

## Board of Directors

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1550 East Burton Mesa Blvd, Lompoc  
California, 93436-2100  
805.733.4366  
[www.mhcsd.org](http://www.mhcsd.org)

Loch A. Dreizler General Manager

## 2019 MISSION HILLS CSD CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Mission Hills CSD a (805) 733-4366 para asistirlo en español.**

**这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Mission Hills CSD 以获得中文的帮助: 1550 East Burton Mesa Boulevard, Lompoc CA, (805) 733-4366.**

**Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Mission Hills CSD 1550 East Burton Mesa Boulevard, Lompoc CA o tumawag sa (805) 733-4366 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.**

**Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Mission Hills CSD tại (805) 733-4366 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.**

**Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Mission Hills CSD ntawm (805) 733-4366 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.**

### 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.

### Sources of Drinking Water

Mission Hills CSD utilizes Groundwater Wells as our source of drinking water. Our drinking water wells are located near 1550 Burton Mesa Boulevard, where water is drawn from the Lompoc Uplands Aquifer. MHCS D conducted the drinking water source assessment of Well 5 in 2002 and Wells 6 and 7 in 2009. The wells were found to be most susceptible to possible contamination from utility station maintenance areas, drinking water treatment plants, high density housing, historic gas stations, wastewater treatment plants, lagoons/liquid wastes, parks, water supply wells, sewer collection systems, contractor or government agency equipment storage yards, and storm drain discharge points.

The most recent Sanitary Survey was completed in 2018. Complete copies of the Source Assessment and Sanitary Survey Report are available from the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water's Santa Barbara Office located at 1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200, Carpinteria, CA, 93013 or by calling (805) 566-1326.

### Mission Hills CSD Board Meetings

Mission Hills CSD Board Meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 4:30PM at our District Office located at 1550 East Burton Mesa Boulevard, Lompoc, CA 93436-2100. All interested members of our community are encouraged to attend and participate.

### Contact Information

For more information, please contact Loch Dreizler, General Manager of Mission Hills CSD at (805) 733-4366.

## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**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.

**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 (U.S. EPA).

**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 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.

**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):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL):** The highest level of a SDWS that is recommended in drinking water. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**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 that a water system must follow.

**Variations and Exemptions:** Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**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.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity unit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**T.O.N:** threshold odor number

**µS/cm:** microsiemens per centimeter

**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.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list 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 State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**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)	1 (In a mo.)	0	1 positive monthly sample <sup>(a)</sup>	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	See (b) below	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) 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	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	July 2019 August 2019 September 2019	28	ND	0	15	0.2	No schools requested sampling in 2019.	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)*	July 2019 August 2019 September 2019	28	1.3	3	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	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	7/31/2019 10/16/2019	81.5	59 – 130	None	None	Salt present in groundwater, generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/13/2018	296.67	240 – 390	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	11/13/2018	1.17	ND – 3.5	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	11/13/2018	0.071	0.049 – 0.11	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine* (mg/L)	2019 (various)	0.73	0.09 – 1.54	[4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD CONTINUED**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chromium (ppb)	11/13/2018	29.33	19 – 48	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	11/13/2018	0.0019	ND – 0.0058	(AL=1.3)	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Haloacetic Acids – HAA5 (ppb)	8/14/2019	2.2	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	7/17/2019	4.08	N/A	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	11/13/2018	11.17	ND – 31	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2019 (various)	3.25	0.42 – 7.5	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	11/13/2018	12.2	2.9 – 27	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Total Trihalomethanes – TTHMs (ppb)	8/14/2019	8.9	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	7/31/2019 10/16/2019	145	100 - 240	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units) Distribution	3/28/2019 4/24/2019 5/15/2019 6/26/2019	0.43	ND - 3	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (ppb) - Distribution	2019 (various)	3.1	ND - 34	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (T.O.N)	3/28/2019 4/24/2019 5/15/2019 6/26/2019	0.07	ND - 1	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	11/13/2018	1,006.67	790 – 1,400	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	10/21/2019	112.66	68 – 170	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids – TDS (ppm)	7/31/2019 10/16/2019	616.67	430 – 930	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD CONTINUED

