

2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



water

conserve



2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: CITY OF SOLVANG Report Date: JUNE 2016

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, 2015 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: Ground Water (Solvang Wells & ID#1 Wells) & Surface Water (CCWA)

Name & general location of source(s): Wells 3 & 7A River Wells; Well 4 & 21 Upland Wells; Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1 (ID#1) & Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA)

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Source Assessments for the City's wells were completed September 2002

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

For more information, contact: Matt van der Linden Phone: (805) 688-5575

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: State Board 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 State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 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 State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

City of Solvang 2015 Water Quality Table

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	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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)	8/14	20	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/14	20	.311	1	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)	3/11/15	62.2	54-73	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	3/11/15	586	477-680	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
Fluoride (ppm)	3/11/15	.18	0.1-0.2	2	1	Erosion of Natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm) (as NO ₃)	3/11/15	6.7	1.3-16.9	45	45	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate and Nitrite (as N) (ppm)	3/11/15	1.7	0.3-3.8	10	10	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	3/11/15	.25	0-1.1	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)* (ppb)	2013	0.575	0.5-0.8	5	N/A	Leaching from PVC pipes: discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreasers)
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	2013	8.745	5.07-13.6	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2013	6.78	3.66-9.89	20	0.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	1/14-10/14	44.9	31.8-59.4	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid (HA A5) (ppb)	1/14-10/14	9.5	5-20	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Selenium (ppb)	3/11/15	11.25	4-16	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge chemical manufacturers and runoff from livestock lot.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	3/11/15	90	53-145	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor (units)	3/11/15	<1	<1	3 units	N/A	Natural occurring materials
Specific conductance (Umhos/cm)	3/11/15	1418	1260-1600	1600	N/A	Substance that forms ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	3/11/15	273.8	189-300	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	3/11/15	920	840-1040	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
------------------------------	---------	-----	----------	------	-----	---------------------------------------

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppb)	3/11/15	200	100-300	1000	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the action level over many years may experience reproductive effects based on studies in dogs.
Vanadium (ppb)	3/11/15	6	<2.0-9.0	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

*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. The City of Solvang is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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>.

2015 Annual Water Quality Report - Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID#1

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

PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards

CLARITY

Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity ^a	NTU	TT=<1 NTU every 4 hours			Range	0.03 - 0.17	NA	Soil runoff
		TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU			%	100%	NA	

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Aluminum ^b	ppb	1000 (b)	600	50	Range	ND - 110	ND - 130	Residue from water treatment process; Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	73	13	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2.0	Range	ND	ND - 2.3	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff; glass and electronic production waste
					Average	ND	0.7	
Chromium +6	ppb	10	0.02	1.0	Range	ND	0.2 - 9.6	Discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	2.1	
Chromium (Total Cr)	ppb	50	(100)	10	Range	ND	ND - 8.5	Erosion of natural deposits; steel, pulp mills, and chrome plating wastes
					Average	ND	2.1	
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range	ND	0.17-0.37	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
					Average	ND	0.3	
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	NC	ND - 2.2	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	NC	0.9	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	0.43	ND -1.9	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	0.43	0.38	

RADIONUCLIDES

Gross Alpha ^c	pCi/L	15	NA	3	Range	ND	ND - 13	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	5.4	
Uranium ^d	pCi/L	20	0.5	1	Range	NC	2 - 6.9	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	NC	4.8	

SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards

Chloride	ppm	500	NA	--	Range	80 - 205	24 - 59	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	122	38	
Color (ACU)	Units	15	NA	--	Range	ND	ND - 9	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	0.6	
Corrosivity	SI	non-corrosive	NA	--	Range	non-corrosive	non-corrosive	Balance of hydrogen, carbon, & oxygen in water, affected by temperature & other factors
					Average	corrosive	corrosive	
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	Range	ND	ND - 350	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	ND	47.0	
Manganese	ppb	50	NA	--	Range	ND	ND - 220	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	ND	32	
Odor Threshold	Units	3	NA	1	Range	ND - 1	ND - 5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	1.5	
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	NA	--	Range	654 - 1160	780 - 930	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
					Average	781	823	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	97	53 - 270	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	97	168	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	--	Range	349 - 708	470 - 730	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	437	603	
Lab Turbidity (ID#1) Turbidity (State Water)	NTU	5	NA	--	Range	0.04 - 0.14	ND - 4.8	Soil erosion/runoff
					Average	0.07	0.5	
Zinc	ppb	5000	NA	50	Range	ND	ND - 59	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	ND	5.9	

