2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District,
Improvement District No.1

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Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1 (District)

To All District Customers:

This report provides a summary of the water quality results from sampling of District water supply wells, distribution system, and State Water Project supplies for the 2018 calendar year. As a public water purveyor to the communities of Santa Ynez, Los Olivos, Ballard, the City of Solvang, and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, the District operates under a permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) (formerly California Department of Public Health). In accordance with its Water Supply Permit and California Safe Drinking Water regulations, the District routinely tests all ground water sources for a complete set of potential contaminants as well as other water quality constituents. State Water supplies are similarly tested by the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA). The results of these sampling and monitoring efforts for the 2018 calendar year are included in this report, along with additional information regarding your water supplies. Analytical data presented in this report represent the quality of the water delivered daily to you through your water service connection.

District water sources in use in 2018:

1) Ground Water – 14 supply wells

In 2018, the District operated four (4) active supply wells pumping ground water from the Santa Ynez Upland ground water basin. Bounded by the foothills of the San Rafael Mountains to the north, this wedge-shaped area encompasses approximately 130 square-miles, paralleling the Santa Ynez River to the south and narrowing east to Red Rock Canyon. Active District wells in the Upland Basin range in depth from less than 500 feet to over 1,300 feet. The production rate (i.e., flow rate) of these "Upland" wells ranges from 240 to over 950 gpm (gallons/minute).

Mostly separated from the southern margin of the Upland Basin by a barrier of impermeable rocks are the water-bearing alluvial (sand and gravel) deposits that fill the trough-like channel carved within the Santa Ynez River floodplain. During 2018, the District utilized ten (10) River wells constructed in these alluvial deposits to a maximum depth of 70 feet. The production rate of these wells ranges from 175 to 650 gpm.

2) Surface Water – State Water Project

While the District still maintains an annual entitlement to water from Cachuma Lake, the only source of surface water served by the District comes from the State Water Project. The District's entitlement from the Cachuma Project is exchanged for an equal amount of State Water under an exchange agreement with water agencies on the south coast of Santa Barbara County. In addition to the exchanged Cachuma water, the District also receives State Water directly by entitlement. Surface water from the California Aqueduct is treated at the Polonio Pass Water Treatment plant in San Luis Obispo County prior to entering the 143-mile long pipeline en route to the District's Mesa Verde Pumping Plant in Santa Ynez. State Water supplies, via exchange and direct entitlement, made up approximately 31 percent of the District's total supply in 2018.

The District monitored eight (8) inactive wells in the Upland Basin during the 2018 calendar year. Wells are designated inactive for a variety of reasons such as operational restrictions, regulatory requirements, and water quality parameters.

Drinking Water Source Assessments

The 1996 Amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act established the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program to assess all sources of drinking water for vulnerability to contamination and to establish source protection programs. The District has evaluated each of the well locations in the District following the program guidelines. In summary, possible contaminating activities (PCAs) in the Upland Basin include septic systems and agricultural drainage. Contaminant sources that have the potential to affect wells located within the Santa Ynez River floodplain include septic systems, other wells (active and abandoned), agricultural drainage, upstream contaminant sources, application of agricultural chemicals, and surface runoff from roads. For the 2018 reporting period, the only contaminant associated with these PCAs detected in any of the wells was nitrate (reported as NO_3-N). Nitrate was detected in all active Upland wells and five (5) active River wells, with detected concentrations ranging from 0.41 to 2.2 parts per million (ppm). Annual monitoring of all active supply wells is required to assure that concentrations remain below the 10 ppm Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) equivalent for nitrate (as nitrogen). Should nitrate concentrations exceed one-half the MCL, more frequent (quarterly) monitoring would be required. All assessment information is maintained by the District.

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 make drinking water aesthetically pleasing (i.e., protect the odor, taste, and appearance of the water).

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring, reporting, 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 health at the established MCL.

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

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 Office of Environmental Health and Hazard Assessment (OEHHA).

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 (USEPA).

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

Detection Limit for the Purposes of Reporting (DLRs): The minimum concentration a certified laboratory must detect for a given analytical parameter to comply with State regulations.

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

Potential Contaminants in Source Water

Federal regulation requires the following information to be included in this report. Because it is general information, it does not necessarily apply to the drinking water provided by the District. Information specific to your drinking water is found in the summary table on Page 3.

