2023 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence 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 Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) provides a summary of the water quality results from sampling of the District's water supply wells, distribution system, and State Water Project supplies for the 2023 calendar year. As a public water purveyor to the communities of Santa Ynez, Los Olivos, Ballard, the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, and the City of Solvang (wholesale), the District operates under a permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW). Pursuant to its Water Supply Permit and California Safe Drinking Water regulations, the District routinely tests all of its water supplies obtained from wells according to a comprehensive list of potential contaminants and other constituents. State Water Project supplies received by the District are similarly tested by the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA). The results of sampling and monitoring efforts for the 2023 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 to you through your water service connection.

District Water Sources Used in 2023:

1) Groundwater – 16 supply wells

In 2023, the District operated seven (7) of its wells to produce groundwater from the Santa Ynez Upland groundwater basin. The Upland basin encompasses approximately 130 square miles within the Santa Ynez Valley east of Buellton. The District wells in the Upland basin range in depth from less than 500 feet to over 1,300 feet.

The District also operated nine (9) of its wells to produce water from the subsurface alluvial portion of the lower Santa Ynez River. The River alluvium is separated from the Upland basin by a barrier of impermeable rocks and soils. The District's River wells are constructed to a depth of approximately 70 feet or less.

2) Surface Water – State Water Project

Surface water served by the District comes from the State Water Project. The District's entitlement from the Cachuma Project is exchanged for an equal amount of State Water under an exchange agreement with water agencies on the south coast of Santa Barbara County. In addition to the exchanged Cachuma water, the District also receives State Water directly by entitlement through CCWA. Surface water from the California Aqueduct is treated at the Polonio Pass Water Treatment Plant in San Luis Obispo County prior to entering the 143 mile-long pipeline in route to the District's Mesa Verde Pumping Plant in Santa Ynez.

Drinking Water Source Assessments

The 1996 Amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act established the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program to assess all sources of drinking water for vulnerability to contamination and to establish source protection programs. The District has evaluated each of its well locations in accordance with the program guidelines. According to the program, possible contaminating activities (PCAs) in the Upland basin and the River alluvium include septic systems, agricultural drainage, the application of agricultural chemicals, other wells (active and abandoned), upstream contaminant sources, and surface runoff from roads. For the 2023 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 six (6) Upland wells, with concentrations ranging from 1 to 5.5 parts per million (ppm). Annual monitoring of all active supply wells is required to ensure that nitrate concentrations remain below the 10 ppm Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

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 (see below) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to make drinking water aesthetically pleasing (i.e., protect the taste, odor, and appearance of the water).

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that potentially 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 drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at the established MCL.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded in drinking water delivered to the customer.

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.

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

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

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

Potential Contaminants in Source Water

Federal regulation requires the following information to be included in this report. Because it is general information, it does not necessarily apply to the drinking water provided by the District. Information specific to your drinking water is found in the summary table on pages 3 and 4 below.

Generally, sources of tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater supplies. 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 or mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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.

Analytical Results

The following summary table of analytical results lists the range and average concentrations of regulated contaminants (and other water quality constituents) that were detected during the most recently required sampling applicable to the 2023 reporting period for each source and constituent listed. The table also shows results of the District's required distribution system sampling. Chemicals not detected are not included in the report. DDW sampling requirements allow for source monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the data listed in the table, though representative of the source water quality, are more than a year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STANDARDS

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range / Average	Drinking Water Source: State Water	Drinking Water Source: Ground Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards								
CLARITY								
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity[a]	NTU	TT=<1 NTU every 4 hours TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU			Range %	0.04 - 0.12 100%	NA NA	Soil runoff
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 2.6 0.4	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff; from glass/electronics production wastes
Chromium (Total)	ppb	50	(100)	10	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 20 4.2	Erosion of natural deposits; steel, pulp mills, and chrome plating wastes
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 0.33 0.21	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 5.5 1.5	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 7.1 1.8	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural
RADIONUCLIDES								
Gross Alpha[b]	pCi/L	15	NA	3	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 7.2 2.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium[c]	pCi/L	20	0.5	1	Range Average	ND ND	1.6 - 5.6 3.5	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards								
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	--	Range Average	13 - 105 48	28 - 61 36	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	ACU	15	NA	--	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 3 0.4	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Aggresive Index)[d]	none	non-corrosive	NA	--	Range Average	11.2 11.2	11.7 - 12.7 12.2	Balance of hydrogen, carbon, & oxygen in water, affected by temperature & other factors
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 190 16	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range Average	ND ND	1 - 2 1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	NA	--	Range Average	152 - 611 381	780 - 1100 925	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Average	42 42	69 - 270 169	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	--	Range Average	150 150	450 - 730 584	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Lab Turbidity (ID No.1) Turbidity (State Water)	NTU	5	NA	--	Range Average	ND - 0.25 0.06	0.20 - 1.60 0.60	Soil erosion/runoff
Zinc	ppb	5000	NA	50	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 100 9	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS--Unregulated								
Alkalinity (Total) as $CaCO_3$ equivalents	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range Average	28 - 86 54	260 - 360 295	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Boron	ppb	NA	NL=1,000	100	Range Average	NC NC	ND - 360 180	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; wastewater, and fertilizers/pesticides
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range Average	13.4 13.4	32 - 110 73	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Chromium, Hexavalent[e]	ppb	NA	0.02	NA	Range Average	0.094 0.094	ND - 25 6.6	Discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

