# 2019 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

## (Consumer Confidence Report)

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

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# 2019 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
## (Consumer Confidence Report)

## 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 2019 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). In accordance with its Water Supply Permit and California Safe Drinking Water regulations, the District routinely tests its sources of water for a complete set of potential contaminants as well as other water quality 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 2019 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 2019**:

1) Ground Water

In 2019, the District operated four (4) of its supply wells to produce ground water from the Santa Ynez Upland ground water basin. The Upland basin encompasses a total of approximately 130 square miles within the Santa Ynez Valley east of Buellton. District wells in the Upland basin range in depth from less than 500 feet to over 1,300 feet.

The District also operated seven (7) of its supply wells to produce ground water from the subsurface alluvial formation of the lower Santa Ynez River. The alluvial River basin is mostly 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

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 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 en 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 the well locations in the District following the program guidelines. In summary, possible contaminating activities (PCAs) in the Upland basin and the alluvial River basin 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 2019 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 three active Upland wells and six active River wells, with detected concentrations ranging from 0.41 to 2.7 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 by the State 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., affecting 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 (USEPA).

**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 California 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 USEPA and DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amounts 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 confirms that water served by the District met or exceeded all water quality standards during the 2019 reporting period. 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 | 0.03 - 0.1 | NA | Soil runoff |
| | | | | | % | 100% | NA | |
| **INORGANIC CHEMICALS** | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum[b] | ppm | 1 (b) | 0.6 | 0.05 | Range | ND - 0.094 | ND | Residue from water treatment process; |
| | | | | | Average | 0.056 | ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic | ppb | 10 | 0.004 | 2 | Range | ND | ND - 3 | Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff; from |
| | | | | | Average | ND | 1.1 | glass/electronics production wastes |
| Chromium (Total Cr) | ppb | 50 | (100) | 10 | Range | ND | ND - 18 | Erosion of natural deposits; steel, |
| | | | | | Average | ND | 6.0 | pulp mills, and chrome plating wastes |
| Fluoride | ppm | 2 | 1 | 0.1 | Range | ND | ND - 0.30 | Erosion of natural deposits; |
| | | | | | Average | ND | 0.17 | water additive for tooth health |
| Nickel | ppb | 100 | 12 | 10 | Range | ND | ND - 11 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from |
| | | | | | Average | ND | 1.6 | metal factories |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.4 | Range | NA | ND - 2.7 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching |
| | | | | | Average | NA | 0.9 | from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **RADIONUCLIDES** | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha[c] | pCi/L | 15 | NA | 3 | Range | ND | ND - 11 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| | | | | | Average | ND | 2.5 | |
| Uranium[d] | pCi/L | 20 | 0.5 | 1 | Range | NC | 2.5 - 5.6 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| | | | | | Average | NC | 4.1 | |
| Radium 226[e] | pCi/L | 5 | NA | 3 | Range | NC | ND - 0.093 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| | | | | | Average | NC | 0.05 | |
| **SECONDARY STANDARDS Aesthetic Standards** | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | ppm | 0.2 | NA | 0.05 | Range | ND - 0.094 | ND | Residue from water treatment process; |
| | | | | | Average | 0.056 | ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chloride | ppm | 500 | NA | -- | Range | 13 - 146 | 30 - 54 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; |
| | | | | | Average | 59 | 40.4 | seawater influence |
| Color | ACU | 15 | NA | -- | Range | ND | ND - 3 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| | | | | | Average | ND | 0.3 | |
| Corrosivity (Aggresive Index)[f] | none | non-corrosive | NA | -- | Range | 12 | 12.1 - 12.4 | Balance of hydrogen, carbon, & oxygen in |
| | | | | | Average | 12 | 12.27 | water, affected by temperature & other factors |
| Iron | ppb | 300 | NA | 100 | Range | ND | ND - 160 | Leaching from natural deposits; |
| | | | | | Average | ND | 33 | industrial wastes |
| Manganese | ppb | 50 | NA | 20 | Range | ND | ND - 23 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| | | | | | Average | ND | 2.9 | |
| Odor Threshold | TON | 3 | NA | 1 | Range | ND | 1 - 3 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| | | | | | Average | ND | 1.2 | |
| Specific Conductance | µmho/cm | 1600 | NA | -- | Range | 138 - 762 | 730 - 1100 | Substances that form ions |
| | | | | | Average | 403 | 880 | when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate | ppm | 500 | NA | 0.5 | Range | 46 | 30 - 270 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; |
| | | | | | Average | 46 | 161 | industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | ppm | 1000 | NA | -- | Range | 260 | 460 - 710 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; |
| | | | | | Average | 260 | 561 | |
| Lab Turbidity (ID#1) Turbidity (State Water) | NTU | 5 | NA | -- | Range | ND - 0.12 | ND - 1.4 | Soil erosion/runoff |
| | | | | | Average | 0.05 | 0.31 | |
| **ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)** | | | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity (Total) as $CaCO_3$ equivalents | ppm | NA | NA | -- | Range | 30 - 80 | 260 - 290 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; |
| | | | | | Average | 56 | 281 | seawater influence |
| Boron | ppb | NA | NL=1,000 | 100 | Range | NC | 110 - 320 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; |
| | | | | | Average | NC | 201 | wastewater, and fertilizers/pesticides. |
| Calcium | ppm | NA | NA | -- | Range | 19 | 46 - 100 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; |
| | | | | | Average | 19 | 71.3 | seawater influence |
| Chromium, Hexavalent[g] | ppb | NA | 0.02 | 1.0 | Range | NC | ND - 13 | Discharges from industrial manufacturers; |
| | | | | | Average | NC | 6.2 | erosion of natural deposits |
| Geosmin | ng/L | NA | NA | (1) | Range | ND - 6 | NC | An organic compound mainly produced by |
| | | | | | Average | 2.8 | NC | blue-green algae (cyanobacteria) |
| Hardness (Total) as $CaCO_3$ | ppm | NA | NA | -- | Range | 26 - 144 | 300 - 490 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| | | | | | Average | 82 | 397 | |
| Heterotrophic Plate Count[h] | CFU/mL | TT | NA | -- | Range | 0 - 2 | NA | Naturally present in the environment |
| | | | | | Average | 0 | NA | |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Magnesium | ppm | NA | NA | -- | Range | 12 | 49 - 58 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; |
| | | | | | Average | 12 | 53 | seawater influence |
| 2-Methylisoborneol (MIB) | ng/L | NA | NA | NA | Range | ND - 1 | NC | An organic compound mainly produced by |
| | | | | | Average | 0.2 | NC | blue-green algae (cyanobacteria) |
| pH | pH Units | NA | NA | -- | Range | 7.7 - 8.7 | 7.47 - 7.88 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; |
| | | | | | Average | 8.4 | 7.6 | seawater influence |
| Potassium | ppm | NA | NA | -- | Range | 3.1 | 2.0 - 2.3 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; |
| | | | | | Average | 3.1 | 2.2 | seawater influence |
| Sodium | ppm | NA | NA | -- | Range | 58 | 38 - 52 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; |
| | | | | | Average | 58 | 45 | seawater influence |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC)[i] | ppm | TT | NA | 0.30 | Range | 1.5 - 3 | NA | Various natural and manmade sources. |
| | | | | | Average | 1.9 | NA | |
| Vanadium | ppb | NA | NL=50 | 3 | Range | NC | 3.3 - 25 | Leaching from natural deposits; |
| | | | | | Average | NC | 11 | industrial wastes |

