Leaching from natural deposits
				Average Range	0 - 221	NA	ND-22	
Heterotrophic Plate Count	CFU/ml	т	NA	Average	3	NA	3.3	Naturally present in the environment
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	16	16	49-77	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater
				Average Range	16 7.4- 8.8	16 7.7 - 9.5	65 7.5-7.9	influence Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater
pH	pН	NA	NA	Average	8.3	8.7	7.75	influence
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	3.6	3.6	2.4-3.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sault au			***	Average Range	3.6 83	3.6 68	2.98 58-79	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	Average	83	68	70	influence
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	тт	NA	Range	1.1- 4.1	1.9- 5.6	0.96-1.9	Various naturals and manmade sources
				Average LEAD	2.2 AND COPPER I	3.7 RULE	1.62	<u> </u>
Data for the state of								
Data for Lead and Coppers from August/September 2020 - Triennial Sampling. No. of Samples Collected No. set Sampling is in 2023.		90th %tile	e Detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Lead (PPB)	21		0	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufaturers, erosion of natural deposits	
Copper (PPM)	21		0	0.9		1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching wood preservatives
MONITORING VIOLATIONS								
					None.			
								_
What happened / What is B	Seing Doc	o·						