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)

Alkalinity (Total) as CaCO ₃ equivalents	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	66 - 92	230 - 320	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	79	284	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	58 - 96	44 - 100	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	69	74	
DCPA (total Mono & Diacid Degredates)	ppb	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.13	NC	
					Average	0.13	NC	
Geosmin	ng/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND - 4	NC	
					Average	2	NC	
Hardness (Total) as CaCO ₃	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	128 - 206	190 - 480	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	146	378	

2015 Annual Water Quality Report - Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID#1

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Drinking Water Source			Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Range Average	State Water	Ground Water	
Heterotrophic Plate Count ^e	CFU/mL	TT	NA	--	Range	0 - 6	NA	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	0.5	NA	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	18	18 - 58	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	18	46	
2-Methylisoborneol	ng/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND - 1003	NC	
					Average	111	NC	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	--	Range	7.6 - 8.8	7.0 - 8.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	8.2	7.6	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	3.4	2.0 - 3.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	3.4	2.5	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	84	39 - 130	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	84	54	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ^f	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.9 - 3.1	NA	Various natural and manmade sources.
					Average	2.5	NA	

Constituents of Concern

Boron	ppb	NA	NL=1,000	100	Range	NC	110 - 460	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; wastewater, and fertilizers/pesticides.
					Average	NC	232	
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL=50	3	Range	NC	ND - 32	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	NC	10	

Distribution System Water Quality

ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Total Trihalomethanes ^g	ppb	80	NA	NA	Range	53 - 68	8.3 - 74.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest	61	37.3	
Haloacetic Acids ^h	ppb	60	NA	1,2 ^h	Range	8.2 - 18	2.3 - 18.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest	12.4	9.7	

DISINFECTION

Total chlorine residual CCWA Distribution	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	--	Range	1.1 - 3.5	--	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water
					Average	2.3	--	
Free/total chlorine residual ID#1 Distribution	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	--	Range	--	0.03 - 2.5	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water
					Average	--	1.3	

Abbreviations 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 200 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 represents highest running source average.
- (d) Uranium monitoring is dependent on measured gross alpha particle activity.
- (e) Pour plate technique -- monthly averages.
- (f) TOCs are taken at the State Water treatment plant's combined filter effluent.
- (g) Compliance based on the running quarterly annual average of distribution system samples. Values reported are range of all sample results and highest running annual average.
- (h) 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
 ID#1 = Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1
 NA = Not Applicable
 NC = Not Collected
 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
 µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter
 (unit of specific conductance of water)

Summary of Analytical Results

The summary table of analytical results confirms that water served by the District met all primary drinking water standards during the 2015 reporting period. Secondary standards for iron, manganese, and odor were exceeded in samples from Well 6 only, following an extended period of non-use and a well rehabilitation effort. The well was used in April during a pump test period for less than two days. 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. Actual concentrations delivered to District customers were less due to blending of multiple sources (e.g., other wells) and dilution within the distribution system.



**CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY
 POLONIO PASS WATER TREATMENT PLANT
 WATER QUALITY TABLE
 COVERING THE REPORTING PERIOD OF JANUARY-DECEMBER 2015**

Please see last page for key to abbreviations.

