2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

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

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

To All District Customers:

This report provides a summary of the water quality results from sampling of District water supply wells, distribution system, and State Water Project supplies for the 2015 calendar year. As a public water purveyor to the communities of Santa Ynez, Los Olivos, Ballard, the City of Solvang, and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, the District operates under a permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) (formerly California Department of Public Health). In accordance with this Water Supply Permit and California Safe Drinking Water regulations, the District routinely tests all ground water sources for a complete set of potential contaminants as well as other water quality constituents. State Water supplies are similarly tested by the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA). The results of these sampling and monitoring efforts for the 2015 calendar year are included in this report, along with additional information regarding your water supplies. Analytical data presented in this report represent the quality of the water delivered daily to you through your water service connection.

District water sources in use in 2015:

1) Ground Water – 16 supply wells

In 2015, the District operated six (6) active supply wells pumping ground water from the Santa Ynez Upland ground water basin. Bounded by the foothills of the San Rafael Mountains to the north, this wedge-shaped area encompasses approximately 130 square-miles, paralleling the Santa Ynez River to the south and narrowing east to Red Rock Canyon. Active District wells in the Upland Basin range in depth from less than 500 feet to over 1,300 feet. The production rate (i.e., flow rate) of these "Upland" wells ranges from 250 to over 1,200 gpm (gallons/minute).

Separated from the southern margin of the Upland Basin by a barrier of impermeable rocks are the water-bearing alluvial (sand and gravel) deposits that fill the trough-like channel carved within the Santa Ynez River floodplain. During 2015, the District utilized ten (10) wells constructed in these alluvial deposits to a maximum depth of 70 feet. The production rate of these wells ranges from 150 to 650 gpm.

2) Surface Water – State Water Project

While the District still maintains an annual entitlement to water from Cachuma Lake, the only source of surface water served by the District comes from the State Water Project. The District's entitlement from the Cachuma Project is exchanged for an equal amount of State Water under an "Exchange" agreement with water agencies on the south coast of Santa Barbara County. In addition to the exchanged Cachuma water, the District also receives State Water directly by entitlement. Surface water from the California Aqueduct is treated at the Polonio Pass Water Treatment plant in San Luis Obispo County prior to entering the 143-mile long pipeline en route to the District's Mesa Verde Pumping Plant in Santa Ynez. Exchange water and State Water supplies made up approximately 3 percent of the District's total supply in 2015.

The District monitored eight (8) inactive wells during the 2015 calendar year: four wells located in the Upland Basin; and four wells located adjacent to the active Santa Ynez River channel. Wells are designated inactive for a variety of reasons including operational restrictions, regulatory requirements, and water quality parameters.

Drinking Water Source Assessments

The 1996 Amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act established the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program to assess all sources of drinking water for vulnerability to contamination and to establish source protection programs. The District has evaluated each of the well locations in the District following the program guidelines. In summary, possible contaminating activities (PCAs) in the Upland Basin include septic systems and agricultural drainage. Contaminant sources that have the potential to affect wells located within the Santa Ynez River floodplain include septic systems, other wells (active and abandoned), agricultural drainage, upstream contaminant sources, application of agricultural chemicals, and surface runoff from roads. All completed assessments are available for viewing at the District office.

For the 2015 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 some of the operating Upland Basin wells, with

concentrations ranging from non-detect to 1.9 parts per million (ppm). Nitrate was only detected in one active river well at 0.5 ppm. Annual monitoring of all water 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.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to make drinking water aesthetically pleasing (i.e., protect the odor, taste, and appearance of the water).

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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

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

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

Potential Contaminants in Source Water

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

In general, sources of both tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that could be present in source water include the following:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that require the same level of protection for public health.

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

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

Additional Information Regarding Your Drinking Water

Hexavalent Chromium (Cr6)

Chromium is a naturally occurring metal present in ore deposits and rock types found in the nearby San Rafael Mountains, which make up a large portion of the Upland Basin watershed area that recharges the District's ground water wells. As a result, chromium (including Cr6) is present in the District's active Upland Basin water supply wells. On July 1, 2014, the State of California enacted a new MCL for Cr6 in drinking water of 10 ppb, previously regulated under the Total Chromium MCL of 50 ppb. As a result, the District removed from service, three of its water supply wells with Cr6 concentrations in exceedance of the new regulatory limit. No supply wells exceeding the new 10 ppb threshold have been used since July 1, 2014. The District is in the process of studying various treatment systems, well modification techniques, and blending options to regain the water production capacity lost due to the more stringent regulation. Cr6 concentrations in other Upland Basin supply wells are near but below the new MCL and are being evaluated for treatment as well, should future sampling result in exceedance of the MCL in these vulnerable wells.

