

RECEIVED
NOV 29 2016
State of California
Central Coast Water Board

November 26, 2016

George Kendall
Santa Rosa Creek Valley Groundwater
Monitoring Cooperative
4330 Santa Rosa Creek Road
Cambria, CA 93428

John Robertson
Executive Officer
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Re: Notice of revisions to monitoring and reporting programs, orders Nos. R3-2012-0011-01, R3-2012-0011-02, R3-2012-0011-03, for dischargers enrolled in the conditional waiver of waste discharge requirements for discharges from irrigated lands

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I am writing on behalf of the 11 members of the Santa Rosa Creek Valley Groundwater Monitoring Cooperative. We received notice from the water board in a letter dated August 22, 2016, that all ranches will be required to sample their domestic wells and principal irrigation well twice in 2017. The purpose of this letter is to request that the water board modify this sampling requirement for the members of the cooperative as discussed below. We understand that, as executive officer of the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Board, you have the authority to approve or disapprove this request.

On March 15, 2013 the Cooperative Groundwater Monitoring Plan for Santa Rosa Creek Valley, Cambria, CA was submitted to the RWQCB in order for the members to comply with groundwater monitoring and reporting requirements of Agricultural Order No. R3-2012-0011 and the Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2012-0011-01, -02, and -03. After minor revisions this plan was accepted by the RWQCB. The basic objectives of this plan were to a) evaluate groundwater conditions in agricultural areas, b) identify areas at greatest risk for waste discharge and nitrogen loading, c) identify exceedance of drinking water standards, and d) identify priority areas for nutrient management. The results from the 2013 groundwater monitoring showed Santa Rosa Creek Valley groundwater to be relatively clean and satisfied the above objectives. The proposed 2017 groundwater monitoring slightly expands the 2013 plan and should also satisfy the objectives.

The proposed 2017 groundwater monitoring program for the eleven members of the cooperative is as follows:

1. Sample three wells twice each in 2017 (once in March-June and once in September-December). One well would be in the upper part of the basin (Broadhurst); one would be in the middle part of the basin (Kendall); and one would be further downstream though still in the middle part of the basin (Garoupa).
2. Analyze samples at an accepted laboratory (FGL) for the parameters required by the Agricultural Order and have the results uploaded to GeoTracker.
3. Obtain publically available water analysis data from the downstream Cambria Community Services District SR4 well for the appropriate time intervals (if available) and forward that data to the water board.

Please refer to the attached map showing the outline of the Santa Rosa Creek aquifer, the locations of member properties, and the locations of the wells proposed for sampling. The Broadhurst well is used for both irrigation and domestic purposes. It is 45 feet deep and is screened from 25 feet to 45 feet (M. Broadhurst - personal communication). The Kendall well is used for irrigation. It is 115 feet deep and is screened from 50 feet to 115 feet. The Garoupa well is used for irrigation and domestic purposes. It is 137 feet deep and is screened from 50 feet to 137 feet (P. Garoupa - personal communication).

The following observations support our proposed sampling program:

1. The Santa Rosa Creek aquifer is a small aquifer that has been described in several reports, most notably by the U. S. Geological Survey in 1998 (Yates, E. B. and Konyenburg, K. M. V.; 1998; Hydrology, Water Quality, Water Budgets, and Simulated Responses to Hydrologic Changes in Santa Rosa and San Simeon Ground-Water Basins, San Luis Obispo County, California; Water-Resources Investigations Report 98-4061). The aquifer is comprised of a narrow band of alluvial deposits up to 150 feet thick and covering approximately 1200 acres along the middle and lower reaches of Santa Rosa Creek. There is good understanding of the sources and movement of groundwater in the aquifer. The very sandy and channelized nature of the alluvial aquifer indicates that there are no extensive shale beds or other barriers and that all wells produce from the same general zone.
2. Land use in the Santa Rosa Creek watershed poses low risk as a source of pollution. Most of the land in the watershed is used for grazing, and irrigated agriculture is of low intensity. In the Santa Rosa Creek sub-watershed of approximately 25 square miles, total irrigated agriculture comprises approximately 120 acres of avocado and citrus orchards, 30 acres of vineyards, up to 60 acres, depending on the season, of row crops (peas, squash), and various garden plots. All of the ranches in the cooperative are in Tier 1.