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	TREATED	SOURCE	Major Sources in Drinking Water
						CCWA	STATE WATER	

PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards

CLARITY (a)

Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	TT=<1 NTU every 4 hours TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	Range	0.03 - 0.17	NA	Soil runoff
			%	100%	NA	

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Aluminum	ppm	1 (b)	0.6	0.05	Range	ND - 0.11	ND	Residue from water treatment process; Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	0.073	ND	
Arsenic, Total	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	ND	2.4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
					Average	ND	2.4	
Nitrate as Nitrogen	ppm	10 (h)	10	0.4	Range	0.43	0.43	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	0.43	0.43	

RADIONUCLIDES

Gross Beta Particle	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range	ND	4.5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	ND	4.5	

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	NA	Range	1.1 - 3.5	NA	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water
					Average	2.3	NA	
Total Trihalomethanes (d)	ppb	80	NA	NA	Range	53 - 68	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Average	61	NA	
					Highest LRAA	61.8	NA	
Haloacetic Acids (d)	ppb	60	NA	(e)	Range	8.2 - 18	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Average	12.4	NA	
					Highest LRAA	13	NA	

SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards

Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range	80 - 205	77 - 184	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	122	117	
Color	ACU	15	NA	NA	Range	ND	20	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	20	
Corrosivity (Aggressivity Index)	None	non-corrosive	NA	NA	Range	non-corrosive	non-corrosive	Balance of hydrogen, carbon, & oxygen in water, affected by temperature & other factors
					Average	non-corrosive	non-corrosive	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range	ND - 1	ND - 8	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	1.3	
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range	654 - 1160	566 - 1063	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
					Average	781	710	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	97	85	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	97	85	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range	349 - 708	300 - 648	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	437	398	
Turbidity (Monthly)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Range	0.04 - 0.14	0.06 - 7.1	Soil runoff
					Average	0.07	1.2	

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	TREATED	SOURCE	Major Sources in Drinking Water
						CCWA	STATE WATER	

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)

Alkalinity (Total) as CaCO ₃ equivalents	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	66 - 92	32 - 92	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	79	69	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	58 - 96	58 - 92	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	69	69	
DCPA (total Mono & Diacid Degredates)	ppb	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.13	0.12	
					Average	0.13	0.12	
Geosmin	ng/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND - 4	ND - 13	
					Average	2	5	
Hardness (Total) as CaCO ₃	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	128 - 206	124 - 212	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	146	146	
Heterotrophic Plate Count (f)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range	0 - 6	NA	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	0.5	NA	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	18	18	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	18	18	
Manganese, Total	ppb	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND	10	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	ND	10	
2-Methylisoborneol	ng/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND - 1003	ND - 303	
					Average	111	42	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	7.6 - 8.8	7.7 - 9.3	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	8.2	8.7	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	3.4	3.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	3.4	3.5	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	84	80	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	84	80	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (g)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.9 - 3.1	3.4 - 6.3	Various natural and manmade sources.
					Average	2.5	4.8	

ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

Footnotes:

- (a) Turbidity (NTU) is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Monthly turbidity values are listed in the Secondary Standards section.
- (b) Aluminum has a Secondary MCL of 0.2 ppm.
- (c) Total coliform MCLs: Systems that collect ≥40 samples/month no more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be Total Coliform positive. Systems that collect <40 samples per month no more than 1 positive sample per month may be Total Coliform positive.
Fecal coliform/E. coli MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive Total Coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation.
- (d) Compliance based on the running quarterly annual average of distribution system samples.
- (e) 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.
- (f) Pour plate technique
- (g) TOCs are taken at the treatment plant's combined filter effluent.
- (h) State MCL is 45 mg/L as NO₃, which equals 10 mg/L as N.

Abbreviations

- ACU = Apparent Color Units
- CCWA = Central Coast Water Authority
- CFU/ml = Colony Forming Units per milliliter
- DLR = Detection Level for purposes of Reporting
- MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
- MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
- MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
- NA = Not Applicable
- NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- pCi/L = PicoCuries per liter
- PHG = Public Health Goal
- ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- TON = Threshold Odor Number
- TT = Treatment Technique
- LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average



City of Solvang Conservation Efforts

The City of Solvang has declared Stage 2 Drought Regulations and implemented penalties for excessive consumption and limitations on outdoor watering. For a full list of the regulations, please see: www.cityofsolvang.com

Ways You Can Help

Conservation Programs

- Shower Head Exchange
- Low Flow Toilet Rebates
- Rain Barrel Rebates

For more information on these programs, please contact the City of Solvang at 805-688-5575, ext. 202.