SB 385 and Cr6 Compliance

More recent steps towards compliance with the Cr6 MCL include the submittal of a Compliance Plan in accordance with Senate Bill 385 (SB 385), which became law (Health & Safey Code, section 116431) effective September 4, 2015. SB 385 established a timeframe for a public water system, with sources that produce water with a hexavalent chromium concentration above the MCL, to come into compliance. This new law provides for the use of wells affected by the Cr6 regulation without being deemed in violation of the MCL, as long as the water system follows an approved Compliance Plan and achieves compliance prior to January 1, 2020. The District received DDW approval of its submitted plan on April 4, 2016.

Drought Conditions

Prevailing drought conditions are affecting most of California and the Santa Ynez Valley is no exception. Surface water supplies are diminishing locally and across the state affecting our Cachuma entitlement, our Santa Ynez River alluvial wells, and our State Water entitlement. As a result, the District will continue to rely more heavily on the Upland Basin supply wells which are also experiencing production losses as water levels drop due to limited recharge and increased private and public ground water pumping within the basin. Ground water quality can also be affected by the drop in water levels in these wells.

For example, Well 6 was reactivated last summer after seven years of non-use. Following well rehabilitation and renewed pumping from the well, it was noted that iron and manganese results were above historic levels (and above the secondary drinking water standards) and use of the well was discontinued. An additional pumping cycle and test period in April of 2015 yielded similar results. It is possible that these elevated contaminant levels are an indirect result of the steady drop in water levels from pumping within the Basin (i.e., the well is producing from zone of poorer water quality lower in the aquifer).

Recommendation for Customers with Special Water Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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

Analytical Results

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

SAMPLING RESULTS: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STANDARDS

						Drinking Water Source		
Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range / Average	State Water	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 - 0.17 100%	NA NA	Soil runoff
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum[b]	ppb	1000 (b)	600	50	Range Average	ND - 110 73	ND - 130 13	Residue from water treatment process; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2.0	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 2.3 0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff; glass and electronic production waste
Chromium +6	ppb	10	0.02	1.0	Range Average	ND ND	0.2 - 9.6 2.1	Discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total Cr)	ppb	50	(100)	10	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 8.5 2.1	Erosion of natural deposits; steel, pulp mills, and chrome plating wastes
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range Average	ND ND	0.17-0.37 0.3	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Average	NC NC	ND - 2.2 0.9	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Average	0.43 0.43	ND -1.9 0.38	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIONUCLIDES								
Gross Alpha[c]	pCi/L	15	NA	3	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 13 5.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium[d]	pCi/L	20	0.5	1	Range Average	NC NC	2 - 6.9 4.8	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards								
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	--	Range Average	80 - 205 122	24 - 59 38	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (ACU)	Units	15	NA	--	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 9 0.6	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity	SI	non-corrosive	NA	--	Range Average	non-corrosive non-corrosive	non-corrosive non-corrosive	Balance of hydrogen, carbon, & oxygen in water, affected by temperature & other factors
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	Range Average	ND ND	ND - **350** 47.0	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	NA		Range Average	ND ND	ND - **220** 32	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	Units	3	NA	1	Range Average	ND - 1 ND	ND - **5** 1.5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	NA	--	Range Average	654 - 1160 781	780 - 930 823	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Average	97 97	53 - 270 168	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	--	Range Average	349 - 708 437	470 - 730 603	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Lab Turbidity (ID#1) Turbidity (State Water)	NTU	5	NA	--	Range Average	0.04 - 0.14 0.07	ND - 4.8 0.5	Soil erosion/runoff
Zinc	ppb	5000	NA	50	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 59 5.9	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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)								
Alkalinity (Total) as $CaCO_3$ equivalents	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	66 - 92	230 - 320	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	79	284	seawater influence
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	58 - 96	44 - 100	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	69	74	seawater influence
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	
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;
					Average	18	46	seawater influence
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;
					Average	8.2	7.6	seawater influence
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	3.4	2.0 - 3.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	3.4	2.5	seawater influence
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	84	39 - 130	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	84	54	seawater influence
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;
					Average	NC	232	wastewater, and fertilizers/pesticides.
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL=50	3	Range	NC	ND - 32	Leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	NC	10	industrial wastes
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
					Highest	61	37.3	chlorination
Haloacetic Acids[h]	ppb	60	NA	1,2[h]	Range	8.2 - 18	2.3 - 18.7	By-product of drinking water
					Highest	12.4	9.7	chlorination
DISINFECTION								
Total chlorine residual CCWA Distribution	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	--	Range	1.1 - 3.5	--	Measurement of the disinfectant
					Average	2.3	--	used in the production of drinking water
Free/total chlorine residual ID#1 Distribution	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	--	Range	--	0.03 - 2.5	Measurement of the disinfectant
					Average	--	1.3	used in the production of drinking water