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								
Geosmin	ng/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	ND - 2	NC	An organic compound mainly produced by blue-green algae (cyanobacteria)
					Average	0.3	NC	
Hardness (Total) as $CaCO_3$	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	28 - 134	290 - 480	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	78	403	
Heterotrophic Plate Count[f]	CFU/mL	TT	NA	--	Range	0 - 29	NA	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	2	NA	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	5.75	42 - 90	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	5.75	53	
2-Methylisoborneol (MIB)	ng/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND - 8	NC	An organic compound mainly produced by blue-green algae (cyanobacteria)
					Average	2.8	NC	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	--	Range	7.7 - 8.9	7.0 - 8.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	8.4	7.5	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	2.2	1.9 - 2.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	2.2	2.3	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	31	36 - 60	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	31	46	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)[g]	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1 - 3.1	NA	Various natural and manmade sources
					Average	2.1	NA	
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL=50	3	Range	NC	ND - 23	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	NC	10	
FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE[h]--Detected								
Lithium	ppb	NA	NA	--	Range	ND	ND - 62.2	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	ND	28	
Distribution System Water Quality								
ORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Total Trihalomethanes[i]	ppb	80	NA	NA	Range	24 - 77	15 - 56.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	60.7	39.4	
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	1,2[j]	Range	14 - 41	5.1 - 23	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	28.0	13.7	
DISINFECTION								
Total chlorine residual CCWA Distribution	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	--	Range	1.05 - 4.06	--	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water
					Average	2.87	--	
Free/total chlorine residual ID No.1 Distribution	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	--	Range	--	0.03 - 3.20	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water
					Average	--	1.63	

Abbrevations and Notes

Footnotes:

(a) Turbidity (NTU) is a good indicator of the effectiveness of a filtration system. Monthly turbidity values for State Water are listed in the Secondary Standards section.

(b) Gross alpha particle activity monitoring required every nine years for State Water; more frequent monitoring is required for some groundwater based on detected levels. Reported average and range are from most recent sampling of all supply wells.

(c) Uranium monitoring is dependent on measured gross alpha particle activity.

(d) The District's Water Supply Permit, issued by DDW, requires monitoring of the asbestos levels in the distribution system in the areas that contain asbestos cement pipes whenever the aggressive index (AI) of the water served to the public is below 11.5.

(e) A proposed MCL of 10.0 ppb for Hexavalent Chromium will be considered by the State Water Board in calendar year 2024.

(f) Pour plate technique -- monthly averages.

(g) TOCs are taken at the State Water treatment plant's combined filter effluent.

(h) The US EPA collects nationally representative drinking water data to support future regulatory determinations and, as appropriate, the development of national primary drinking water regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

(i) Compliance based on the LRAA of distribution system samples. Values reported are the range of all 2023 sample results and highest locational running annual average.

(j) Monochloroacetic Acid has a DLR of 2.0 ug/L while the other four Haloacetic Acids have DLR's of 1.0 ug/L.

Abbreviations

ACU = Apparent Color Units
CCWA = Central Coast Water Authority
CFU/ml = Colony Forming Units per milliliter
DLR = Detection Limit for the Purpose of Reporting
ID No.1 = Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1
LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average
NA = Not Applicable
NC = Not Collected
ND = Non-detect
ng/L = nanograms per liter
NL = Notification Level
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L = PicoCuries per liter
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
SI = saturation index
TON = Threshold Odor Number
µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

This Water Quality Report reflects recent changes in regulatory drinking water requirements. As of July 1, 2021 all water systems are required to comply with the State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR), which adds the requirements of the federal RTCR (effective since April 1, 2016) to the State Total Coliform Rule (TCR). Like the TCR, the new RTCR maintains the purpose of protecting 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). Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these defects must be corrected by the water system. The USEPA anticipates greater public health protection as the RTCR requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. District bacteriological monitoring in 2023 confirmed compliance with both the state and federal RTCR requirements. There were no MCL exceedances for total coliform or E. coli bacteria, as noted in the following table.

SAMPLING RESULTS: DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

Microbiological Contaminants	No. of Samples Required[1]	No. of Samples Collected	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	156	**204**	(In a month) **0**	**0**	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	**0**	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	156	**204**	(In a month) **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

2021 Lead & Copper[2]	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)[3]	**20**	**ND**	**0**	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	**20**	**0.120**	**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 ensure 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 table above is from data obtained in August of 2021. The next scheduled sampling for lead and copper is in the summer of 2024*.
3. *In 2018, the District sampled for lead in both public and private school water systems within the District's service area. See "Additional Information Regarding your Drinking Water" in this report for more information.*

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

Surface Water Supply – The State Water Project

As indicated above, all surface water from the State Water Project that was used by the District in 2023 was obtained from 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. Runoff from the northern Sierra Nevada watershed travels more than 500 miles through the rivers, pipelines, and aqueducts that make up the State Water Project before reaching the District's Mesa Verde Pumping Station. State Water is treated by CCWA at the Polonio Pass Water Treatment Plant (PPWTP), located in San Luis Obispo County. This 43-million-gallon per day facility was designed and constructed to treat all State Water served to San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties. CCWA conducts weekly testing of the treated State Water at numerous locations along its 143-mile pipeline. For more information about the treatment and delivery of State Water, please visit the CCWA website at www.ccwa.com.