3. Prior sampling has shown only low levels of nitrate in the groundwater. In 2013 the Broadhurst and Kendall wells had nitrate levels of 0.4 ppm and Not Detected, respectively (results attached). In 1997 the Kendall well tested <1.0 ppm nitrate (results attached). Overall the cooperative's earlier sampling results are very similar to the groundwater analyses shown in the 1998 USGS report. This suggests that water quality in the Santa Rosa Creek Valley aquifer is good and has remained stable. Also attached is the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report for the Cambria Community Services District summarizing recent water analyses from comingled wells in San Simeon and Santa Rosa Valleys and indicating clean water.

At present there are eleven members of the Santa Rosa Creek Valley Groundwater Monitoring Cooperative. All properties and wells are located within the watershed, and all wells produce from the alluvial sediments that form the aquifer or from fractured bedrock immediately beneath or adjacent to the alluvial sediments.

In summary we think that the Santa Rosa Creek aquifer is well understood, that land use in the watershed poses low risk as a source of pollution, and that previous sampling indicates groundwater quality is good and remains stable. Therefore we request that you approve our proposal to sample the three suggested wells in 2017 to satisfy the groundwater monitoring requirements for the 11 members of the Santa Rosa Creek Valley Groundwater Monitoring Cooperative.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "George Kendall".