In general, sources of 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 could be present in source water include the following:

- *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*, which 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, 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that require the same level of protection for public health.

Analytical Results

The following summary table of analytical results lists the range and average concentrations of the drinking water contaminants (as well as other water quality constituents) that were detected during the most recently required sampling for each source and constituent listed. Also listed are results of the District's required distribution system sampling. It is worth noting that chemicals not detected are not included in the report. Additionally, DDW sampling requirements allow for source monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the data listed in the table, though representative of the source water quality, are more than a year old.

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range / Average	Drinking Water Source: State Water	Drinking Water Source: Ground Water	Major Sources in Drinking 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 - 0.13 100%	NA NA	Soil runoff
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum(b)	ppm	1 (b)	0.6	0.05	Range Average	ND - 0.095 0.058	ND - 0.47 0.064	Residue from water treatment process; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 2.5 0.25	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff; from glass/electronics production wastes
Chromium (Total Cr)	ppb	50	(100)	10	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 18 3.8	Erosion of natural deposits; steel, pulp mills, and chrome plating wastes
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 0.33 0.23	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
Nickel	ppb	100	12	10	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 11 1.1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 2.2 0.72	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIONUCLIDES								
Gross Alpha(c)	pCi/L	15	NA	3	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 12 4.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium(d)	pCi/L	20	0.5	1	Range Average	NC NC	2.1 - 5.6 3.2	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards								
Aluminum	ppm	0.2	NA	0.05	Range Average	ND - 0.095 0.058	ND - **0.47** 0.064	Residue from water treatment process; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	--	Range Average	39 - 140 81	29 - 54 36.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	ACU	15	NA	--	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Aggresivity Index)(e)	none	non-corrosive	NA	--	Range Average	**11** **11**	12.1 - 12.5 12.3	Balance of hydrogen, carbon, & oxygen in water, affected by temperature & other factors
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	Range Average	ND ND	ND - **790** 140	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	NA	20	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 23 2.3	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range Average	2 2	1 - 3 1.2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	NA	--	Range Average	294 - 592 481	730 - 1100 935	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Average	55 55	37 - 290 204	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	--	Range Average	220 220	460 - 770 607	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Lab Turbidity (ID#1) Turbidity (State Water)	NTU	5	NA	--	Range Average	ND - 0.12 0.05	ND - 3.1 0.4	Soil erosion/runoff
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)								
Alkalinity (Total) as $CaCO_3$ equivalents	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range Average	44 - 78 61	230 - 290 264	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Boron	ppb	NA	NL=1,000	100	Range Average	NC NC	110 - 380 259	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; wastewater, and fertilizers/pesticides.
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range Average	14 14	46 - 110 37	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Chromium, Hexavalent(f)	ppb	NA	0.02	1.0	Range Average	0.058 0.058	ND - 12 4.2	Discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Geosmin	ng/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range Average	ND - 1 0.6	NC NC	An organic compound mainly produced by blue-green algae (cyanobacteria)
Hardness (Total) as $CaCO_3$	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range Average	62 - 140 96	320 - 520 428	Leaching from natural deposits
Heterotrophic Plate Count[g]	CFU/mL	TT	NA	--	Range Average	0 - 1 0.4	NA NA	Naturally present in the environment

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range / Average	Drinking Water Source: State Water	Drinking Water Source: Ground Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)								
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	7.7	46 - 60	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	7.7	54	seawater influence
2-Methylisoborneol (MIB)	ng/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND - 1	NC	An organic compound mainly produced by
					Average	0.4	NC	blue-green algae (cyanobacteria)
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	--	Range	7.8 - 8.7	7.4 - 7.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	8.3	7.5	seawater influence
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	1.8	2.1 - 2.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	1.8	2.5	seawater influence
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	40	40 - 54	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	40	47	seawater influence
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)[h]	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.6 - 3.2	NA	Various natural and manmade sources.
					Average	2.1	NA	
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL=50	3	Range	NC	ND - 25	Leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	NC	9	industrial wastes
Distribution System Water Quality								
ORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Total Trihalomethanes[i]	ppb	80	NA	NA	Range	27 - 50	5.0 - 31.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	42.8	22.7	
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	1,2[j]	Range	8.3 - 12	ND - 16.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	13.1	6.9	
DISINFECTION								
Total chlorine residual		MRDL =	MRDLG =		Range	1.76 - 3.2	--	Measurement of the disinfectant
CCWA Distribution	ppm	4.0	4.0	--	Average	2.32	--	used in the production of drinking water
Free/total chlorine residual		MRDL =	MRDLG =		Range	--	0.03 - 2.19	Measurement of the disinfectant
ID#1 Distribution	ppm	4.0	4.0	--	Average	--	1.35	used in the production of drinking water

