2021 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence 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 Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) provides a summary of the water quality results from sampling of the District's water supply wells, distribution system, and State Water Project supplies for the 2021 calendar year. As a public water purveyor to the communities of Santa Ynez, Los Olivos, Ballard, the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, and the City of Solvang (wholesale), 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). Pursuant to its Water Supply Permit and California Safe Drinking Water regulations, the District routinely tests all of its water supplies obtained from wells according to a comprehensive list of potential contaminants and other constituents. State Water Project supplies are similarly tested by the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA). The results of these sampling and monitoring efforts for the 2021 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 Used in 2021:

1) Groundwater – 17 supply wells

In 2021, the District operated seven (7) of its wells to produce groundwater from the Santa Ynez Upland groundwater basin. The Upland basin encompasses approximately 130 square-miles within the Santa Ynez Valley east of Buellton. The District wells in the Upland basin range in depth from less than 500 feet to over 1,300 feet.

The District also operated ten (10) of its wells to produce groundwater from the subsurface alluvial portion of the lower Santa Ynez River. The River alluvium is separated from the Upland basin by a barrier of impermeable rocks and soils. The District's River wells are constructed to a depth of approximately 70 feet or less.

2) Surface Water – State Water Project

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 through CCWA. 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 in route to the District's Mesa Verde Pumping Plant in Santa Ynez.

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 its well locations in accordance with the program guidelines. Possible contaminating activities (PCAs) in the Upland basin and the River alluvium include septic systems, agricultural drainage and the application of agricultural chemicals, other wells (active and abandoned), upstream contaminant sources, and surface runoff from roads. For the 2021 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 six (6) Upland wells and two (2) River wells, with detected concentrations ranging from 0.85 to 6.8 parts per million (ppm). Annual monitoring of all active supply wells is required to ensure that nitrate concentrations remain below the 10 ppm Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). 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 (see below) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to make drinking water aesthetically pleasing (i.e., protect the taste, odor, and appearance of the water).

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that potentially 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 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 in drinking water delivered to the customer.

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 pages 3 and 4 below.

Generally, sources of tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater supplies. 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 or 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 regulated contaminants (and other water quality constituents) that were detected during the most recently required sampling applicable to the 2021 reporting period for each source and constituent listed. The table also shows 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 %	0.04 - 0.14 100%	NA NA	Soil runoff
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum	ppm	1000	600	50	Range Average	ND - 0.086 0.061	ND ND	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 3 0.5	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff; from glass/electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 0.1 0.09	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total Cr)	ppb	50	(100)	10	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 21 3.2	Erosion of natural deposits; steel, pulp mills, and chrome plating wastes
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 0.31 0.3	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
Nickel	ppb	100	12	10	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 13 1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 6.8 1.7	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 11 4.3	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIONUCLIDES								
Gross Alpha[b]	pCi/L	15	NA	3	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 7.2 2.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium[c]	pCi/L	20	0.5	1	Range Average	NC NC	1.6 - 5.6 3.5	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards								
Aluminum	ppb	200	NA	50	Range Average	ND - 0.086 0.061	ND ND	Residue from water treatment process; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	--	Range Average	94 - 147 116	26 - 57 39	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	ACU	15	NA	--	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 3 0.3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Aggresive Index)[d]	none	non-corrosive	NA	--	Range Average	12 12	12.1 - 12.7 12.3	Balance of hydrogen, carbon, & oxygen in water, affected by temperature & other factors
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 140 13	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range Average	ND - 2 1	1 - 3 1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	NA	--	Range Average	580 - 802 644	700 - 1100 895	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Average	84 84	30 - 270 163	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	--	Range Average	360 360	400 - 710 569	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Lab Turbidity (ID#1) Turbidity (State Water)	NTU	5	NA	--	Range Average	ND - 0.25 0.06	ND - 1.60 0.50	Soil erosion/runoff
Zinc	ppb	5000	NA	50	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 100 9	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)								
Alkalinity (Total) as $CaCO_3$ equivalents	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range Average	62 - 92 78	260 - 360 291	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Boron	ppb	NA	NL=1,000	100	Range Average	NC NC	110 - 320 186	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; wastewater, and fertilizers/pesticides.
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range Average	24 24	34 - 100 71	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Chromium, Hexavalent[e]	ppb	NA	0.02	1.0	Range Average	0.13 0.13	ND - 16 6.8	Discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

