



CITY OF SOLVANG



**1644 Oak Street
Solvang CA 93463**



Every drop counts, please conserve water!

Water System Name: **CITY OF SOLVANG**Report Date: **JUNE 1, 2026**

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring/or the period of January 1 - December 31, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water (Solvang Wells & ID#1 Wells) & Surface Water (CCWA)Name & general location of source(s): Well 3 & 7A River Wells; Well 4, 21, 22 & HCA South Upland Wells; Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1 (ID#1) & Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA)Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Source Assessments for the City's wells were completed September 2018

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Second & Fourth Monday of each Month at 1644 Oak Street, Solvang, CA @ 6:30 P.M.

For more information, contact: _Mike Mathews_ Phone: (805) 688-5575 Ext. 229

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. 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 (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): MC Ls and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SOWS): 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.

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.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission 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

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)

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 Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, list all 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 E. COLI BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PH G	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	8/10/23	20	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/10/23	20	.280	0	1300	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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)	2023-2025	63.8	52-80	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2023-2025	616	421-868	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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	2023-2025	0.20	<0.1-0.3	2	1	Erosion of Natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Chromium (Total) (ppb)	2023-2025	19	0-46	50	100	Erosion of natural deposits; steel, pulp mills, and chrome plating wastes
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	2025	.64	0-2.9	10	0.02	Discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2023-2025	2.5	0-4	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff, from glass/electronics production wastes
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	2023-2025	2.18	0-5.7	10	10	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	1.96	1.28-2.65	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	2019-2025	7.1	1.51-12.4	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2019-2024	7.7	1.3-11.6	20	.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	2025	21.1	16-53	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	2025	10	0-28	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Selenium (ppb)	2023-2025	15.4	0-28	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge chemical manufacturers and runoff from livestock lot.

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
Color (ACU)	2023-2025	3.4	0-12	15	N/A	Natural-occurring organic materials
Chloride (ppm)	2023-2025	94.5	55-150	250	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppm)	2023-2025	7.5	0-30	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppm)	2023-2025	4.78	0-15.7	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits

Odor (units)	2023-2025	.33	0-2	3	N/A	Natural occurring materials
Specific conductance (Umhos/cm)	2022-2024	1430	1080-2010	1600	N/A	Substance that forms ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2023-2025	283	136-463	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2023-2025	993.3	710-1470	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	.7	0-2.2	5	N/A	Soil erosion/runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2023-2025	10	0-20	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6-DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent PFAS (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppb)	2021-2025	213.3	100-300	1000ppb	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the action level over many years may experience reproductive effects based on studies in dogs.
Vanadium (ppb)	2021-2025	11.5	5-22	50ppb	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects. based on studies in laboratory animals
PFBS (ng/L)	2025	2.24	0-4.4	1	Developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy, cancer, liver effects, immune effects, thyroid effects
PFHxA (ng/L)	2025	0	0	3	Effects include cancer, endocrine disruption, accelerated puberty, liver and immune system damage, and thyroid changes

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. Immune-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. The City of Solvang 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <https://www.epa.gov/lead>



CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY
OLONIO PASS WATER TREATMENT PLANT
WATER QUALITY TABLE
 COVERING THE REPORTING PERIOD OF JANUARY-DECEMBER 2025

Please see last page for key to abbreviations.

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR (MRL)	Range Average	TREATED CCWA	SOURCE STATE WATER	Major Sources in Drinking Water
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PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards

CLARITY (a)

Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)	NTU	TT=<1 NTU every 4 hours TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	Range	0.04 - 0.12	NA	Soil runoff
			%	100%	NA	

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Aluminum	mg/L	1 (b)	0.6	0.05	Range Average	ND - 0.056 ND	ND - 0.082 ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic, Total	ug/L	10	0.004	2	Range	ND	2.3	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
					Average	ND	2.3	

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

Total Chlorine Residual	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	NA	Range Average	0.05 - 3.64 2.90	NA NA	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Coliform Bacteria	--	(c)	(0)	--	Range	0	NA	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	0	NA	
					Highest	0%	NA	
E.coli (c)	--	0	(0)	--	Range	0	NA	Human and animal fecal waste
					Average	0	NA	
					Highest	0%	NA	
Total Trihalomethanes (d)	ug/L	80	NA	(0.5)	Range	32 - 71	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Average	49	NA	
					Highest LRAA	56	NA	
Haloacetic Acids (d)	ug/L	60	NA	(1) (e)	Range	9.5 - 24	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Average	14	NA	
					Highest LRAA	19.8	NA	

SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards

Chloride	mg/L	500 (j)	NA	(1)	Range	26 - 155	21 - 150	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	68	64	
Color	ACU	15 (j)	NA	(3)	Range	ND	10	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	10	
Corrosivity (Aggressivity Index) (i)	SU	non-corrosive	NA	(0.1)	Range	12	12	
					Average	12	12	
Iron, Total	mg/L	0.3 (j)	NA	(0.01)	Range	ND	0.034	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	ND	0.034	
Magnesium, Total	mg/L	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	12	12	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	12	12	
Manganese, Total	ug/L	50 (j)	NA	(2)	Range	ND	13	
					Average	ND	13	
Odor Threshold	TON	3 (j)	NA	(1)	Range	ND	2	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	2	
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600 (j)	NA	NA	Range	243 - 684	205 - 740	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
					Average	470	425	
Sulfate	mg/L	500 (j)	NA	(0.5)	Range	29	18	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	29	18	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	1000 (j)	NA	(10)	Range	260	260	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	260	260	
Turbidity (Monthly) (a)	NTU	5 (j)	NA	(0.1)	Range	ND - ND	0.21 - 13.5	Soil runoff
					Average	0.05	1.99	

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)

Alkalinity (Total) as CaCO ₃ equivalents	mg/L	NA	NA	(2)	Range	52 - 104	54 - 116	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	68	72	
Anion Sum - Calculated	meq/L	NA	NA	(0.001)	Range	4.6	4.3	
					Average	4.6	4.3	
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	NA	NA	(2)	Range	66	67	
					Average	66	67	
Calcium	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	16	16	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	16	16	
Carbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	NA	NA	(2)	Range	ND	ND	
					Average	ND	ND	
Cation Sum - Calculated	meq/L	NA	NA	(0.001)	Range	4.5	4.2	
					Average	4.5	4.2	
Hardness (Total) as CaCO ₃	mg/L	NA	NA	(3)	Range	42 - 146	54 - 148	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	90	90	
Heterotrophic Plate Count (f)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range	0 - 1	NA	HPC measures a range of bacteria that are naturally present in the environment
					Average	0	NA	
Langelier Index @ 25 °C	NONE	NA	NA	(-14)	Range	-0.12	-0.11	
					Average	-0.12	-0.11	
Langelier Index @ 60 °C	NONE	NA	NA	(-14)	Range	0.47	0.47	
					Average	0.47	0.47	
Magnesium, Total	mg/L	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	12	12	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	12	12	
pH	SU	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	7.7 - 8.8	7.8 - 9.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	8.4	8.6	
Potassium	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	2.7	2.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	2.7	2.7	
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	60	53	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	60	53	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (g)	mg/L	TT	NA	(0.3)	Range	1.5 - 3	2.2 - 4.1	Various natural and man made sources
					Average	2.1	3.1	

ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

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 are listed in the Secondary Standards section.
- Aluminum has a Secondary MCL of 0.2 ppm.
- Level 1 treatment technique triggers: Systems that collect ≥40 samples/month, no more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be Total Coliform positive. Systems that collect <40 samples per month, no more than one positive sample per month may be Total Coliform positive.
Level 2 treatment technique triggers: System has an E. coli MCL violation, has a second Level 1 treatment technique trigger within a rolling 12-month period, or the system with reduced annual monitoring has a Level 1 treatment technique trigger in two consecutive years.
E. coli MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive Total Coliform positive samples, one of which contains E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation.
- Compliance based on the running quarterly annual average of distribution system samples.
- Monochloroacetic Acid (MCAA) has a DLR of 2.0 ug/L while the other four Haloacetic Acids have DLR's of 1.0 ug/L.
- Pour plate technique
- TOCs are taken at the treatment plant's combined filter effluent.
- State MCL is 45 mg/L as NO₃, which equals 10 mg/L as N.
- Al³⁺ 12.0 = Non-aggressive water
Al (10.0 - 11.9) = Moderately aggressive water
Al ≤ 10.0 = Highly aggressive water
Reference: ANSI/AWWA Standard C400-93 (R98)
- Secondary MCL

Abbreviations

ACU = Apparent Color Units
CCWA = Central Coast Water Authority
CFU/ml = Colony Forming Units per milliliter
DLR = Detection Level for purposes of Reporting
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
NA = Not Applicable
ND = Non-detected above detection limit (DLR)
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)
TON = Threshold Odor Number
TT = Treatment Technique
LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average

2025 Annual Water Quality Report - Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No.1

SAMPLING RESULTS: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STANDARDS

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	Drinking Water Source		Major Sources in Drinking Water
						State Water	Ground Water	

PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards

CLARITY

Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity ^a	NTU	TT=<1 NTU every 4 hours TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU			Range	0.04 - 0.12	NA	Soil runoff
					%	100%	NA	

INORGANICS

Aluminum	mg/L	1	0.6	0.05	Range	ND - 0.056	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment technologies
					Average	ND	ND	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	ND	ND - 3.2	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff; from glass/electronics production wastes
					Average	ND	0.6	
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	Range	ND	ND - 120	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	14	
Chromium (Total)	ppb	50	(100)	10	Range	ND	ND - 21	Erosion of natural deposits; steel, pulp mills, and chrome plating wastes
					Average	ND	4	
Chromium, Hexavalent	ppb	10	0.02	0.1	Range	ND	ND - 24	Discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	4	
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range	ND	ND - 0.33	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
					Average	ND	0.21	
Nickel	ppb	100	12	10	Range	ND	ND - 11	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
					Average	ND	1	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	ND	ND - 5.8	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks/sewage
					Average	ND	1.2	
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	ppm	10	10	--	Range	ND	ND - 5.8	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks/sewage
					Average	ND	1.2	
Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	1	Range	ND	ND - 2.4	Inorganic chemical used in the manufacturing of propellants; Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	0.1	
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	Range	ND	ND - 8.6	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	1.7	
Thallium	ppb	2	0.1	1	Range	ND	ND - 1.6	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	0.1	

