PRIMARY STANDARDS-Mandatory Health-Related Standards								
Parameter	Units	State	PHG	Range	CCWA	SOL	JRCE GROUND	Major Sources of Drinking Water
Clarity		MCL	(MCLG)	Average	PPWTP	WATER	WATER	
Combined Filter Effluent	NTU	TT=< NTU EVERY 4HOURS		0.05-0.15	NA	0.09-0.39	Soil runoff	
Turbidity		TT=95% (OF SAMPLES <0		100%	NA NA	0.24	
Total Coliform Bacteria		5.00%	0	Range	0%	NA	1 positives *	Not sell a second to the second
(Distr. System-Wide)	_	5.00%	U	Average	0.00%	NA	0 positives	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform E. coli (Distr. System-Wide)	-	-	0	Range	0 positives	NA	0 positives	Human and animal fecal waste
(2.00.1.0)				Average INOF	0 positives	NA	0 positives	
Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	Range	ND-0.11	ND-0.054	ND	Residue from water treatment process; Erosion of natural deposits
				Average Range	0.054 ND	0.04 2.6	ND ND	Erosion of natural deposits; glass & electronics
Arsenic (Total)	ppb	10	0.004	Average	ND	2.6	ND	production wastes
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	Range	ND	0.11	0.27-0.31	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage;
Average ND 0.11 0.3 erosion of natural deposits RADIONUCLIDES (f)								
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	Range	4.9	ND-22	8.03-9.63	Erosion of Natural deposits
	, .			Average Range	4.9 NA	12.5	8.63 5.2-6.8	·
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	Average	NA	1.9	6.35	Erosion of Natural deposits
					ON SYSTEM MO		0.12.2.20	
TOTAL CHLORINE RESIDUAL	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Range Average	2.80	NA NA	0.12-2.20 1.43	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the prodution of drinking water
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	n/a	Range	43-69	NA NA	.72-9.6	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
	1.1		/=	Average Range	52 8.6 - 19.7	NA NA	9.1 ND-2.6	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Haloacetic acids	ppb	60	NA	Average	14	NA NA	3.7	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
			SE	CONDARY STA Range	NDARDS-Aest	hetic Standard 68-137	ls 59-78	Duraff/leaching from actual descrite convetes
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	Average	104	100	71	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (ACU)	ACU	15	NA	Range	ND ND	15	ND-10	Naturally occurring organic materials
		300	NA	Average Range	ND ND	15 0.078	7.5 ND	
Iron	ppb	300	NA	Average	ND	0.078	ND ND 0.2	Leaching trom natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	NA	Range Average	ND ND	26 26	ND-0.2 0.05	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	Range	ND	2	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
	(0)	1000		Average Range	ND 585-937	2 481-835	ND 1100-1400	Substances that form ions when in seawater
Specific Conductance	Us/CM	1600	NA	Average	701	623	1300	influence water;
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	Range Average	96 96	64 64	230-350 305	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	Range	380	340	840-1100	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater
				Average	380 ND - 0.25	340 ND - 4.8	985 0.08-0.39	influence
Turbidity (Monthly)	NTU	5	NA	Range Average	0.06	1.24	0.08-0.39	Soil runoff
	1		UNREG		68 - 102	litional Paran 78-108	290-340	D. off/hoshire for each orbital and the critical and the
Alkalinity (Total)	ppm	NA	NA	Range Average	80	91	318	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	29 29	30 30	110-130 123	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average Range	104-158	104 - 166	460-610	
Hardness (Total Hardness)	ppm	NA	NA	Average	127	127	558	Leaching from natural deposits
Heterotrophic Plate Count	CFU/ml	тт	NA	Range	0 - 98	NA	ND-9	Naturally present in the environment
				Average Range	2 17	NA 18	1.8 47-69	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	Average	17	18	63	influence
рН	рН	NA	NA	Range Average	7.2-8.9 8.4	7.7 - 9.25 8.6	7.9-8.1 8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	3.6	3.8	3.3-5.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater
				Average Range	3.6 76	3.8 67	4 65-90	influence Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	Average	76	67	79	influence
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	π	NA	Range	1.9- 4.5	3.9- 6	0.56-1.9	Various naturals and manmade sources
,				Average LEAD	2.9 AND COPPER I	4.7 RULE	1.37	
Data for Lead and Copper								
is from August/September 2020 - Triennial Sampling.	No. of Sa	imples Collected	90th %tile Detected		No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Next sampling is in 2023.					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
								Internal corrosion of household water plumbing
Lead (PPB)	21		0		1	15	0.2	systems; discharges from industrial manufaturers, erosion of natural deposits
								Internal corrosion of household water plumbing
Copper (PPM)		21	0	.9	1	1.3	0.3	systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching wood preservatives
MONITORING VIOLATIONS								
					None.			
					1			
What happened / What is Being Done:								
*1 Positive result on Total Coliform occurred on 9/28/22 from the Riverview Drive sample site. Site was retested immediately on 9/29/23 and passed. Cause of positive can be attituded to dust from adjacent agriculture activities as an open field is immediately adjacent to sample site. No further action was required.								

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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 2022 PERIOD - PRINTED JUNE 2023

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 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 2022 for the City was 1063 acre feet, or 0.95 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 January 2021. 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. Since 2015 the City's CCR has not been mailed but has been available on our City webpage www.cityofbuellton.com/public-works.asp Hard copies are located at City Hall and the Public Library mailed upon request.