



INFORMATION
ABOUT YOUR WATER

Source of Your High-Quality Water

The main source of your water is Lake Cachuma. The District also receives imported water that is stored in Lake Cachuma. All of this water is treated at the Corona Del Mar water treatment plant. The District also operates wells to make use of its groundwater supply.

In 2008, the following groundwater wells were put into service: Airport, San Marcos and San Antonio wells were pumped from March through October; El Camino Well was pumped from March through September; and University well was pumped from March through April and June through October.

Drinking Water Information

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT Results of Our Drinking Water Quality Tests For 2008

Goleta Water District is once again proud to report that our system remains in full compliance with all water quality regulations. 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 with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment is the first step in a complete program to protect water quality at the source. It identifies how potential contaminants can affect a water source, and which contaminants a water source is most vulnerable to. A source water assessment of Lake Cachuma was completed in February 2006. An assessment of all active District groundwater wells was completed in January 2002. An assessment of Sierra Madre Well was completed in April 2003. A copy of the completed assessments is available at the District's main office. You may request a summary of the assessments by contacting Operations Manager Michael Kanno at 879-4630.

Strict Federal and State Quality Regulations

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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).

How You Can Get Involved

Our Board of Directors normally meets the second Tuesday of each month at 7 p.m. in the District Board Room at 4699 Hollister Avenue in Goleta. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. Visit www.goletawater.com for more information.

For more information about your water, contact Dale Armstrong at (805) 879-4678.

Water in the Environment

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, that 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.

Printed on recycled paper. Each ton of recycled paper saves 7,000 gallons of water.



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

Eric E. Ford, Interim General Manager

Jack Cunningham, Larry Mills, Bill Rosen

Lauren Hanson, Vice-President

Bert Bertrando, President

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GOLETA WATER DISTRICT



Got Questions?

For more information about your water quality, contact Dale Armstrong at 879-4678.

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Results of 2008 Drinking Water Quality Tests

The tables below list drinking water contaminants and other substances detected during 2008. The District also tested for many additional substances that were not detected, and therefore are not listed in this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data is for testing done January 1-December 31, 2008. The test results show that your water met or was better than all State and Federal water quality standards.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLS

INORGANIC	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Surface Water Average	Surface Water Range	Groundwater Average	Groundwater Range	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.036	ND-0.072	ND	ND-ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.42	0.34-0.46	0.42	0.37-0.55	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIOLOGICAL							
Gross Alpha particle activity (pCi/l)	15	0	ND	N/A	ND	ND-9.7	Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD AND COPPER RULE							
	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	90th Percentile Value	# of Sample Sites	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.79	30	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems	
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	2	ND (<5)	30	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems	
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest Single Measurement		Lowest Percentage of Samples Meeting TT		Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity ¹ (NTU)	TT ²	N/A	1.068		98.9%		Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS							
	MCL or MRDL	PHG (MCLG) or MRDLG	System Average		System Range		Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	N/A	67.8		12.7-116.0		Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	30.6		2.1-64.0		Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	0.86		0.10-2.13		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP precursors (TOC in ppm)	TT ³	N/A	3.7		3.0-4.4		Various natural and manmade sources

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLS

CONSTITUENT	Secondary MCL	Surface Water Average	Surface Water Range	Groundwater Average	Groundwater Range	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	500	16.3	16.0-16.5	52	44-79	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	15	ND	ND-5	ND	ND-5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor---Threshold (units)	3	1	1-2	1	1-2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	1600	886	757-1358	1148	1080-1340	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	240	N/A	281	245-358	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	549	538-560	780	706-930	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	0.17	0.04-3.94	0.15	0.10-0.20	Soil runoff

OTHER CONSTITUENTS

CONSTITUENT	Surface Water Average	Surface Water Range	Groundwater Average	Groundwater Range	
Alkalinity (ppm as CaCO ₃)	150	127-177	240	183-350	Variance: Goleta Water District (GWD) serves unfiltered Lake Cachuma water to about 33 connections on the Goleta West Conduit. The water receives chlorination treatment but does not comply with the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR). The State Department of Public Health allows GWD to provide bottled water to these customers for drinking and cooking as a temporary and interim solution. GWD notifies these consumers quarterly that the water delivered is not in compliance with the SWTR and should not be consumed.
Bicarbonate (ppm)	195	N/A	293	223-426	
Calcium (ppm)	79	N/A	128	120-140	
Hardness (ppm as CaCO ₃)	340	324-358	480	436-518	
Magnesium (ppm)	35	N/A	39	33-47	
pH (units)	7.07	6.77-7.75	7.8	7.7-8.0	
Potassium (ppm)	3.5	N/A	2.8	2.4-4.2	
Radon ⁴ (pCi/l)	ND	N/A	363	130-600	
Silica (ppm)	12.5	N/A	26	16-52	
Sodium (ppm)	40	N/A	68	52-100	

DEFINITIONS USED IN THE CHART:

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

N/A: Not applicable.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

pCi/l: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units.

TOC: Total organic carbon.

ND: Not detected at testing limit.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter.

µmhos/cm: Micromhos per centimeter (an indicator of dissolved minerals in the water).

Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

FOOTNOTES TO THE CHART:

¹ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

² Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1) Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month; 2) Not exceed 1.0 NTU.

³ Conventional surface water treatment plants must remove a certain percentage of the TOC in their raw intake water using a specialized treatment technique. The percentage removal required depends on raw water quality characteristics. For Goleta Water District's raw water source, the required percentage was 25%. Due to the nature of Goleta Water District's raw water source TOC, this is not technically feasible. Goleta Water District has received verbal approval of a waiver from this treatment requirement from the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health, and we are awaiting formal written approval.

⁴ Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't 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. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236) or call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

Note: 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. All of the surface water and distribution system data presented in the tables are from samples taken in 2008. All of the groundwater data presented in the tables are from samples taken in 2008, except for the following: The silica data is from 2001, 2003 and 2004, and the radon data is from 2003.