Abbrevations and Notes

Footnotes:

(a) 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.
(b) Aluminum has a Secondary MCL of 0.2 ppb.
(c) 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.
(d) Uranium monitoring is dependent on measured gross alpha particle activity.
(e) AI ≥ 12.0 = Non-aggressive water
AI (10.0 - 11.9) = Moderately aggressive water
AI ≤ 10.0 = Highly aggressive water
Reference: ANSI/AWWA Standard C400-93 (R98)
(f) There is currently no MCL for Hexavalent Chromim. The previous MCL of 10.0 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.
(g) Pour plate technique -- monthly averages.
(h) TOCs are taken at the State Water treatment plant's combined filter effluent.
(i) Compliance based on the LRAA of distribution system samples. Values reported are the range of all 2018 sample results and highest locational running annual average.
(j) 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.

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#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

Exceedance of Regulatory Standards

The summary table of analytical results confirms that water served by the District met all primary drinking water standards during the 2018 reporting period. Secondary standards for iron and aluminum were exceeded in a single sample from one supply well (Well 24 – sampled March 2018), following a period of non-use. These secondary standards are designed to protect consumers against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor, or the staining of plumbing fixtures or clothing. Well 24 is pumped directly to a 3.2-million-gallon reservoir prior to entering the distribution system so actual iron and aluminum concentrations delivered to District customers were much less due to blending of multiple sources (e.g., other wells) within the reservoir.

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Additional Information Regarding Your Drinking Water

Hexavalent Chromium (Cr6)

Chromium is a naturally occurring metal present in ore deposits and rock types found in the nearby San Rafael Mountains, which make up a large portion of the Upland Basin watershed area that recharges the District's ground water wells. As a result, chromium (including Cr6) is present in the District's active Upland Basin water supply wells. On July 1, 2014, the State of California enacted a new MCL for Cr6 in drinking water of 10 ppb, previously regulated under the Total Chromium MCL of 50 ppb. However, the MCL was withdrawn on September 11, 2017, pending further evaluation and re-establishment of a new Cr6 MCL by the State Water Resources Control Board.

Lead in Schools

Amendments to the California Health and Safety Code in October 2017 require Community Water Systems to perform lead testing, within their service area boundaries, at all public school sites constructed prior to January 1, 2010. All testing of lead in public schools (kindergarten – 12th grade) is required to be complete and reported to the State by July 1, 2019. In the spring of 2018, the District contacted all public and private schools within the District's service area to offer lead sampling of the drinking water sources (including cooking facilities) on each of the school sites. All of the public schools and nearly all of the private schools within the District's service area participated in the Lead Testing Program. All sampling of participating school site water systems was completed and reported to the State in the fall of 2018. Analytical results for all lead sampling conducted in both public and private school water systems were below the Action Level (AL) of 15 ppb. All results were reported directly to the schools and the California State Water Resources Control Board.

Recommendation for Customers with Special Water Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as people 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. 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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, as referenced above.

Revised Total Coliform Rule

All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule is intended to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The USEPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these defects must be corrected by the water system. District bacteriological monitoring in 2018 indicated compliance with both the state Total Coliform Rule and federal Revised Total Coliform Rule and no MCL exceedance for total coliform or E. coli bacteria as noted in the following table.