As a reminder, State Water delivered to the District is disinfected with chloramines by CCWA as the final step in the raw water treatment process. **While chloramines do not pose a health hazard to the general population, they can be dangerous to people undergoing kidney dialysis unless the chloramines are reduced to acceptable levels**. Dialysis patients should already be aware of this concern and should take the proper precautions when receiving dialysis treatment. **Additionally**, **chloraminated water is toxic to fish**. Local pet stores and fish suppliers can be contacted regarding the necessary treatment of chloraminated water to ensure it is safe for fish.

Cross-Connection Control Program

As many of our residential, commercial, and agricultural customers know, the District requires the installation and maintenance of backflow prevention devices where an actual or potential cross-connection exists to protect and ensure safe water quality within our distribution system. District Resolution No. 482 establishes the District's Cross-Connection Control Program to ensure compliance with DDW regulatory requirements (17 CCR, Section 7584) and to prevent the contamination of water within our distribution system. For additional information regarding this program, please contact the District to receive a copy of our cross-connection control brochure or the District's Cross-Connection Control Policy.

Additional Information Regarding Your Drinking Water

Coronaviruses

Your Tap Water Remains Safe – The District's water supplies remain safe and reliable for drinking, hand washing, and all other purposes. All sources of the District's water supply are treated and disinfected to levels proven effective in eliminating viruses (such as Coronaviruses), bacteria, and other pathogens.

Hexavalent Chromium (Cr6)

Chromium is a naturally occurring metal present in ore deposits and rock types found in the nearby San Rafael Mountains, which make up a large portion of the Upland basin area that recharges the District's Upland groundwater wells. As a result, chromium (including Cr6) is present in some of the District's Upland basin wells. On July 1, 2014, the State of California enacted a new MCL for Cr6 in drinking water of 10 ppb, previously regulated under the Total Chromium MCL of 50 ppb. The MCL was later withdrawn on September 11, 2017, pending further evaluation by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). In June of 2023, the SWRCB released an administrative draft Cr6 MCL of 10 ppb. As part of the proposed regulatory revisions, small water systems such as the District would have a 3-year compliance schedule once the official rulemaking process is complete.

Risks of Lead in Drinking Water

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. A primary cause for lead in drinking water is from materials and components associated with old service lines and home plumbing that contain lead. In 2018, the District conducted a survey of all water service lines within its distribution system and concluded that no lead service lines were ever installed or used by the District. The District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home that are not owned or installed by the District. According to DDW, 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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at *http://www.epa.gov/lead*.

Lead in Schools

Amendments to the California Health and Safety Code in October 2017 required community water systems to perform lead testing within their service area boundaries at all public school sites (kindergarten – 12th grade) constructed prior to January 1, 2010. All testing results were required to be reported to the State by July 1, 2019. In the spring of 2018, the District contacted all public and private schools within the District's service area to offer lead testing of the potable water sources (e.g., faucets, drinking fountains, cooking facilities) on each of the school sites. All of the public schools and nearly all of the private schools within the District's service area participated in the Lead Testing Program. All sampling of participating school sites was completed and reported to the State in the fall of 2018. Analytical results for all lead testing conducted in both public and private school water systems were below the Action Level (AL) of 15 ppb. All results were reported directly to the schools and the California State Water Resources Control Board.

Recommendation for Customers with Special Water Needs

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

Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) – Electronic Delivery

Similar to last year, this 2023 AWQR is available electronically on the District's website, which minimizes printing and mailing costs, and reduces paper consumption. Hard copies of the AWQR are available at the District office and will be mailed or emailed upon request.

Attention Landlords and Other Property Managers

We recommend that landlords and other property managers provide this report to tenants and display the 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, at 3:00 p.m.** Meetings are typically held at the Santa Ynez Community Services District Conference Room, 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez. For more information, please contact the District office at (805) 688-6015 or visit the District's web site at www.syrwd.org.

The District appreciates this opportunity to communicate our efforts in delivering reliable, high quality drinking water to District customers. We are interested in any questions or suggestions you may have pertaining to this report or any other water quality issues. For additional information, please contact Daniel Drugan, Water Resources Manager, at (805) 688-6015.

Our Mission Statement: *To provide the residential and agricultural customers in the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1 service area with a reasonably priced, reliable, high quality water supply, and efficient and economical public services.*

Information in Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de communicarse con Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No. 1 al numero de telefono (805) 688-6015 para assistirlo en español.