



CITY OF SOLVANG

2024 Consumer Confidence Report



**1644 Oak Street
Solvang CA 93463**



Every drop counts, please conserve water!

Water System Name: **CITY OF SOLVANG**

Report Date: **JUNE 1, 2025**

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring/or the period of January 1 - December 31, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water (Solvang Wells & ID#1 Wells) & Surface Water (CCWA)

Name & general location of source(s): Well 3 & 7A River Wells; Well 4, 21, 22 & HCA South Upland Wells; Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1 (ID#1) & Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA)

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Source Assessments for the City's wells were completed September 2018

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

For more information, contact: Mike Mathews Phone: (805) 688-5575 Ext. 229

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

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

Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) **ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L) **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E.coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E.coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects <i>E.coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PH G	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/10/23	20	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	8/10/23	20	.280	0	1300	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2022-2024	63.8	52-80	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2022-2024	616	421-868	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	2022-2024	0.20	<0.1-0.3	2	1	Erosion of Natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Arsenic (ppb)	2022-2024	3.3	2-5	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff, from glass/electronics production wastes
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	2023-2024	2.45	0-5.7	10	10	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	1.66	1.08-2.26	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	2016-2023	.65	0-1	5	N/A	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreasers)
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	2019-2024	7.1	1.51-12.4	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2019-2024	7.7	1.3-11.6	20	.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	2024	35.6	16-53	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)(ppb)	2024	21.4	15-32	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Selenium (ppb)	2022-2024	15.4	0-28	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge chemical manufacturers and runoff from livestock lot.

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (ACU)	2022-2024	4.25	0-12	15	N/A	Natural-occurring organic materials
Chloride (ppm)	2022-2024	93.8	51-150	250	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppm)	2022-2024	10	0-30	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Manganese (ppm)	2022-2024	5.6	0-15.7	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (units)	2022-2024	.5	0-2	3	N/A	Natural occurring materials
Specific conductance (Umhos/cm)	2022-2024	1443	1080-2010	1600	N/A	Substance that forms ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2022-2024	283	136-463	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2021-2023	998	710-1470	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	1.91	.1-9.1	5	N/A	Soil erosion/runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2022-2024	12.5	0-20	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6-DETECTION OF REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent PFAS (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
PFBS (ng/L)	2024	2.24	0-4.4	1	Developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy, cancer, liver effects, immune effects, thyroid effects
PFHxA (ng/L)	2024	0	0	3	Effects include cancer, endocrine disruption, accelerated puberty, liver and immune system damage, and thyroid changes
PFOA (ng/L)	2024	0	0	5.1	Increased risk of liver damage

TABLE 7-DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppb)	2021-2024	213	100-300	1000 ppb	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the action level over many years may experience reproductive effects based on studies in dogs.
Vanadium (ppb)	2021-2024	11.5	5-22	50 ppb	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects. based on studies in laboratory animals

TABLE 8-VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL,TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Action Taken to correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Perchlorate Maximum Containment Level of .006 mg/L	Water Div. on March 27 th , 2024, received a call from the Lab that we have exceeded the MCL for Perchlorate. This initiated a quick shutdown of this Well	3-27-2024	The Water Div. is flushing the well and doing continual testing	Interfere with the thyroid gland's ability to absorb iodine. Potentially leading to thyroid hormone imbalance and development issues.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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

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

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Solvang is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <https://www.epa.gov/lead>



**CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY
 POLONIO PASS WATER TREATMENT PLANT
 WATER QUALITY TABLE
 COVERING THE REPORTING PERIOD OF JANUARY-DECEMBER 2024**

Please see last page for key to abbreviations.

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

PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards

CLARITY (a)

Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)	NTU	TT=<1 NTU every 4 hours TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	Range	0.04 - 0.15	NA	Soil runoff
			%	100%	NA	

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Aluminum	mg/L	1 (b)	0.6	0.05	Range	ND - 0.071	0.055 - 0.12	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
					Average	ND		
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	10 (h)	10	0.4	Range	0.53	0.47	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	0.53		

RADIONUCLIDES

Uranium	pCi/L	20	400	1	Range	ND	1.4	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND		