George Kendall

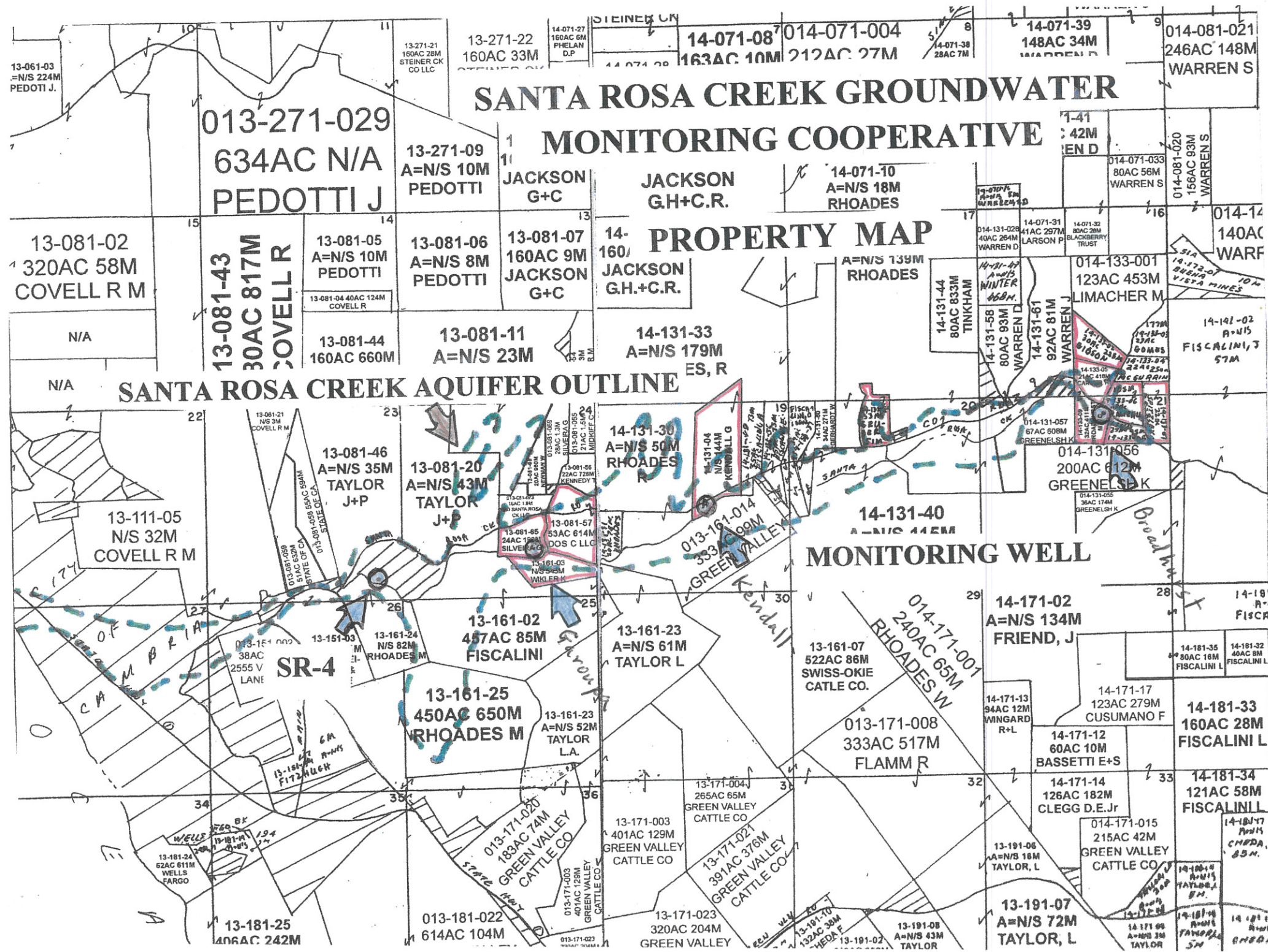
attachments

SANTA ROSA CREEK GROUNDWATER MONITORING COOPERATIVE

PROPERTY MAP

SANTA ROSA CREEK AQUIFER OUTLINE

MONITORING WELL





November 7, 2013

Lab ID : CC 1384016-001
Customer ID : 8-637

George Kendall
4330 Santa Rosa Creek Road
Cambria, CA 93428

Broadhurst well

Sampled On : October 30, 2013-08:30
Sampled By : George Kendall
Received On : October 31, 2013-11:48
Matrix : Ag Water

Description : New Well
Project : Ag Waiver - Dragon Spring Farm

Sample Result - Inorganic

Constituent	Result	PQL	Units	Note	Sample Preparation		Sample Analysis	
					Method	Date/ID	Method	Date/ID
Ag Waiver Suite^{P,1}								
Calcium	72	1	mg/L		200.7	11/05/13:212738	200.7	11/05/13:216434
Magnesium	48	1	mg/L		200.7	11/05/13:212738	200.7	11/05/13:216434
Potassium	1	1	mg/L		200.7	11/05/13:212738	200.7	11/05/13:216434
Sodium	28	1	mg/L		200.7	11/05/13:212738	200.7	11/05/13:216434
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	300	10	mg/L		2320B	11/04/13:212729	2320B	11/04/13:216377
Hydroxide	ND	10	mg/L		2320B	11/04/13:212729	2320B	11/04/13:216377
Carbonate	ND	10	mg/L		2320B	11/04/13:212729	2320B	11/04/13:216377
Bicarbonate	370	10	mg/L		2320B	11/04/13:212729	2320B	11/04/13:216377
Chloride	24	1	mg/L		300.0	11/05/13:212780	300.0	11/06/13:216455
Conductivity	858	1	umhos/cm		2510B	11/04/13:212653	2510B	11/04/13:216259
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	0.4	0.1	mg/L		4500NO3F	11/06/13:212755	4500NO3F	11/06/13:216488
Sulfate	117	2	mg/L		300.0	11/05/13:212780	300.0	11/06/13:216455
pH	7.7	--	units		4500-H B	11/01/13:212611	4500HB	11/01/13:216228
Solids, Total Dissolved	490	20	mg/L		2540CE	11/01/13:212591	2540C	11/04/13:216251

ND=Non-Detected. PQL=Practical Quantitation Limit. Containers: (P) Plastic Preservatives: HNO3 pH < 2 ‡Surrogate. * PQL adjusted for dilution.