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)								
Geosmin	ng/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	ND - 17	NC	An organic compound mainly produced by blue-green algae (cyanobacteria)
					Average	3.8	NC	
Hardness (Total) as $CaCO_3$	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	98 - 162	290 - 510	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	123	405	
Heterotrophic Plate Count[f]	CFU/mL	TT	NA	--	Range	0 - 221	NA	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	3	NA	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	16	42 - 100	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	16	55	
2-Methylisoborneol (MIB)	ng/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND - 18	NC	An organic compound mainly produced by blue-green algae (cyanobacteria)
					Average	5.9	NC	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	--	Range	7.4 - 8.8	7.35 - 8.10	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	8.3	7.61	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	3.6	2.0 - 2.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	3.6	2.2	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	83	38 - 60	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	83	47	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)[g]	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.1 - 4.1	NA	Various natural and manmade sources.
					Average	2.2	NA	
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL=50	3	Range	NC	ND - 23	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	NC	11	
Distribution System Water Quality								
ORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Total Trihalomethanes[h]	ppb	80	NA	NA	Range	43 - 58	5.7 - 53.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	52.8	36.2	
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	1,2[i]	Range	6.3 - 11	2.7 - 15.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	13.0	11.3	
DISINFECTION								
Total chlorine residual CCWA Distribution	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	--	Range	1.37 - 3.58	--	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water
					Average	2.79	--	
Free/total chlorine residual ID No.1 Distribution	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	--	Range	--	0.48 - 3.72	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water
					Average	--	1.82	

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) 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.

(c) Uranium monitoring is dependent on measured gross alpha particle activity.

(d) The District's Water Supply Permit, issued by DDW (formerly DPH), 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.

(e) There is currently no MCL for Hexavalent Chromium. The previous MCL of 10.0 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

(f) Pour plate technique -- monthly averages.

(g) TOCs are taken at the State Water treatment plant's combined filter effluent.

(h) Compliance based on the LRAA of distribution system samples. Values reported are the range of all 2021 sample results and highest locational running annual average.

(i) 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 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

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

This Water Quality Report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. As of July 1, 2021, all water systems are required to comply with the State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR), which adds the requirements of the federal RTCR (effective since April 1, 2016) to the state Total Coliform Rule (TCR). Like the TCR, the new RTCR maintains the purpose of protecting 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). Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are now required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these defects must be corrected by the water system. The USEPA anticipates greater public health protection as the RTCR requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. District bacteriological monitoring in 2021 confirmed compliance with both the state TCR and federal RTCR. There were no MCL exceedances 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	153	**204**	(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	153	**204**	(In a month) 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**	**0.120**	**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 table above is from data obtained in August of 2021. The next scheduled sampling for lead and copper is in the summer of 2024.*
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" in this report for more information.*

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).

Surface Water Supply – The State Water Project

As indicated above, all surface water from the State Water Project that was used by the District in 2021 was obtained from 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. 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. State Water is treated by CCWA at the Polonio Pass Water Treatment Plant (PPWTP), located in San Luis Obispo County. This 43 million-gallon per day facility was designed and constructed to treat all State Water served to San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties. CCWA conducts weekly testing of the treated State Water at numerous locations along its 143-mile pipeline. For more information about the treatment and delivery of State Water, please visit the CCWA website at www.ccwa.com.

As a reminder, State Water delivered to the District is disinfected with chloramines by CCWA as the final step in the raw water treatment process. 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 stores and fish suppliers can 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 water within our distribution system. For additional information regarding this program, please contact the District to receive a copy of our cross-connection control brochure or the District's Cross-Connection Control Policy.

Additional Information Regarding Your Drinking Water

COVID-19

Your Tap Water Remains Safe – The District's water supplies remain safe and reliable for drinking, hand washing, and all other purposes. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), COVID-19 has not been detected in drinking water supplies and, based on current evidence, the risk to water supplies is very low. Furthermore, all sources of the District's water supply are treated and disinfected to levels proven effective in eliminating viruses (such as COVID-19), bacteria, and other pathogens.

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 area that recharges the District's Upland groundwater wells. As a result, chromium (including Cr6) is present in some of the District's Upland basin 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 (SWRCB). In March of 2022, the SWRCB released an administrative draft Cr6 MCL of 10 ppb. As part of the proposed regulatory revisions, small water systems such as the District will have a 3-year compliance schedule once the official rule making process is complete, which could occur by summer 2023.

Risks of Lead in Drinking Water

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 to the extent they contain lead. In 2018, the District conducted a survey of all the water service lines within the distribution system and concluded that no lead service lines were ever installed or used by the District. The District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home that are not owned or installed by the District. According to DDW, when your water has

been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at *http://www.epa.gov/lead*.

Lead in Schools

Amendments to the California Health and Safety Code in October 2017 required 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) was required to be 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 testing of the potable water sources (e.g., faucets, drinking fountains, 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 sites was completed and reported to the State in the fall of 2018. Analytical results for all lead testing 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, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers regarding the potential risks of drinking water supplies. 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.

Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) – Electronic Delivery

Similar to last year, this 2021 AWQR is available electronically on the District's website, which minimizes printing and mailing costs, and reduces paper consumption. Hard copies of the AWQR are available at the District office and will be mailed or emailed upon request.

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.** Meetings are typically held at the Santa Ynez Community Service District Conference Room, 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez. Alternatively, attendance is currently available via teleconference access. For more information, please contact the District office at (805) 688-6015 or visit the District's web site at www.syrwd.org.

The District appreciates this opportunity to communicate our efforts in delivering reliable, high quality drinking water to District customers. We are interested in any questions or suggestions 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 de communicarse con Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No. 1 al numero de telefono (805)-688-6015 para assistirlo en español.