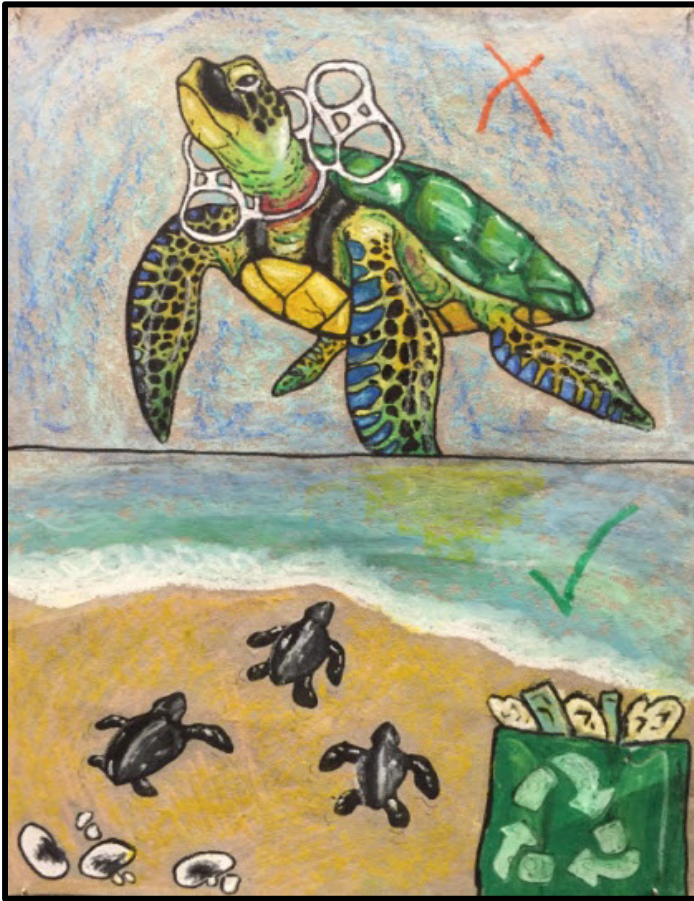
Water Wise Facts

- 1 Unit of water on your water bill = One Hundred Cubic Feet (1 HCF)
- 1 Unit = 1 HCF = 100 Cubic Feet = 748 gallons
- The State of California Department of Water Resources has determined the minimum quantity of water for health & safety purposes is 50/gallons per person per day.
- For a family of four, 50/gallons per person per day = 8.3 Units/month.

Additional Resources

- Waterwise Santa Barbara, www.waterwisesb.org
 - Brochures: <http://www.waterwisesb.org/brochures.wwsb>

City of Solvang Water Conservation Poster Contest Grand Prize Winners



Solvang Winner: Audrey Mayfield (8th Grade) Buellton Winner: Annette Figueroa (6th Grade)

ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

Footnotes:

- Turbidity (NTU) is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is a good indicator of the effectiveness of a filtration system. Monthly turbidity values for State Water are listed in the Secondary Standards section.
- Aluminum has a Secondary MCL of 200 ppb.
- 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 represents highest running source average.
- Uranium monitoring is dependent on measured gross alpha particle activity.
- Pour plate technique -- monthly averages.
- TOCs are taken at the State Water treatment plant's combined filter effluent.
- Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% (State Water) or 1 sample (ID#1) of the monthly samples may be Total Coliform positive. All required follow-up and confirmation samples collected in response to each of the positive Total Coliform samples were absent for Total Coliform.
- Compliance based on the running quarterly annual average of distribution system samples. Values reported are range of all sample results and highest running annual average.
- 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
 ID#1 = Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1
 NA = Not Applicable
 NC = Not Collected
 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
 µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter, (unit of specific conductance of water)



**Please
 Conserve
 Water**