



2020 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence Report)

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

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(Consumer Confidence Report)

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 the District's water supply wells, distribution system, and State Water Project supplies for the 2020 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) (formerly California Department of Public Health). Pursuant to its Water Supply Permit and California Safe Drinking Water regulations, the District routinely tests all of its water sources obtained from wells according to a comprehensive list of potential contaminants and other constituents. State Water Project supplies are similarly tested by the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA). The results of these sampling and monitoring efforts for the 2020 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 Used in 2020:

1) Groundwater – 13 supply wells

In 2020, the District operated five (5) 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 eight (8) of its wells to produce groundwater 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. Possible contaminating activities (PCAs) in the Upland basin and the River alluvium include septic systems, agricultural drainage and the application of agricultural chemicals, other wells (active and abandoned), upstream contaminant sources, and surface runoff from roads. For the 2020 reporting period, the only contaminant associated with these PCAs detected in any of the wells was nitrate (reported as $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$). Nitrate was detected in four (4) Upland wells and three (3) River wells, with detected concentrations ranging from 0.55 to 1.7 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). Should nitrate concentrations exceed one-half the MCL, more frequent (quarterly) monitoring would be required. All assessment information is maintained by the District.

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.

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 (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 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 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.

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 2020 reporting period for each source and constituent listed. The table also shows 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 table, though representative of the source water quality, are more than a year old.

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

PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards

CLARITY

Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity ^a	NTU	TT=<1 NTU every 4 hours		Range	0 - 0.12	NA	Soil runoff
		TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU		%	100%	NA	

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	50	Range Average	ND - 91 58	ND - 1200 160	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 3 1.1	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff; from glass/electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 0.1 0.01	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total Cr)	ppb	50	(100)	10	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 18 3.6	Erosion of natural deposits; steel, pulp mills, and chrome plating wastes
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range Average	0.058 0.058	ND - 0.32 0.19	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
Nickel	ppb	100	12	10	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 19 3.3	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 1.7 0.5	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 11 4.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

RADIONUCLIDES

Gross Alpha ^b	pCi/L	15	NA	3	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 8.9 2.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium ^c	pCi/L	20	0.5	1	Range Average	NC NC	1.6 - 5.6 3.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium ^d	pCi/L	5	NA	3	Range Average	NC NC	ND - 0.27 0.16	Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards

Aluminum	ppb	200	NA	50	Range Average	ND - 91 58	ND - 1200 160	Residue from water treatment process; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	--	Range Average	0 - 124 73	30 - 54 39	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	ACU	15	NA	--	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 3 0.4	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Aggressive Index) ^e	none	non-corrosive	NA	--	Range Average	12 12	11.9 - 12.4 12.3	Balance of hydrogen, carbon, & oxygen in water, affected by temperature & other factors
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 1700 270	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	NA	20	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 35 6.4	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range Average	2 - 8 5	1 - 3 1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	NA	--	Range Average	337 - 621 503	700 - 1100 881	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Average	63 63	30 - 270 166	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	--	Range Average	280 280	400 - 710 564	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Lab Turbidity (ID#1) Turbidity (State Water)	NTU	5	NA	--	Range Average	ND - 0.16 0.06	ND - 1.12 0.44	Soil erosion/runoff

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)

Alkalinity (Total) as CaCO ₃ equivalents	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range Average	46 - 86 68	260 - 290 279	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Boron	ppb	NA	NL=1,000	100	Range Average	NC NC	110 - 320 206	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; wastewater, and fertilizers/pesticides.
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range Average	20 20	36 - 100 72	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Chromium, Hexavalent ^f	ppb	NA	0.02	1.0	Range Average	NC NC	ND - 13 4.6	Discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

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

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)

Geosmin	ng/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	ND - 3.9	NC	An organic compound mainly produced by blue-green algae (cyanobacteria)
					Average	0.6	NC	
Hardness (Total) as CaCO ₃	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	64 - 126	300 - 490	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	97	399	
Heterotrophic Plate Count ^g	CFU/mL	TT	NA	--	Range	0 - 11	NA	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	1	NA	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	12	49 - 58	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	12	53	
2-Methylisoborneol (MIB)	ng/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND - 3.9	NC	An organic compound mainly produced by blue-green algae (cyanobacteria)
					Average	0.6	NC	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	--	Range	7.5 - 8.85	7.46 - 7.88	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	8.4	7.6	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	2.8	2.0 - 2.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	2.8	2.2	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	56	38 - 52	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	56	45	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ^h	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.4 - 2.6	NA	Various natural and manmade sources.
					Average	2.0	NA	
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL=50	3	Range	NC	3.3 - 25	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	NC	12	