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

Total Chlorine Residual	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	NA	Range	0.18 - 3.84	NA	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
					Average	2.85			NA
Total Coliform Bacteria	--	(c)	(0)	--	Range	0	NA	Naturally present in the environment	
					Average	0			NA
					Highest	0%			NA
E.coli (c)	--	0	(0)	--	Range	0	NA	Human and animal fecal waste	
					Average	0			NA
					Highest	0%			NA
Total Trihalomethanes (d)	ug/L	80	NA	(0.5)	Range	22 - 76	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
					Average	47			NA
					Highest LRAA	60.8			NA
Haloacetic Acids (d)	ug/L	60	NA	(1) (e)	Range	8.1 - 25	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
					Average	15			NA
					Highest LRAA	22.5			NA

SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards

Chloride	mg/L	500 (j)	NA	(1)	Range	30 - 138	24 - 135	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	62		
Color	ACU	15 (j)	NA	(3)	Range	3	15	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	3		
Corrosivity (Aggressivity Index) (i)	SU	non-corrosive	NA	(0.1)	Range	12	12	
					Average	12		
Iron, Total	mg/L	0.3 (j)	NA	(0.01)	Range	ND	0.110	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	ND		
Magnesium, Total	mg/L	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	13	11	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	13		
Manganese, Total	ug/L	50 (j)	NA	(2)	Range	ND	32	
					Average	ND		
Odor Threshold	TON	3 (j)	NA	(1)	Range	ND	17	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	ND		
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600 (j)	NA	NA	Range	273 - 718	236 - 672	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
					Average	422		
Sulfate	mg/L	500 (j)	NA	(0.5)	Range	60	43	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	60		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	1000 (j)	NA	(10)	Range	270	260	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	270		
Turbidity (Monthly) (a)	NTU	5 (j)	NA	(0.1)	Range	ND - 0.18	0.34 - 11	Soil runoff
					Average	0.06		

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

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)

Alkalinity (Total) as CaCO ₃ equivalents	mg/L	NA	NA	(2)	Range	40 - 80	52 - 90	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	64	68	
Anion Sum - Calculated	meq/L	NA	NA	(0.001)	Range	4.6	4.2	
					Average	4.6	4.2	
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	NA	NA	(2)	Range	66	71	
					Average	66	71	
Calcium	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	23	20	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	23	20	
Cation Sum - Calculated	meq/L	NA	NA	(0.001)	Range	4.8	3.9	
					Average	4.8	3.9	
Chromium, Hexavalent	ug/L	10	0.02	0.1	Range	0.099	0.093	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	0.099	0.093	
Hardness (Total) as CaCO ₃	mg/L	NA	NA	(3)	Range	35 - 148	32 - 146	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	88	88	
Heterotrophic Plate Count (f)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range	0 - 15	NA	HPC measures a range of bacteria that are naturally present in the environment
					Average	1	NA	
Langelier Index @ 25 °C	NONE	NA	NA	(-14)	Range	-0.16	-0.19	
					Average	-0.16	-0.19	
Magnesium, Total	mg/L	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	13	11	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	13	11	
pH	SU	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	7.6 - 8.8	7.7 - 9.3	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	8.4	8.5	
Potassium	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	3.5	3.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	3.5	3.2	
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	57	43	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	57	43	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (g)	mg/L	TT	NA	(0.3)	Range	1.2 - 2.5	1.8 - 4.5	Various natural and man made sources
					Average	1.9	3.0	

ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

Footnotes:

- (a) Turbidity (NTU) is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Monthly turbidity values are listed in the Secondary Standards section.
- (b) Aluminum has a Secondary MCL of 0.2 ppm.
- (c) *Level 1 treatment technique triggers:* Systems that collect ≥40 samples/month, no more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be Total Coliform positive. Systems that collect <40 samples per month, no more than one positive sample per month may be Total Coliform positive.
Level 2 treatment technique triggers: System has an E. coli MCL violation, has a second Level 1 treatment technique trigger within a rolling 12-month period, or the system with reduced annual monitoring has a Level 1 treatment technique trigger in two consecutive years.
E. coli MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive Total Coliform positive samples, one of which contains E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation.
- (d) Compliance based on the running quarterly annual average of distribution system samples.
- (e) Monochloroacetic Acid (MCAA) has a DLR of 2.0 ug/L while the other four Haloacetic Acids have DLR's of 1.0 ug/L.
- (f) Pour plate technique
- (g) TOCs are taken at the treatment plant's combined filter effluent.
- (h) State MCL is 45 mg/L as NO₃, which equals 10 mg/L as N.
- (i) AI ³ 12.0 = Non-aggressive water
AI (10.0 - 11.9) = Moderately aggressive water
AI £ 10.0 = Highly aggressive water
Reference: ANSI/AWWA Standard C400-93 (R98)
- (j) Secondary MCL

