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Loch A. Dreizler General Manager

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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

WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT?

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act, adding a requirement that water systems make available a brief Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR summarizes information that Mission Hills collects to comply with regulations, you do not need to respond to this report.

The CCR includes information on our groundwater source, tables with sample results, and compliance information for drinking water regulations.

This CCR is an opportunity to communicate the value of water (both as a product and as a service), to promote wise use, to build community trust and customer satisfaction, and to encourage investment in resource protection and infrastructure.

To ensure that drinking water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the California State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the number 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.

Source of Drinking Water

Our drinking water wells are located near 1550 Burton Mesa Boulevard, where water is drawn from the Lompoc Uplands Aquifer.

Our first **WATER PERMIT NO: 03-06-99P-001 was issued February** 1999 with subsequent amendments issued in 2009, 2013 and a recent survey was completed this year, 2018. A copy of the complete assessment is available at State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water's Santa Barbara Office. You can also request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Jeff Densmore District Engineer for the State Waterboard @ 805-566-1326

You can attend regularly scheduled meetings for Mission Hills CSD:
Third Wednesday of Each Month at 4:30 PM
1550 Burton Mesa Boulevard
Lompoc, CA 93436-2100

SAMPLING RESULTS

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.)	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform-positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	See (a) below	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive, and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**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)	Jan 17 Jul 17	24 24	ND ND	0 0	15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	Jan 17 July 17	24 24	1.3 1.2	3 1	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 3 – 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)	Oct 2017	77	57-110	N/A	N/A	Salt present in groundwater, generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	Jan 2017	270	NA	N/A	N/A	Usually magnesium and calcium, often naturally occurring

TABLE 4 – 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)	Jul 2015	ND	N/A	10	N/A	Traces of natural deposits are found in groundwater sources, most recent sample
Nitrate (ppm)	Sep 2017	1.9	ND-6.4	45	N/A	Natural deposits, runoff, leaching of fertilizer, septic tanks, sewage, natural de

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	*Typical Source of Contaminant*
Iron (ppb)	Jan 2017	ND	-	300	N/A	Natural Deposits
Manganese (ppb)	Jan 2017	ND	-	50	N/A	Natural Deposits

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
Turbidity (NTU)	Jan 2017	.21	-	5	Soil Runoff, Well Pump Process

Additional General Information about Drinking Water

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. U.S. EPA/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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. Mission Hills CSD 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. [Optional: 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead

Definitions

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.

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

Include the following definitions only if you treat your water with a chemical disinfectant in any part of the treatment process or provide water that contains a chemical disinfectant:

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.

Include the following definitions only if your report contains information on a detected contaminant that is regulated by a regulatory action level (*e.g.*, lead) or a treatment technique (*e.g.*, turbidity):

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

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

Include the following definition only if your water system operated under a variance or exemption during the calendar year that the report describes:

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a TT under certain conditions.

Include the following definitions only if your report contains information regarding a Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment required under the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule:

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.