Abbrevations and Notes

Footnotes:

(a) Turbidity (NTU) is a 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)

Exceedance of Regulatory Standards

The summary table of analytical results confirms that water served by the District met all primary drinking water standards during the 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.

Naturally Occurring Bacteria

The simple fact is, bacteria and other microorganisms inhabit our world. They can be found all around us: in our food; on our skin; in our bodies; and, in the air, soil, and water. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease. Throughout the year, we tested many water samples for coliform bacteria. In that time, none of the samples came back positive for the bacteria. Federal regulations now require that public water that tests positive for coliform bacteria must be further analyzed for fecal coliform bacteria. Fecal coliform are present only in human and animal waste. Because these bacteria can cause illness, it is unacceptable for fecal coliform to be present in water at any concentration. Our tests indicate no fecal coliform is present in our water.

SAMPLING RESULTS: DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

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

2015 Lead & Copper[2]	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	**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 2015. The next scheduled sampling for lead and copper is in the summer of 2018.*

Surface Water Supply – The State Water Project

As stated above, the surface water from State Water Project made up approximately 3 percent of the District's water supply for 2015. Runoff from the Sierra Nevada watershed travels more than 500 miles through the rivers, pipelines, and aqueducts that make up the State Water Project before reaching the District's Mesa Verde Pumping Station. This "State" water is treated at the Polonio Pass Water Treatment Plant (PPWTP), a 43 million-gallon per day facility designed and constructed to treat and purify all 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, water from the State Water Project that is served throughout the District is disinfected with chloramines as the final step in the raw water treatment process. Chloramine treatment is an effective disinfectant and has resulted in reduced taste and odor complaints. While chloramines do not pose a health hazard to the general population, they can be dangerous to people undergoing kidney dialysis unless the chloramines are reduced to acceptable levels. Dialysis patients should already be aware of this concern and be taking the proper precautions when receiving dialysis treatment. Additionally, **chloraminated water is toxic to fish**. Local pet and fish suppliers should be contacted to obtain the necessary treatment for chloraminated water to assure it is safe for fish.

Cross-Connection Control Program

As many of our residential and commercial 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. Resolution No. 482 establishes the District's Cross-Connection Control Program to assure compliance with DDW regulatory requirements (17 CCR, Section 7584) and to prevent the contamination of our distribution system. For additional information regarding this program, pick up a copy of our free cross-connection control brochure or the District's Cross-Connection Control policy at the District office, located in Santa Ynez at 3622 Sagunto Street.

2016 Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) – Electronic Delivery

Similar to this year, look for the 2016 AWQR to be delivered electronically, which minimizes printing and mailing costs as well as reducing paper consumption. Hard copies will be available at the District office and will be mailed or emailed upon request. Reminder notices and URL location will be posted on the monthly billing cards prior to July of next year.

Attention Landlords and Other Property Managers:

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

Public Participation

If you are interested in learning more about your water supply, District customers and other members of the public are invited to attend the regularly scheduled meetings of the Board of Trustees on the **third Tuesday of each month, 5:30 P.M., at the Santa Ynez Community Service District Conference Room, 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez.**

District staff appreciate this opportunity to communicate our efforts in delivering a 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 the District office [(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.