Abbreviations

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

SAMPLING RESULTS: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STANDARDS

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	0.04 - 0.15	NA	Soil runoff
		TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU			%	100%	NA	

INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum	mg/L	1	0.6	0.05	Range	ND - 0.071	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment technologies
					Average	ND	ND	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	ND	ND - 2.6	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff; from glass/electronics production wastes
					Average	ND	0.5	
Chromium (Total)	ppb	50	(100)	10	Range	ND	ND - 20	Erosion of natural deposits; steel, pulp mills, and chrome plating wastes
					Average	ND	3.5	
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range	ND	ND - 0.33	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
					Average	ND	0.22	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	0.53	ND - 5.9	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural
					Average	0.53	1.4	
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	ppm	10	10	--	Range	ND	ND - 6	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural
					Average	ND	1.4	
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	Range	ND	ND - 11	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural
					Average	ND	3.0	
Thallium	ppb	2	0.1	1	Range	ND	ND - 1.6	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	0.1	

RADIONUCLIDES								
Gross Alpha ^b	pCi/L	15	NA	3	Range	ND	ND - 7.2	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	3.2	
Uranium ^c	pCi/L	20	0.5	1	Range	ND	1.6 - 5.6	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	3.5	

SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards

Chloride	ppm	500	NA	--	Range	30 - 138	30 - 60	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	62	37	
Color	ACU	15	NA	--	Range	3	ND - 3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	3	0.2	
Corrosivity (Aggressive Index) ^d	none	non-corrosive	NA	--	Range	12	11.7 - 12.5	Balance of hydrogen, carbon, & oxygen in water, affected by temperature & other factors
					Average	12	12.2	
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	Range	ND	ND - 190	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	ND	14.6	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range	ND	1 - 3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	1	
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	NA	--	Range	273 - 718	780 - 1100	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
					Average	422	957	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	60	63 - 270	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	60	186	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	--	Range	270	450 - 730	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	270	598	
Lab Turbidity (ID No.1) Turbidity (State Water)	NTU	5	NA	--	Range	ND - 0.18	ND - 1.60	Soil erosion/runoff
					Average	0.06	0.60	
Zinc	ppb	5000	NA	50	Range	ND	ND - 69	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	ND	5	

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS--Unregulated

Alkalinity (Total) as CaCO ₃ equivalents	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	40 - 80	260 - 360	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	64	296	
Boron	ppb	NA	NL=1,000	100	Range	NC	ND - 360	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; wastewater, and fertilizers/pesticides
					Average	NC	191	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	23	32 - 110	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	23	77	
Chromium, Hexavalent ^e	ppb	NA	0.02	NA	Range	0.099	ND - 23	Discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	0.099	9.0	

2024 Annual Water Quality Report - Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No.1

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 - 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	35 - 148	320 - 490	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	88	418	
Heterotrophic Plate Count ^f	CFU/mL	TT	NA	--	Range	0 - 15	NA	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	1	NA	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	13	41 - 90	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	13	54.6	
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	7.6 - 8.8	7.3 - 7.9	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	8.4	7.7	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	3.5	1.9 - 2.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	3.5	2.2	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	57	36 - 61	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	57	47	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ^g	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.2 - 2.5	NA	Various natural and manmade sources
					Average	1.9	NA	
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL=50	3	Range	NC	ND - 19	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	NC	9	

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	22 - 76	7.1 - 49.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	60.8	35.6	
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	1,2 ^j	Range	8.1 - 25	1.1 - 21.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest LRAA	22.5	14	

DISINFECTION

Total chlorine residual CCWA Distribution	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	--	Range	0.18 - 3.84	--	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water
					Average	2.85	--	
Free/total chlorine residual ID No.1 Distribution	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	--	Range	--	0.3 - 3.22	Measurement of the disinfectant used in the production of drinking water
					Average	--	1.64	

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 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 (Cr6+) was approved by the State Water Board in 2024. Cr6+ will be shown as a Primary Standard in this report starting in 2025.
- (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 2024 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