Distribution System Water Quality

ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Total Trihalomethanes ⁱ	ppb	80	NA	NA	Range	26 - 57	3.0 - 41.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	42.5	32.3	
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	1,2 ^j	Range	7.4 - 22	ND - 15.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	15.8	12.5	

DISINFECTION

Total chlorine residual CCWA Distribution	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	--	Range	0.88 - 3.42	--	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water
					Average	2.57	--	
Free/total chlorine residual ID No.1 Distribution	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	--	Range	--	0.17 - 2.72	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water
					Average	--	1.56	

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) 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 MCL for radium is based on a combined total of radium 226 and radium 228.
- (e) The District's Water Supply Permit, issued by DDW (formerly DPH), 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.
- (f) There is currently no MCL for Hexavalent Chromium. The previous MCL of 10.0 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.
- (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 LRAA of distribution system samples. Values reported are the range of all 2020 sample results and highest locational 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
- 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

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 2020 reporting period with one possible exception. A required triennial sample taken from Well 27 in December of 2018 showed an aluminum value of 1200 ppb. Although this value exceeded the primary drinking water standard of 1000 ppb, the well was not put into operation throughout the 2019 year and subsequently was not used until June 2020. Importantly, since the construction of this well in 2006, all analytical sampling results have been non-detect for aluminum. The same December 2018 sampling results also showed values for turbidity (15.2 NTU) and iron (1700 ppb) in excess of secondary drinking water standards and contrary to normal values for the well. These anomalous sampling results for turbidity, iron, and aluminum indicate that the well was not adequately flushed before the December 2018 sample was taken. In fact, a general physical sample taken one month later (January 2019) at Well 27 after a complete flushing yielded a turbidity of 0.41 NTU. Regular flushing and bacteriological sampling of the well was conducted throughout the 2019 calendar year, and as noted above, the well was not used in 2019. In calendar year 2020, after complete flushing and bacteriological sampling, the well was used from June through October. Follow-up confirmation samples taken from this well in May of 2021 showed non-detect for aluminum and iron.

Separately, a triennial sample taken from Well 17 in December of 2018 showed values for iron (590 ppb) and aluminum (230 ppb) in excess of secondary drinking water standards. Flow monitoring data show that these sampling results also may have been the result of irregular flushing when the December 2018 sample was taken. Notably, the well was not used throughout the 2019 year. In calendar year 2020, following complete flushing and bacteriological sampling, the well was used from October through December. Follow-up confirmation samples taken from this well in May of 2021 showed non-detect for aluminum and iron.

The primary standard (MCL) for aluminum (1000 ppb) has been established because some people who drink water in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects. The secondary standards for iron (300 ppb) and aluminum (200 ppb) are designed to protect consumers against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor, or the staining of plumbing fixtures or clothing. Based on the information above, the District does not believe that water supplies distributed during the 2020 reporting period (or any other reporting period) contained aluminum or iron values above the water quality thresholds. Please also note that water actually delivered to District customers generally has lower constituent levels than sampled water from wells due to blending with other water sources and dilution within the distribution system.

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).

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 2020 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 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), a 43 million-gallon per day facility 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 CCWA at the following web site: 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 be taking the proper precautions when receiving dialysis treatment. Additionally, **chloraminated water is toxic to fish**. Local pet and fish suppliers should be contacted regarding the necessary treatment of chloraminated water to assure 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 assure 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.

Revised Total Coliform Rule

All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule is intended 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 USEPA 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 defects must be corrected by the water system. District bacteriological monitoring in 2020 confirmed compliance with both the state Total Coliform Rule and federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. 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	159	212	(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	159	212	(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
2018 Lead & Copper ²								
	No. of samples collected	90 th 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	0.310	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 table above is from data obtained in August of 2018. The next scheduled sampling for lead and copper is in the summer of 2021.
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.

Additional Information Regarding Your Drinking Water

COVID-19

Your Tap Water Remains Safe – The District’s water supplies remain safe and reliable for drinking, hand washing, and all other purposes. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), COVID-19 has not been detected in drinking water supplies and, based on current evidence, the risk to water supplies is very low. Furthermore, all sources of the District’s water supply are treated and disinfected to levels proven effective in eliminating viruses (such as COVID-19), 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. However, the MCL was withdrawn on September 11, 2017, pending further evaluation and re-establishment of a new Cr6 MCL by the State Water Resources Control Board.

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 constructed prior to January 1, 2010. All testing of lead in public schools (kindergarten – 12th grade) was 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 people 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 appropriate means 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 2020 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 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.** Meetings are typically held at the Santa Ynez Community Service District Conference Room, 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez. Alternatively, attendance is currently available via teleconference access. 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 Eric Tambini, 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 comunicarse con Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No. 1 al numero de telefono (805)-688-6015 para asistirlo en español.