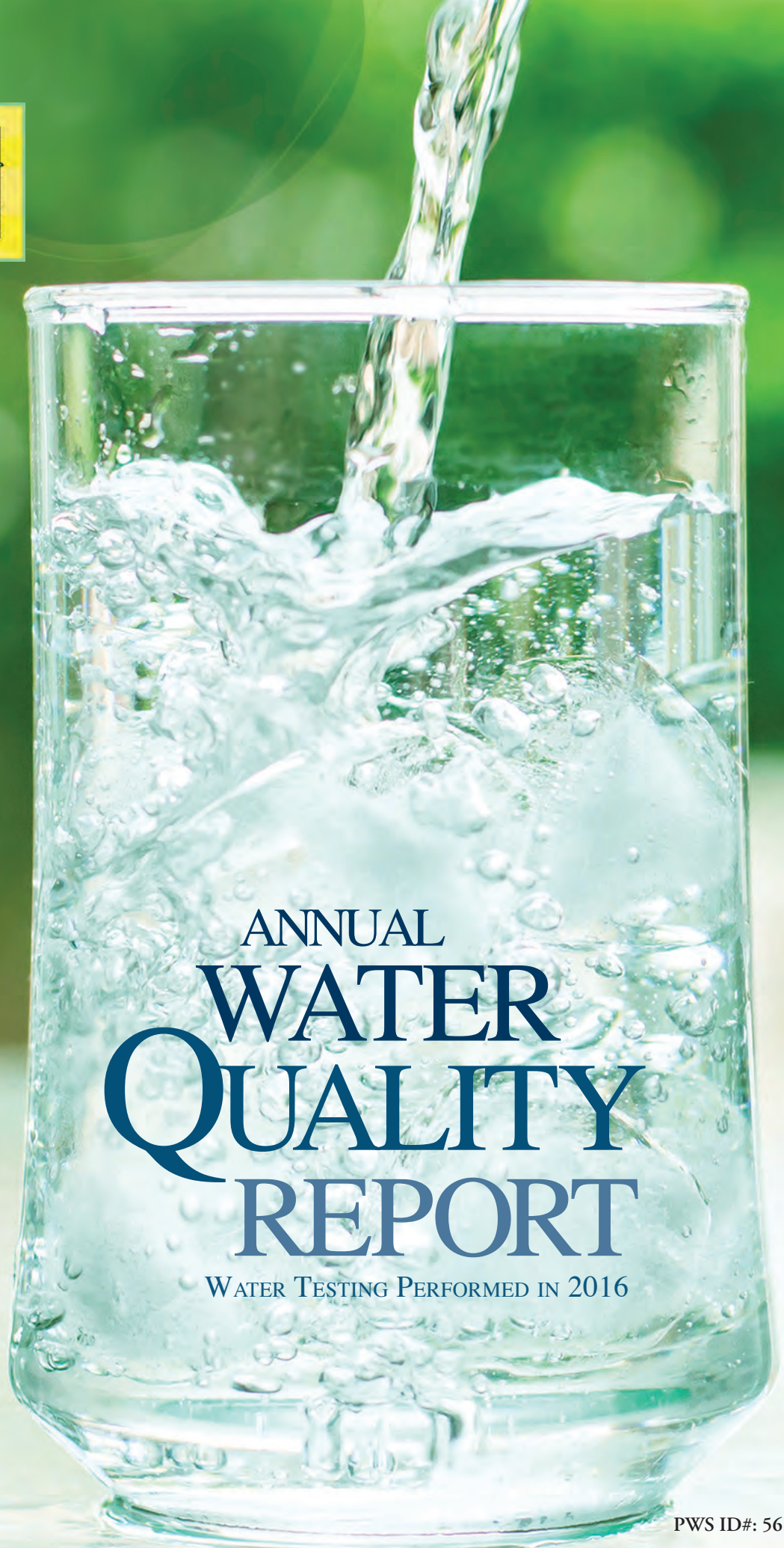


*Presented By*



# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2016

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

PWS ID#: 5610011

## We've Come a Long Way

Once again we are proud to present our annual water quality report covering the period between January 1 and December 31, 2016. In a matter of only a few decades, drinking water has become exponentially safer and more reliable than at any other point in human history. Our exceptional staff continues to work hard every day—at any hour—to deliver the highest quality drinking water without interruption. Although the challenges ahead are many, we feel that by relentlessly investing in customer outreach and education, new treatment technologies, system upgrades, and training, the payoff will be reliable, high-quality tap water delivered to you and your family.

## Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



## Community Participation

The City of Santa Paula Water System is managed as an enterprise function by the City of Santa Paula. The Water Operation and Water Distribution Divisions of the Public Works Department conduct operations. Comments about the water system can be forwarded to the City Council, which meets on the first and third Monday evenings of each month at 6:30 p.m., in the City Council Chambers, 970 Ventura Street, Santa Paula, California.

## 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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:

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 can 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## Testing For Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer.

If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home.

Testing is inexpensive and easy.

You should pursue radon removal if the level of radon in your air is 4 pCi/L of air or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call California's radon program (1-800-745-

7236), the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).



## Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Santa Paula's source of water is 100 percent ground water, pumped from the Santa Paula Basin. The basin is made up of hundreds of feet of sands and gravels deposited in the Santa Clara Valley and the mouth of the Santa Paula Canyon, which contain millions of gallons of water between sand and gravel particles. The Santa Paula Basin extends from the Hallock Drive area on the east to the Wells Road area on the west.

