



# La Cumbre Mutual Water Company

695 Via Tranquila Santa Barbara 967-2376

## 2021 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT DATA

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

Please see last page for key to abbreviations.

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range Average	SOURCE		Major Sources in Drinking Water
					GROUND WATER	SURFACE WATER	

### PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards

#### CLARITY (a)

Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	TT=1 NTU		Highest Single Measurement	NA	0.07	Soil runoff
		TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU			NA	100% Samples <= 0.3 NTU	

#### MICROBIOLOGICAL (b)

Total Coliform Bacteria (Distribution System)	Samples	5% of monthly samples (b)	(0)	Reporting Value	0 Positives	0 Positives	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. coli (Distribution System)	Samples	(b)	(0)	Range Average Highest	0 Positives 0 Positives 0 Positives	0 Positives 0 Positives 0 Positives	Human and animal fecal waste

#### Disinfectant Byproducts - Disinfectant Residuals - Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

Total Trihalomethanes (Distribution System)(c)	ppb	80	NA	Range Average	15.9 - 34.9 25.7	0.92 - 60 54	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (c) (Distribution System)	ppb	60	NA	Range Average	5.8 - 10.6 7.85	ND - 28 25	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectant - Free Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL as Cl2 4.0	MRDLG as Cl2 4.0	Range Average	0.2 - 3.4 (d) 0.9 (d)	ND - 1.75 0.71	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water
Control of DBP precursors - TOC	ppm	TT	NA	Range Average	0.36 - 0.96 (d) 0.63 (d)	2.5 - 4.2 3.0	TOC has no health effects. However, it provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. Various natural and manmade sources

#### INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	Range Average	ND - 120 24	ND - 83 26	Residue from water treatment process; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	Range Average	ND NA	ND NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	1	2	Range Average	ND NA	ND NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	Range Average	0.38 - 0.63 0.47	0.32 - 0.44 0.40	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
Nitrate (as NO <sub>3</sub> )	ppm	45	45	Range Average	ND - 7.3 1.78	ND - 1.0 0.58	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
Hexavalent chromium, Cr VI	ppb	10	0.02	Range Average	ND NA	ND NA	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits

#### LEAD & COPPER RULES - Monitored at the customers tap. Number of sites exceeded Action Level = 0

Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	Value 90th %	0.80	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	Value 90th %	ND	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits.

#### RADIOCHEMISTRY - Radioactive Contaminants

Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	MCLG, 0	Range Average	ND - 5.1 3.0	ND NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	N/A	N/A	Range Average	0 - 0.283 0.0566	ND NA	Erosion of natural deposits

### SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards

Chloride	ppm	500	NA	Range Average	26 - 130 78.4	28 - 31 29	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (ACU)	Units	15	NA	Range Average	3 - 5 4	ND NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper	ppb	1000	NA	Range Average	ND NA	ND NA	Corrosion of plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron	ppb	300	NA	Range Average	ND - 26 1	ND - 17 12	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	NA	Range Average	ND - 200 105.4	ND - 2.2 1.3	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	Units	3	NA	Range Average	1 - 4 2.75	2 - 4 3	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	NA	Range Average	990 - 1700 1338	890 - 1005 923	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	Range Average	260 - 460 320	249 - 290 262	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	Range Average	700 - 1200 910	598 - 776 710	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (Monthly)	NTU	5	NA	Range Average	0.05 - 1.70 1.0	0.10 - 0.15 0.11	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppm	5.0	NA	Range Average	ND - 0.081 0.032	ND NA	Naturally occurring in trace amounts, but can be detected in soft, acidic water systems

#### Additional Parameters (Unregulated):

Alkalinity (Total) as CaCO <sub>3</sub> equivalents	ppm	NA	NA	Range Average	220 - 360 296	180 - 229 193	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Calcium as Ca	ppm	NA	NA	Range Average	93 - 190 140.6	80 - 96.1 85	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Hardness (Total) as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	ppm	NA	NA	Range Average	350 - 690 508	368 - 432 391	Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	Range Average	30 - 54 38.8	38 - 45 42	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	Range Average	7.6 - 7.8 7.68	7.31 - 7.79 7.64	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	Range Average	1.9 - 3.8 2.56	3.8 - 4.5 4.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	Range Average	73 - 140 103.8	48 - 58 53	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

#### Constituents of Concern:

Boron	ppb	1000 (AL)	NA	Range Average	130 - 350 232	370 - 390 380	Runoff/leaching from rocks and soil, wastewater, and fertilizers/pesticides.
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Water System Name: La Cumbre Mutual Water Company

Report Date: June 2022

In 2021, 52% of our water was from our wells, the remaining 48% was State Project Water after flowing into Lake Cachuma and being treated by the Santa Barbara City Cater Surface Water Treatment Plant. Therefore, the surface water quality portion of this report comes from the city of Santa Barbara. Sections of our service area along State Street and Modoc Road receive water that was treated entirely by the city of Santa Barbara.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Once a month at 695 Via Tranquila, please call for exact date and times 805 967-2376.

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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which 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, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

This report lists all of 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 SWRCB requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Additional General Information On Drinking Water:

All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).

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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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 or [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).

## ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

**Type of water sources in use:** Five ground water wells and State Project surface water from Lake Cachuma through Santa Barbara City Cater Treatment Plant.

**Name of Sources:** Well #16, Well #17, Well #18, Well #19 & Well #21 and seven metered connections to Santa Barbara City Water. Note: Depending on where you live, our water is a mixture of groundwater and surface water.

**Water Quality Report:** Listed are substances detected in the drinking water. Not listed are more than 135 regulated and unregulated substances that were below the laboratory detection level.

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. La Cumbre Water Co. is 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 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

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Definitions:

**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 Environmental Protection Agency.

**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

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCLs):** 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant (chlorine) 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.

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

**DBP:** Disinfection Byproducts

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

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

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCL's for contaminants that effect taste, odor or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS do not affect the health at MCL levels.

**Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations (UCMR):** Data generated by the new UCMR will be used to evaluate and prioritize contaminants on the Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate List, a list of contaminants EPA is considering for possible new drinking water standards. Also known as "State Regulated Contaminants with No MCLs".

**NA:** Not Applicable

**ND:** Not Detected

### Footnotes:

- Turbidity (NTU) is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Monthly turbidity values for ground water are listed in the Secondary Standards section.
- Total coliform MCLs: The State MCL for coliforms is no more than 1 per month for water systems which collect less than 40 samples per month (La Cumbre Water). Systems which collect over 40 routine samples may not have more than 5% positive per month.
- Compliance based on the quarterly annual average distribution system samples.
- Although reported under ground water these readings were taken from the distribution system and are a combination of ground and surface water.

### Abbreviations

"<" = Less Than  
AL = Regulatory Action Level  
ACU = Apparent Color Units  
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level  
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal  
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level  
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal  
NA = not applicable  
NC = Not Collected  
ND = None Detected  
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units  
pCi/L = PicoCuries per liter  
PHG = Public Health Goal  
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)  
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)  
TOC = Total Organic Carbon  
TT = Treatment Technique  
µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter  
(unit of specific conductance of water)