La Cumbre Mutual Water Company

695 Via Tranquila Santa Barbara 967-2376

2024 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 WATER: GROUND WATER	SOURCE WATER: SURFACE WATER	SOURCE WATER: SPILL WATER	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards								
CLARITY (a)								
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	TT=1 NTU		Highest Single Measurement				Soil runoff
					NA	0.09	0.11	
		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	0.73%	0 Positives	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli* *(Distribution System)*	Samples	(b)	(0)	Range	0 Positives	0 Positives	0 Positives	Human and animal fecal waste
				Average	0 Positives	0 Positives	0 Positives	
				Highest	0 Positives	0 Positives	0 Positives	
Disinfectant Byproducts - Disinfectant Residuals - Disinfection Byproduct Precursors								
Total Trihalomethanes *(Distribution System)(c)*	ppb	80	NA	Range	26.60 - 54.70 (d)	3.2 - 47	21 - 47	By-product of drinking water
				Average	41.20 (d)	34	44	disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (c) *(Distribution System)*	ppb	60	NA	Range	7.4 - 26.7 (d)	0.44 - 21	11 - 24	By-product of drinking water
				Average	13.1 (d)	16.8	20	disinfection
Disinfectant - Free Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL as Cl2 4.0	MRDLG as Cl2 4.0	Range	0.20 - 1.80 (d)	ND - 1.81	0.45 - 1.93	Measurement of the disinfectant
				Average	0.82 (d)	0.82	1.23	used in the production of drinking water
Control of DBP pre-cursors - TOC	ppm	TT	NA	Range	0.57 - 1.70 (d)	1.29 - 2.22	1.6 - 2.2	TOC has no health effects. However, it provides
				Average	1.03 (d)	1.69	1.9	a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. Various natural and manmade sources
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	Range	ND	NA	ND - 0.11	Residue from water treatment process;
				Average	NA	ND	0.050	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	Range	ND	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	NA	NA	NA	
Barium	ppm	1	2	Range	ND	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	NA	NA	NA	
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	Range	0.41	0.395 - 0.49	NA	Erosion of natural deposits;
				Average	0.41	0.44	0.42	water additive for tooth health
Nitrate (as NO3)	ppm	45	45	Range	ND - 7.50	0.17 - 0.79	NA	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer
				Average	3.59	0.38	ND	use; sewage; natural erosion
Chromium	ppb	50	10	Range	ND	NA	NA	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather
				Average	NA	NA	NA	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 %	0.55	NA	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	Value 90th %	ND	NA	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	ND - 3.40	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	1.33	NA	ND	
Radium 228	pCi/L	N/A	N/A	Range	1.36	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	1.36	NA	NA	
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards								
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	Range	63 - 130	14.8 - 18	13 - 19	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
				Average	96	16	15	seawater influence
Color (ACU)	Units	15	NA	Range	ND	ND - 5	ND - 5	
				Average	ND	4	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper	ppb	1000	NA	Range	ND	21 - 59	NA	Corrosion of plumbing systems; erosion of natural
				Average	NA	40	NA	deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron	ppb	300	NA	Range	ND - 390	ND	NA	Leaching from natural deposits;
				Average	9.67	ND	NA	industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	NA	Range	ND - 32	NA	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
				Average	0.89	ND	NA	
Odor Threshold	Units	3	NA	Range	1 - 4	8	1 - 2	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	3	8	1	
Specific Conductance	µmho/ cm	1600	NA	Range	1200 - 1400	838 - 1079	760 - 1330	Substances that form ions
				Average	1300	956	920	when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	Range	300	232 - 360	230 - 290	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
				Average	300	302	260	industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	Range	810 - 840	568 - 760	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
				Average	825	659	530	seawater influence
Turbidity (Monthly)	NTU	5	NA	Range	0.80	0.15 - 4.2	0.02 - 0.11	Soil runoff
				Average	0.80	1.2	0.04	
Zinc	ppm	5.0	NA	Range	ND - 0.75	NA	NA	Naturally occurring in trace amounts, but can
				Average	0.38	NA	NA	be detected in soft, acidic water systems
Additional Parameters (Unregulated):								
Alkalinity (Total) as CaCO3 equivalents	ppm	NA	NA	Range	270 - 340	164 - 255	150 - 190	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
				Average	301.11	191	170	seawater influence
Calcium as Ca	ppm	NA	NA	Range	130 - 160	94.5 - 115	76 - 93	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
				Average	146.25	104	85	seawater influence
Hardness (Total) as CaCO3	ppm	NA	NA	Range	480 - 510	368 - 496	300 - 380	Leaching from natural deposits
				Average	495	426	350	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	36 - 38	28 - 55	27 - 38	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
				Average	37	44	34	seawater influence
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	Range	7.1 - 7.6	7.32 - 7.83	6.85 - 8.43	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
				Average	7.26	7.56	7.86	seawater influence
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	2.7 - 3.4	1.8 - 3.0	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
				Average	3.05	2.4	2.2	seawater influence
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	79 - 85	40 - 57	43 - 54	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
				Average	82	51	47	seawater influence
Constituents of Concern:								
Boron	ppb	1000 (AL)	NA	Range	160 - 210	370 - 390	290 - 400	Runoff/leaching from rocks and soil, wastewater,
				Average	185	380	340	and fertilizers/pesticides.

Water System Name: La Cumbre Mutual Water Company

Report Date: June 2025

In 2024, 44% of our water was from our wells, 20% Lake Cachuma Spill Water and the remaining 36% was State Water. Goleta Water District (GWD) treats our spill water. The City of Santa Barbara treats our State Water. The State Water quality portion of this report comes from the City of Santa Barbara and Spill Water from GWD. Sections of our service area along State Street receive water that was treated entirely by the City of Santa Barbara or GWD.

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/.

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/.

ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

Type of water sources: Five ground water wells, Spill Water treated by GWD and State Water from Lake Cachuma through SB City Cater Treatment Plant.

Name of Sources: Well #16, Well #17, Well #18, Well #19, Well #21 & Well #22 and seven metered connections to Santa Barbara City Water. Note: Depending on where you live, our water is a mixture of groundwater, spill water 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 Contaminate 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 Contaminate 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.

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 SWDS 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".

Footnotes:

(a) 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.
(b) 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.
(c) Compliance based on the quarterly annual average distribution system samples.
(d) 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
DBP = Disinfection Byproducts
DNQ = Detected, not Quantifiable
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)

The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program information and Vulnerability Assessment are available at our office 695 Via Tranquila, Santa Barbara CA 93110. For more information contact Mike Alvarado, General Manager 805 967-2376 x115.