RADIONUCLIDES

Gross Alpha ^b	pCi/L	15	NA	3	Range	ND	ND - 7.2	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	2.3	
Uranium ^c	pCi/L	20	0.5	1	Range	ND	1.6 - 5.6	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	3.4	

SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards

Chloride	ppm	500	NA	--	Range	26 - 155	13 - 52	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	68	31	
Color	ACU	15	NA	--	Range	ND	ND - 3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	0.2	
Corrosivity (Aggressive Index) ^d	none	non-corrosive	NA	--	Range	12	11.7 - 12.6	Balance of hydrogen, carbon, & oxygen in water, affected by temperature & other factors
					Average	12	12.3	
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	Range	ND	ND - 190	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	ND	18.8	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range	ND	1 - 2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	1	
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	NA	--	Range	243 - 684	780 - 1100	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
					Average	470	948	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	29	33 - 270	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	29	199	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	--	Range	260	420 - 730	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	260	616	
Lab Turbidity (ID No.1) Turbidity (State Water)	NTU	5	NA	--	Range	ND - ND	ND - 1.60	Soil erosion/runoff
					Average	0.05	0.47	
Zinc	ppb	5000	NA	50	Range	ND	ND - 69	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	ND	4	

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS

Alkalinity (Total) as CaCO ₃ equivalents	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	52 - 104	250 - 360	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	68	284	
Boron	ppb	NA	NL=1,000	100	Range	NC	ND - 360	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; wastewater, and fertilizers/pesticides
					Average	NC	196	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	16	35 - 110	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	16	82	

2025 Annual Water Quality Report - Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No.1

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	Drinking Water Source		Major Sources in Drinking Water
						State Water	Ground Water	

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS

Hardness (Total) as CaCO ₃	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	42 - 146	320 - 490	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	90	425	
Heterotrophic Plate Count ^e	CFU/mL	TT	NA	--	Range	0 - 1	NA	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	0	NA	
Magnesium (Total)	mg/L	NA	NA	0.1	Range	12	41 - 97	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	12	53.2	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	--	Range	7.7 - 8.8	7.3 - 7.9	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	8.4	7.7	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	2.7	1.9 - 2.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	2.7	2.2	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	60	36 - 61	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	60	46	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ^f	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.5 - 3	NA	Various natural and manmade sources
					Average	2.1	NA	
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL=50	3	Range	NC	ND - 19	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	NC	8	

FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE^g--Detected

Lithium	ppb	NA	NA	--	Range	ND	ND - 62.2	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	ND	28	

Distribution System Water Quality

ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Total Trihalomethanes ^h	ppb	80	NA	NA	Range	32 - 71	2.4 - 64.4	By-product of drinking water treatment
					Highest LRAA	56	47.4	
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	1,2 ^j	Range	9.5 - 24	ND - 33.8	By-product of drinking water treatment
					Highest LRAA	19.8	17.7	

DISINFECTION

Total chlorine residual CCWA Distribution	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	--	Range	0.05 - 3.64	--	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water
					Average	2.90	--	
Free/total chlorine residual ID No.1 Distribution	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	--	Range	--	0.6 - 3.52	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water
					Average	--	1.98	

Abbreviations and Notes

Footnotes:

- Turbidity (NTU) is a good indicator of the effectiveness of a filtration system. Monthly turbidity values for State Water are listed in the Secondary Standards section.
- Gross alpha particle activity monitoring required every nine years for State Water; more frequent monitoring is required for some groundwater based on detected levels. Reported average and range are from most recent sampling of all supply wells.
- Uranium monitoring is dependent on measured gross alpha particle activity.
- The District's Water Supply Permit, issued by DDW, requires monitoring of the asbestos levels in the distribution system in the areas that contain asbestos cement pipes whenever the aggressive index (AI) of the water served to the public is below 11.5.
- Pour plate technique -- monthly averages.
- TOCs are taken at the State Water treatment plant's combined filter effluent.
- The US EPA collects nationally representative drinking water data to support future regulatory determinations and, as appropriate, the development of national primary drinking water regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- Compliance based on the LRAA of distribution system samples. Values reported are the range of all sample results and highest locational running annual average.
- Monochloroacetic Acid has a DLR of 2.0 ug/L while the other four Haloacetic Acids have DLR's of 1.0 ug/L.

Abbreviations

ACU = Apparent Color Units
 CCWA = Central Coast Water Authority
 CFU/ml = Colony Forming Units per milliliter
 DLR = Detection Limit for the Purpose of Reporting
 ID No.1 = Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1
 LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average
 NA = Not Applicable
 NC = Not Collected
 ND = Non-detect
 ng/L = nanograms per liter
 NL = Notification Level
 NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
 pCi/L = PicoCuries per liter
 ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
 ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
 SI = saturation index
 TON = Threshold Odor Number
 µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter