# APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

## Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Water System Name: | Mission Hills CSD |
| Water System Number: | 4210019 |

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (*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: Javier Rodriguez | Title: Operations Supervisors |
| Signature: | Date:6/28/2024 |
| Phone number: 805-733-4366 | |

*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. MHCSD.ORG_____
  - ☒ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (area code 93436)
  - ☐ 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 (Mission Hills District Office)
  - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

**Board of Directors**
Jorge Magana, President
Myron Heavin, Vice President
Matthew Starbuck, Director
Steve Dietrich, Director
Jim Keeling, Director

1550 East Burton Mesa Blvd, Lompoc
California, 93436-2100
805.733.4366
www.mhcsd.org

Mike Garner, General Manager

# 2023 Consumer Confidence Report

**Water System Information**

Water System Name: **Mission Hills Community Services District**

Report Date: **6/6/2024**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Groundwater Wells**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Our drinking water wells are located near 1550 Burton Mesa Boulevard, where water is drawn from the Lompoc Uplands Aquifer.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **MHCSD conducted the drinking water source assessment of Well 5 in 2002 and Wells 6 and 7 in 2009. The wells were found to be most susceptible to possible contamination from utility station maintenance areas, drinking water treatment plants, high density housing, historic gas stations, wastewater treatment plants, lagoons/liquid wastes, parks, water supply wells, sewer collection systems, contractor or government agency equipment storage yards, and storm drain discharge points. The most recent Sanitary Survey was completed in 2022. Complete copies of the Source Assessment and Sanitary Survey Report are available from the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water's Santa Barbara Office located at 1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200, Carpinteria, CA, 93013 or by calling (805) 566-1326.**

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **Mission Hills CSD Board Meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 4:30PM at our District Office located at 1550 East Burton Mesa Boulevard, Lompoc, CA 93436-2100. All interested members of our community are encouraged to attend and participate.**

For More Information, Contact: **Mission Hills Community Services District, (805) 733-4366**

**About This Report**

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023, and may include earlier monitoring data.

**Terms Used in This Report**

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| Level 1 Assessment | A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. |
| Level 2 Assessment | A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. |
| 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. |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) | The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). |
| Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) | The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) | The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) | MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. |
| 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. |
| Regulatory Action Level (AL) | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. |
| Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) | MCLs are for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels. |
| Treatment Technique (TT) | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| ND | Not detectable at testing limit. |
| ppm | parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| ppt | parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) |
| ppq | parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L) |
| pCi/L | picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) |

**Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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.

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, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

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

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

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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

## About Your Drinking Water Quality

### Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

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

**Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper**

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

| Lead and Copper | Sample Date | No. of Samples Collected | 90th Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | AL | PHG | No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 7/25/23 to 8/3/23 | 20 | ND | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper* (ppm) | 7/25/23 to 8/3/23 | 20 | 0.57 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Not applicable | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

**Table 2. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sodium (ppm) | 7/26/23 | 72 | 64-87 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 11/10/21 | 283.3 | 240-320 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

**Table 3. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenic (ppb) | 11/10/21 | 1.3 | ND - 3.9 | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Hexavalent Chromium² (ppb) | 11/10/21 | 3.3 | ND – 5.3 | 50 | (100) | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion from natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 11/10/21 | 0.20 | 0.2 – 0.21 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 2019/ 2022 | 1.36 | ND - 4.08 | 15 | (0) | Erosion Natural Deposits |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 2023 Various | 2.22 | ND - 4.8 | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

**Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | SMCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | 7/26/23 | 130 | 110 - 160 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Corrosivity (AI-Aggressive Index) | 11/10/21 | 11.6 | 11.3 – 11.9 | N/A | N/A | Natural or industrially influenced balance of Hydrogen, Carbon, and Oxygen in the water, affected by temperature and other factors Water with AI between 10-11.9 is moderately aggressive |
| Iron (ppb) after filtration | 2023 (Various) | ND | ND | 300 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese (ppb) after filtration | 2023 (Various) | ND | ND | 50 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 4/11/23 | 93 | 53 - 130 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 7/26/23 | 553.3 | 490 - 640 | 1,000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 11/29/23 | 0.45 | 0.3 – 0.6 | 5 | N/A | Soil runoff |

**Table 5. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orthophosphate (ppm) | 2022 Various | 1.51 | 1.0 – 1.9 | N/A | N/A |

| Disinfection Byproducts, Residuals and Byproduct precursors | Sample Date | Level Detected | MCL | Health Effects |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) | 8/17/23 | 12.5 | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Halo acetic acids (HAA5s) (ppb) | 8/17/23 | 3.6 | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Free Chlorine Residual (ppm) | 4 per month | 1.07 (2023 Avg.) | MRDL 4.0 (as $CL_2$) | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |

**Information for your water softener:**
**Hardness = 16.5gpg and Iron = <100ppb**

Mission Hills Community Services District
1550 Burton Mesa Blvd
Lompoc, CA 93436

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## CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

Please see the district's Annual Consumer Confidence report at www.mhcsd.org and learn more about your drinking water. This report contains important information about the source and quality of your drinking water. If you would like a paper copy of the 2023 Annual Consumer Confidence Report mailed to your home, call 805-733-4366 or stop by the office.

## INFORME DE CONFIANZA DEL CONSUMIDOR (CCR)

Por favor vea el informe anual de confianza del consumidor del distrito en www.mhcsd.org y aprenda más sobre su agua potable. Este informe contiene información importante sobre la fuente y la calidad de su agua potable. Si desea una copia en papel del Informe Anual de Confianza del Consumidor 2023 enviada por correo a su casa, llame al 805-733-4366 o pase por la oficina.

Local
Postal Customer

# WATER SOFTENERS VS. CHLORIDE




While it costs an estimated 20 cents to add a pound of salt to water, it costs five dollars to remove it.

**Q: What is Chloride?**
**A:** Chloride is one of two components of sodium chloride, also known as table salt or rock salt. When salt dissolves in water, it separates into sodium (Na+) ions and chloride (Cl-) ions.

**Q: Where does chloride come from?**
**A:** Small amounts of chloride come from soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products. A significant amount of chloride comes from self-regenerating water softeners.

**Q: How does it get in our wastewater treatment plant?**
**A:** From the water softener, chloride is flushed into the sewer where it goes to the wastewater treatment plant. Treatment plants are designed to remove solid particles, like grit and sand; and to naturally break down organic waste, such as food and human waste. Once chloride is dissolved in water, it cannot be removed by settling, degraded by a standard treatment process.

**Q: Can treatment plants be modified to remove chloride?**
**A:** The technology to remove chloride is available, **but it is very costly**. Households could remove up to 100 lbs of salt a month by using a "no salt" water softener

**Q: What are the alternatives to reduce chloride?**
**A:** *Remove water softeners that use salt
*Use "No Salt" water softener
*Use reverse osmosis water softener

***Please note that the District adopted an Ordinance in 2013 that prohibits the use of self-generating water Softeners.**