SAMPLING RESULTS: DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING							
Microbiological Contaminants	**No. of Samples Required[1]**	**No. of Samples Collected**	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	160	**208**	(In a month) **0**	**0**	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	**0**	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	160	**208**	(In the year) **0**	**0**	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	**0**	Human and animal fecal waste

2018 Lead & Copper[2]	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)[3]	**20**	**ND**	**0**	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	**20**	**0.310**	**0**	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Notes:

1. *Three bacteriological samples per week are required based on the number of District service connections, as specified in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Chapter 15, Title 22 (Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring). The District optionally monitors bacteria at a fourth location weekly to assure representative sampling of the entire distribution system.*
2. *Sampling requirements are specified in the Lead and Copper Rule, CCR, Title 22 and are based on the population served. Samples are obtained from a representative sampling of customer's internal plumbing. Following initial sampling specified in CCR, Title 22, Chapter 17.5, representative sampling for lead and copper is required once every three years. The data summary displayed in the above table is from data obtained in August of 2018. The next scheduled sampling for lead and copper is in the summer of 2021.*
3. *In 2018, the District sampled for lead in both public and private school water systems within the District's service area. See "Additional Information Regarding your Drinking Water" for more information.*

Surface Water Supply – The State Water Project

As stated previously, the surface water from State Water Project (State Water) made up approximately 31 percent of the District's water supply for 2018. Runoff from the Sierra Nevada watershed travels more than 500 miles through the rivers, pipelines, and aqueducts that make up the State Water Project before reaching the District's Mesa Verde Pumping Station. This State Water is treated at the Polonio Pass Water Treatment Plant (PPWTP), a 43 million-gallon per day facility designed and constructed to treat all State Water served to San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties. The operation of the plant is the responsibility of the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA), an agency formed in 1991 to finance, construct, and operate State Water treatment and delivery facilities on behalf of all Santa Barbara County participants in the State Water Project. CCWA conducts weekly testing of the treated State water at numerous locations along its 143-mile pipeline route to Santa Ynez to assure the delivery of the highest quality treated water to their (and our) customers. For more information about the treatment and delivery of State Water, please visit CCWA at the following web site: www.ccwa.com.

As a reminder, State Water is served throughout the District and is disinfected with chloramines as the final step in the raw water treatment process. Chloramine treatment is an effective disinfectant and has resulted in reduced taste and odor complaints. While chloramines do not pose a health hazard to the general population, they can be dangerous to people undergoing kidney dialysis unless the chloramines are reduced to acceptable levels. Dialysis patients should already be aware of this concern and be taking the proper precautions when receiving dialysis treatment. Additionally, **chloraminated water is toxic to fish**. Local pet and fish suppliers should be contacted regarding the necessary treatment of chloraminated water to assure it is safe for fish.

Cross-Connection Control Program

As many of our residential, commercial, and agricultural customers know, the District requires the installation and maintenance of backflow prevention devices where an actual or potential cross-connection exists to protect and ensure safe water quality within our distribution system. District Resolution No. 482 establishes the District's Cross-Connection Control Program to assure compliance with DDW regulatory requirements (17 CCR, Section 7584) and to prevent the contamination of our distribution system. For additional information regarding this program, pick up a copy of our free cross-connection control brochure or the District's Cross-Connection Control policy at the District office, located in Santa Ynez at 3622 Sagunto Street.

2019 Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) – Electronic Delivery

Similar to this year, look for the 2019 AWQR to be available electronically on the District's website, which minimizes printing and mailing costs and reduces paper consumption. Hard copies will be available at the District office and will be mailed or emailed upon request. Reminder notices and URL location will be posted on your monthly bill prior to July of next year.

Attention Landlords and Other Property Managers

We recommend that landlords and other property managers display this report in a public location such as a lobby, laundry room, or community room. If you would like to receive additional copies of this report, please contact the District office at (805) 688-6015.

Public Participation

If you are interested in learning more about your water supply, District customers and other members of the public are invited to attend the regularly scheduled meetings of the Board of Trustees on the **third Tuesday of each month, 3:00 P.M., at the Santa Ynez Community Service District Conference Room, 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez.**

District staff appreciate this opportunity to communicate our efforts in delivering reliable, high quality drinking water to District customers. We are interested in any questions, suggestions or concerns you may have pertaining to this report or any other water quality issues. For additional information, please contact Eric Tambini, Water Resources Manager, at (805) 688-6015.

Our Mission Statement: *To provide the residential and agricultural customers in the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1 service area with a reasonably priced, reliable, high quality water supply, and efficient and economical public services.*

Information in Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.