The City of Santa Paula owns and operates five deep wells: Well 1-B, Well 11, Well 12, Well 13, and Well 14. With these five wells, the water system can produce up to 10.6 million gallons of potable water per day.

The City operates two water conditioning facilities, the Well 12 Water Conditioning Facility and the Steckel Water Conditioning Facility. Both facilities remove iron and manganese from the water. Although neither iron nor manganese is a health concern, water containing high levels of iron will look rusty, and stain fixtures and laundry. Similarly, water with high levels of manganese will contain black particles that may stain laundry and fixtures and plug appliance screens. The Well 12 Water Conditioning Facility treats water produced by Well 12. The Steckel Water Conditioning Facility treats water produced from Wells 11, 13, and 14.

## Source Water Assessment

The City of Santa Paula's source water assessment was completed in September 2002, with the assistance of State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Our source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Sewer collection systems, wells--agricultural/irrigation, NPDES/WDR permitted discharges, automotive-body shops, machine shops, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, historic gas stations and underground storage tanks--confirmed leaking tanks.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at either the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water, 1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200, Carpinteria, CA 93013, or at the City of Santa Paula, Public Works Water Division, 180 South Palm Avenue, Santa Paula, CA 93060. You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Jeff Densmore, District Engineer, at (805) 566-1326.

## QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Sam Hutton, Chief Water Operator, at (805) 933-4282.

## Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.) 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 [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead).

## Important Information About Your Drinking Water

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

### Monitoring Requirements Not Met for City of Santa Paula

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the month of August 2016 we did not monitor for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids in the distribution system and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.*

### What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

CONTAMINANT	REQUIRED SAMPLING FREQUENCY	NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN	WHEN ALL SAMPLES SHOULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN	WHEN SAMPLES WERE OR WILL BE TAKEN
<b>Total Trihalomethanes</b>	Two samples annually	None	August 2016	August 2017
<b>Haloacetic Acids</b>	Two samples annually	None	August 2016	August 2017

### What happened? What is being done?

Due to staffing challenges this sampling was overlooked. Since that time we have filled the position and worked with the laboratory to ensure that we receive notification of sampling time frames. Although we violated the monitoring requirements for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids, we have never exceeded the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for either contaminant.

For more information, please contact Sam Hutton at (805) 933-4282 or PO Box 569, Santa Paula Ca. 93060

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

## Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of contaminants on a very strict sampling schedule. The information below represents only those substances that were detected; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

### REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	[4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	0.86	0.48–1.67	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2016	2.0	1	0.4	0.4–0.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2016	15	(0)	8.8	5.4–10.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2015	60	NA	2.5	2.0–3.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	2016	45	45	10.0	6.5–24.2	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2016	10	10	2.3	1.5–5.5	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2010	5	0.05	0.1	0.1–0.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2016	50	30	5.5	5.0–8.0	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2015	80	NA	18.1	15.7–20.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	2016	20	0.43	4.4	3.4–5.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

### Tap Water Samples Collected for Lead and Copper Analyses from Sample Sites throughout the Community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3	0.3	0.76	1/39	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2016	15	0.2	ND	0/39	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

### SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	EXCEEDANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2016	500	NS	47.5	47.0–48.0	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2016	300	NS	16.2	0.0–130	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese <sup>1</sup> (ppb)	2016	50	NS	9.3	0.0–150	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2016	1,600	NS	1,365.8	1,360.0–1,460.0	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2016	500	NS	439.5	4.35–459	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	2016	1,000	NS	981	960–1,050	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2016	5	NS	0.3	0.2–0.3	No	Soil runoff

## UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES <sup>2</sup>

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Boron (ppb)	2016	548.4	500.0–600.0
Hardness (grains/gal)	2016	30.3	29.8–34.0
Hardness [as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ] (ppm)	2016	517.6	509.0–582.0
Sodium (ppm)	2016	93.0	92.0–93.0

## UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE - PART 3 (UCMR3) <sup>2</sup>

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Chlorate (ppm)	2014	120.6	100–400
Molybdenum (ppb)	2014	10.4	7.7–12.0
Strontium (ppb)	2014	1,153.2	1,053.2–1,300
Vanadium (ppb)	2016	1.5	0.0–3.0

<sup>1</sup> Manganese and total dissolved solids were detected in Santa Paula's source water supply at levels exceeding the established state secondary MCLs (SMCLs), which are set to protect against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, odor, and staining of plumbing fixtures (for example, tubs or sinks) or clothing during laundering. There are no adverse health effects expected with these exceedances. In 2016, 99.33 percent of the water served was treated at our two iron and manganese removal facilities prior to delivery. The remaining 0.67 percent was from Well 1-B and was used to meet peak demands during summer months.

<sup>2</sup> Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

## Definitions

**µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter):** A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

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

**grains/gal (grains per gallon):** A unit of water hardness defined as 1 grain of calcium carbonate dissolved in 1 US gallon of water.

**LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average):** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as LRAAs.

**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 (SMCLs) 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 U.S. EPA.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND:** Non-detected

**NS:** No standard.

**pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity.

**PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard):** MCLs and MRDLs 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 EPA.

**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).