2016 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 2016 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 2016 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 2016:

1) Ground Water – 16 supply wells

In 2016, the District operated five (5) 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 220 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 2016, 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. Due to the extended drought, exchange water and State Water supplies only made up approximately 2.4 percent of the District's total supply in 2016.

The District monitored seven (7) inactive wells during the 2016 calendar year: four (4) wells located in the Upland Basin; and three (3) wells located within the active Santa Ynez River floodplain. 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 2016 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 all of the active Upland Basin wells and two river wells, with concentrations ranging from non-detect to 3.4 parts per million (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 noted in the table below, the level of Cr6 in the water provided by our water system for calendar year 2016 ranged between non-detect and 16 ppb. Only once since July 1, 2014, during a pump and well modification test in the fall of 2016, has water exceeding the regulatory limit been utilized as a water source. This was part of the ongoing efforts by the District to study various treatment systems, well modification techniques, and blending options to regain the water production capacity lost due to the more stringent regulation.

SB 385 and Cr6 Compliance

In March of 2016, the District submitted a Compliance Plan in accordance with Senate Bill 385 (SB 385), which became law (Health & Safety Code, section 116431), effective September 4, 2015. SB 385 established a timeframe for public water systems, with sources that produce water exceeding the Cr6 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 have affected most of California and the Santa Ynez Valley is no exception. Surface water supplies during 2016 were severely impacted locally and across the state affecting our Cachuma allocation, our Santa Ynez River alluvial wells, and our State Water entitlement. As a result, the District has relied 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 may also be affected by the drop in water levels in these wells.

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).

Information in Spanish

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 - 0.11 100%	NA NA	Soil runoff
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum[b]	ppb	1000 (b)	600	50	Range Average	ND - 82 60	ND ND	Residue from water treatment process; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium +6[c,d]	ppb	10	0.02	1.0	Range Average	ND ND	0.2 - 16 2.6	Discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total Cr)	ppb	50	(100)	10	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 10 1.9	Erosion of natural deposits; steel, pulp mills, and chrome plating wastes
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range Average	ND ND	0.12 - 0.37 0.26	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Average	0.41 0.41	ND - 3.4 0.7	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIONUCLIDES								
Gross Alpha[e]	pCi/L	15	NA	3	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 13 4.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium[f]	pCi/L	20	0.5	1	Range Average	NC NC	2.0 - 5.7 4.4	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards								
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	--	Range Average	41 - 138 97	24 - 44 35	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (ACU)	Units	15	NA	--	Range Average	ND ND	ND - **23** 2.3	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 - **630** 96	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
MBAS (Foaming Agents)	ppb	500	NA	--	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 13 0.01	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Manganese	ppb	50	NA	20	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 24 2.4	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	Units	3	NA	1	Range Average	ND ND	1 - **4** 1.7	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	NA	--	Range Average	374 - 757 609	780 - 1100 928	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Average	100 100	53 - 290 193	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	--	Range Average	194 - 442 346	470 - 770 620	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Lab Turbidity (ID#1) Turbidity (State Water)	NTU	5	NA	--	Range Average	0.03 - 0.13 0.06	ND - **10.7** 0.8	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	42 - 84	230 - 290	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	66	269	seawater influence
Boron	ppb	NA	NL=1,000	100	Range	NC	120 - 380	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	NC	230	wastewater, and fertilizers/pesticides.
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	30 - 82	45 - 110	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	53	79	seawater influence
Geosmin	ng/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND - 2	NC	An organic compound mainly produced by
					Average	1	NC	bacterial growth in surface water
Hardness (Total) as $CaCO_3$	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	64 - 162	300 - 520	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	115	414	
Heterotrophic Plate Count[g]	CFU/mL	TT	NA	--	Range	0 - 2	NA	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	0.4	NA	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	17	45 - 60	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	17	53	seawater influence
2-Methylisoborneol (MIB)	ng/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND - 9	NC	An organic compound mainly produced by
					Average	4	NC	blue-green algae (cyanobacteria)
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	--	Range	8.0 - 8.5	7.4 - 7.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	8.3	7.6	seawater influence
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	4.0	2.0 - 2.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	4.0	2.4	seawater influence
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	87	39 - 54	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	87	47	seawater influence
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)[h]	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.5 - 3.5	NA	Various natural and manmade sources.
					Average	2.3	NA	
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL=50	3	Range	NC	ND - 19	Leaching from natural deposits;
					Average	NC	9	industrial wastes
Distribution System Water Quality								
ORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Total Trihalomethanes[i]	ppb	80	NA	NA	Range	31 - 60	1.1 - 35.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest RAA	61	42.7	
Haloacetic Acids[j]	ppb	60	NA	1,2[j]	Range	4.1 - 14	ND - 8.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest RAA	11.8	11.1	
DISINFECTION								
Total chlorine residual CCWA Distribution	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	--	Range	1.9 - 2.7	--	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	--	0.4 - 2.3	Measurement of the disinfectant
					Average	--	1.61	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) Although an individual sample may exceed the MCL, compliance is based on an RAA.
(d) ID#1 has a DDW-approved Compliance Plan in place to reduce naturally-occurring Cr6 in water produced from local supply wells.
(e) 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 from most recent sampling of all supply wells.
(f) Uranium monitoring is dependent on measured gross alpha particle activity.
(g) Pour plate technique -- monthly averages.
(h) TOCs are taken at the State Water treatment plant's combined filter effluent.
(i) Compliance based on the RAA of distribution system samples. Values reported are the range of all 2016 sample results and highest running annual average.
(j) 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)
RAA = running annual average
SI = Saturation Index
µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter

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 2016 reporting period. Secondary standards for iron, color, and turbidity were exceeded in samples from Wells 10 and Well 22 (iron only). Additionally, the odor threshold was exceeded in one sample from Well 19. 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. These wells, from one of the District's River well fields, were sampled in March 2016 following an extended period of non-use and only minimally flushed to waste before sampling to avoid excessive water loss during the drought. Sampling from the other four nearby river wells and follow-up sampling from these wells yielded low to non-detect levels for these constituents, indicating that the high results were not representative of the water produced. These high results were likely due to the turbulence and insufficient well flushing at startup. Additionally, concentrations delivered to District customers would be less due to blending of multiple sources and dilution within the distribution system.

Revised Total Coliform Rule

All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems were also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose 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 U.S. EPA 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 must be corrected by the water system. All District bacteriological testing in 2016 indicated no total coliform or E. coli bacteria were present in our distribution system.

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 2.4 percent of the District's water supply for 2016. 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.

2017 Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) – Electronic Delivery

Similar to this year, look for the 2017 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 your monthly bill 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, 3:00 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.*