

**Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**
(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Santa Ynez Rancho Estates Mutual Water Company

Water System Number: 0619

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 06/04/2014 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Sig Hansen
Signature: Sig Hansen
Title: VP Operations
Phone Number: (805)451-5935 Date: June 4, 2014

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR at the following URL: www._____
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
 - Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
 - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons:* Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____
- For privately-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Santa Ynez Rancho Estates Mutual Water Company

Post Office Box 297 Santa Ynez, California 93460 805-688-4415

June 3, 2014

To all Members:

As shareholders in our private mutual water company, we all own a valuable resource that includes water production (wells), storage (facility and land), and the distribution system serving Santa Ynez Rancho Estates.

As a private mutual water company, we operate under requirements set forth by federal, state, and local agencies regarding standards for drinking water. Distribution of this annual report by July 1st each year is one of those requirements.

Enclosed is your 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (covering water testing through December 2013). This report provides information concerning the quality of the water delivered to you by your water company. You are required to provide this information to any tenants, and may call Johnson and Johnson (688-4415) to request extra copies if needed. This report contains useful information, and we encourage you to read it in its entirety.

Many tests are required on a less than annual basis. The results reported are for the most recent tests prior to Dec 31, 2013. We test for many more potential contaminants than those listed, but generally do not report any for which there is "none detected". For example: pesticides, asbestos, uranium, and many other potentially harmful constituents.

Water sampling and test oversight is provided by Fluid Resource Management of San Luis Obispo (FRM). FRM also assigns state Certified Water Operators and Water Treatment Specialists to provide oversight or guidance on maintenance and repairs when requested. The following CCR was prepared by Fluid Resource Management.

Our water meets all current and applicable California and Federal Health Standards for drinking water without treatment. That said, the California Department of Public Health has established a new, lower MCL for Chromium, specifically addressing Chromium 6 rather than the current total Chromium MCL. The new requirement is 10ug/L (10 parts-per-billion), and our historical testing results show a range of 19 to 27 ug/L for our water.

In previous communications, and at our recent annual meeting we have discussed what treatment options are available to us in order to comply with the new regulation and how we will likely proceed. The new MCL for Chromium 6 becomes effective on July 1st, 2014 and we have been informed by the local agency (Santa Barbara County Health Dept) that following 2 quarters of testing we will then have 12 months to come into compliance with the new MCL. More communications will follow on this important issue.

Our water met all drinking water standards without the use of continuous Chlorination, therefore no Chlorination levels or Chlorine byproducts are listed in this report. Chlorination may be used on a temporary basis during maintenance or servicing of water system components, or to correct occasional water quality problems. (over-)

The CCR contains information on agencies you may contact for water quality questions. Additionally, please feel free to call me with any questions, or email me at sig.hansen@verizon.net You may also of course contact any other Board Member with questions or comments.

Sig Hansen – VP (Operations) 805-451-5935

Enclosures: 2013 Consumer Confidence Report for SYREMWC

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Santa Ynez Rancho Estates MWC Report Date: May 13, 2014

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2013 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater- 2 well sites in Santa Ynez Rancho Estates.

Name & general location of source(s): Well #1 and Well #2, and associated storage system consisting of an approximately 250,000 gallon above ground storage tank and a second approximately 100,000 gallon above ground storage tank.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Completed in 2014. Source vulnerabilities are from livestock and septic systems which could result in elevated nitrate levels.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Typically within the first half of the year. Time and place as noticed to shareholders (SYREMWC is a private mutual water company, meetings are not public).

For more information, contact: Sig Hansen (email: sig.hansen@verizon.net) Phone: (805) 451-5935

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 (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

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

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 by-products 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 USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department 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.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)	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

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2011	5	3.3	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2011	5	0.21	0	1.3	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)	2012	28	27 – 28	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2012	450	450	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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
Barium (ppm)	2012	.26	0.23 – 0.28	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2012	27	26 – 28	50	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2012	0.19	0.16 - 0.22	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)-Well #1	2013	15		45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Livestock; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)-Well #2	2013	12		45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Livestock; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2009	0.5 +/- 0.2	ND – 1.35	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

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
Chloride (ppm)	2012	32	31 - 32	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductivity (umhos/cm)	2012	850	840 – 860	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence (ancient)
Sulfate (ppm)	2012	29	28 - 29	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids- TDS (ppm)	2012	450	440 - 460	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2012	.0035	ND - .007	1		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Chromium VI-Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2013	27		NA	NA
Boron (ppb)	2006	120		1000	
Vanadium (ppb)	2006	7.2		50	

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

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. 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 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. Santa Ynez Rancho Estates is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you 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/safewater/lead>.