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	5/15/2019 6/26/2019	0.14	ND – 0.86	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	11/13/2018	0.021	0.0084 – 0.047	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (mg/L)	10/16/2019	0.19	0.12 – 0.34	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria (MPN)	8/28/2019	200	N/A	TT	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Orthophosphate (mg/L)	2019 (various)	3.14	0.13 - 17	N/A	N/A
Phosphate (mg/L)	2019 (various)	2.45	0.72 – 3.30	N/A	N/A

\*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

### Additional General Information on 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).

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. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,  
or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

<b>VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT</b>				
<b>Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct the Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
Chlorine residual within distribution system below minimum standard	Systems utilizing chlorine as treatment for bacteria are required to maintain a chlorine residual of at least 0.20 ppm in the distribution system at all times.	January – March 2019	At the end of March 2019, MHCS D began the process of hiring a new Lead Water Operator with previous experience in the industry and also contracted with a regulatory compliance company to provide a standard operating procedure to prevent future violations.	N/A
Copper Action Limit Exceedance	Results from routine copper samples collected at three locations in 2019 came back above the action limit. Copper in drinking water can come from several sources including corrosion occurring in residences and within the distribution system. Orthophosphate is used in the water system's treatment process as a corrosion inhibitor; insufficient dosing may have contributed to the three elevated results. Additionally, staff are unable to confirm that sampling instructions were followed by customers collecting samples; errors in sample collection may have also contributed to the exceedances.	July 2019 August 2019	MHCS D conducts regular Corrosion Control Treatment (CCT) monitoring to track pH levels, water temperature, and orthophosphate residual. MHCS D will continue regular monitoring and make treatment adjustments as needed. Lead and copper samples were collected various times during July, August and September 2019; results from samples collected in September 2019 were below the action limit. The next round of lead and copper samples are scheduled for Summer 2020.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	After notification of a total coliform present for distribution samples collected March 20, 2019, only one repeat sample was collected instead of the required upstream, downstream and source samples. The resample collected March 22, 2019 came back absent for all forms of coliform.	March 2019	Mission Hills CSD retained Fluid Resource Management (FRM) to assist with review of reports and sample schedules and train Mission Hills CSD staff on preparation and submittal protocols for reports. Total coliform bacteria samples were collected pursuant to Mission Hills CSD's monitoring requirements and the approved Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan for the remainder of 2019.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

## 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 Mission Hills Community Services District

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 Mission Hills CSD 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 March 2019, Mission Hills Community Services District did not complete all monitoring or testing for total coliform bacteria 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 below table lists the contaminant Mission Hills CSD did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples were required and how often, how many samples were taken, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Required Sampling Frequency</b>	<b>Number of Samples Taken</b>	<b>When All Samples Should Have Been Taken</b>	<b>When Samples Were or Will Be Taken</b>
Total Coliform Bacteria	3 repeat samples following a positive routine sample	1 repeat sample	March 2019	A minimum of three samples per month were taken in accordance with Mission Hill CSD's monitoring requirements and the approved Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan for the remainder of 2019

## What happened?

After notification of a total coliform present for distribution samples collected March 20, 2019, only one repeat sample was collected instead of the required upstream, downstream and source samples. The resample collected March 22, 2019 came back absent for all forms of coliform.

## What is being done?

Mission Hills CSD retained Fluid Resource Management (FRM) to assist with review of reports and sample schedules and train Mission Hills CSD staff on preparation and submittal protocols for reports. Total coliform bacteria samples were collected pursuant to Mission Hills CSD's monitoring requirements and the approved Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan for the remainder of 2019.

For more information, please contact Loch Dreizler at (805) 733-4366 or 1550 Burton Mesa Boulevard, Lompoc, California 93436.

*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.*

## Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by Mission Hills Community Services District.

State Water System ID#: 4210019. Date distributed: 5.21.20.