## Distribution System Water Quality

**ORGANIC CHEMICALS**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes[j] | ppb | 80 | NA | NA | Range | 24 - 75 | 8.8 - 37.7 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| | | | | | Highest LRAA | 47.8 | 28.2 | |
| Haloacetic Acids | ppb | 60 | NA | 1,2[k] | Range | 7.4 - 25 | ND - 16.9 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| | | | | | Highest LRAA | 15.5 | 8.9 | |

**DISINFECTION**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total chlorine residual CCWA Distribution | ppm | MRDL = 4.0 | MRDLG = 4.0 | -- | Range | 0.33 - 3.5 | -- | Measurement of the disinfectant |
| | | | | | Average | 2.47 | -- | used in the production of drinking water |
| Free/total chlorine residual ID No.1 Distribution | ppm | MRDL = 4.0 | MRDLG = 4.0 | -- | Range | -- | 0.29 - 2.85 | Measurement of the disinfectant |
| | | | | | Average | -- | 1.4 | 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 ppm.
(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) The MCL for radium is based on a combined total of radium 226 and radium 228.
(f) 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)
(g) There is currently no MCL for Hexavalent Chromium. The previous MCL of 10.0 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.
(h) Pour plate technique -- monthly averages.
(i) TOCs are taken at the State Water treatment plant's combined filter effluent.
(j) Compliance based on the LRAA of distribution system samples. Values reported are the range of all 2019 sample results and highest locational running annual average.
(k) 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

## 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Additional Information Regarding Your Drinking Water

*Coronavirus (COVID-19)*

Your Tap Water Remains Safe – The District's water supplies remain safe and reliable for drinking, hand washing, bathing, agricultural applications, 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 watershed area that recharges the District's ground water 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.

*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 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 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, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people and caretakers 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 2019 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 | **211** | (In a month) **1** | **0** | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | **0** | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* | 160 | **211** | (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 and tested for lead in both public and private school water systems within the District's service area. See "Additional Information Regarding your Drinking Water" above for more information.*

## Surface Water Supply – The State Water Project

As stated previously, a portion of the District's water supply is made up of surface water from the State Water Project which the District receives from CCWA. 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 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 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 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 supplies within our distribution system. District Resolution No. 482 establishes the District's Cross-Connection Control Program to ensure compliance with DDW regulatory requirements (17 CCR, Section 7584) and to minimize the risk of contaminating the District's water distribution system. For additional information regarding this program, contact the District office to receive a free copy of our cross-connection control brochure or the District's Cross-Connection Control policy.

**Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) – Electronic Delivery**

Similar to last year, this 2019 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. As a result of the COVID-19 emergency and Governor Newsom's Executive Orders to protect public health by issuing shelter-in-home standards, limiting public gatherings, and requiring social distancing, monthly meetings of the Board of trustees are currently held via video/teleconference. For more information, please contact the District office at (805) 688-6015 or visit the District's web site at www.syrwd.org.

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 potable. Favor de traducir o hablar con alguien que lo entienda bien.