June 21, 2013

Lab ID : CC 1382176-001

Customer ID : 8-637

George Kendall

4330 Santa Rosa Creek Road
Cambria, CA 93428

Sampled On : June 12, 2013-09:15

Sampled By : Mike Broodhurst

Received On : June 13, 2013-12:00

Matrix : Ag Water

KENDALL
WELL

Description : Ag Well #1

Project : Dos Pasos Ranch

Sample Result - Inorganic

Constituent	Result	PQL	Units	Note	Sample Preparation		Sample Analysis	
					Method	Date/ID	Method	Date/ID
Ag Waiver Suite^{P:1}								
Calcium	72	1	mg/L		200.7	06/17/13:206778	200.7	06/17/13:208776
Magnesium	51	1	mg/L		200.7	06/17/13:206778	200.7	06/17/13:208776
Potassium	ND	1	mg/L		200.7	06/17/13:206778	200.7	06/17/13:208776
Sodium	26	1	mg/L		200.7	06/17/13:206778	200.7	06/17/13:208776
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	310	10	mg/L		2320B	06/18/13:206816	2320B	06/18/13:208851
Hydroxide	ND	10	mg/L		2320B	06/18/13:206816	2320B	06/18/13:208851
Carbonate	ND	10	mg/L		2320B	06/18/13:206816	2320B	06/18/13:208851
Bicarbonate	380	10	mg/L		2320B	06/18/13:206816	2320B	06/18/13:208851
Chloride	21	1	mg/L		300.0	06/17/13:206916	300.0	06/17/13:208911
Conductivity	818	1	umhos/cm		2510B	06/17/13:206767	2510B	06/17/13:208718
Nitrate	ND	0.4	mg/L		4500NO3F	06/17/13:206781	4500NO3F	06/17/13:208771
Sulfate	110	2	mg/L		300.0	06/17/13:206916	300.0	06/17/13:208911
pH	7.8	--	units		4500-H B	06/15/13:206733	4500HB	06/15/13:208672
Solids, Total Dissolved	510	20	mg/L		2540CE	06/18/13:206831	2540C	06/19/13:208859

ND=Non-Detected. PQL=Practical Quantitation Limit. Containers: (P) Plastic Preservatives: H₂SO₄ pH < 2, HNO₃ pH < 2 ‡Surrogate. * PQL adjusted for dilution.



Corporate Offices & Laboratory

853 Corporation Street
Santa Paula, CA 93060
TEL: (805)392-2000
Env FAX: (805)525-4172 / Ag FAX: (805)392-2063
CA NELAP Certification No. 01110CA

Office & Laboratory

2500 Stagecoach Road
Stockton, CA 95215
TEL: (209)942-0182
FAX: (209)942-0423
CA ELAP Certification No. 1563

Office & Laboratory

563 E. Lindo Avenue
Chico, CA 95926
TEL: (530)343-5818
FAX: (530)343-3807
CA ELAP Certification No. 2870

Office & Laboratory

3442 Empresa Drive, Suite D
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
TEL: (805)783-2940
FAX: (805)783-2912
CA ELAP Certification No. 2775

Office & Laboratory

9415 W. Goshen Avenue
Visalia, CA 93291
TEL: (559)734-9473
FAX: (559)734-8435
CA ELAP Certification No. 2810



ZALCO LABORATORIES, INC.
Analytical & Consulting Services

4309 Armour Avenue
Bakersfield, California 93308

(805) 395-0539
FAX (805) 395-3069

George Kendall
7401 Del Canto Court
Bakersfield, CA 93309

Kendall well

Laboratory No: 69591-1
Date Received: ~~7/31/97~~
Date Reported: 8/11/97

Attention: George Kendall

Sample Identification: Santa Rosa Creek Road Cambria Irrigation Discharge
Sampled by George Kendall on 7/30/97 at 1300 hours

IRRIGATION WATER ANALYSIS

pH 7.8
Electrical Conductivity, EC
(millimhos/cm @ 25 C) 0.72

Constituents	mg/l	meq/l
Calcium, Ca	76	3.79
Magnesium, Mg	54	4.44
Sodium, Na (calculated)	16	0.68
Potassium, K	1.3	0.03
Alkalinity as:		
Hydroxide, OH	0	0
Carbonate, CO3	0	0
Bicarbonate, HCO3	380	6.18
Chloride, Cl	19	0.54
Sulfate, SO4	110	2.22
Nitrate, NO3	< 1.0	0
Totals (Sum)	460	17.88
Boron, B	0.13	
Total Dissolved Solids, (Grav)	520	
Calculated Hardness, CaCO3	410	
Sodium Adsorption Ratio, SAR	0.3	
Exchangeable Sodium Percentage, ESP	-0.8	
Cation/Anion Balance, %	2.14	
Sodium, Na (determined), mg/l	34	
Langelier Scale Index	0.89	
Gypsum Requirement, lbs/ac-ft	0	

Jim Etherton
Laboratory Director

2015 Consumer Confidence Report



Water System Name: CAMBRIA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT Report Date: June 2016

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2015.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: According to CDPH records, this source is groundwater. This assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 5 source(s): San Simeon Well 01, San Simeon Well 02, San Simeon Well 03 which are supplemented by the SWF. Santa Rosa Well 03 and Santa Rosa Well 04.

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled Board of Directors meetings are held at the Cambria Veterans Memorial Building, located at 1000 Main Street, Cambria, CA, on the 4th Thursday of every month at 12:30 pm.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805) 927-6223 and ask for Justin Smith or visit our website at www.Cambriascsd.org.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 (USEPA).

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): MCLs and MRDLs for the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the 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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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 by-products 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 USEPA and the California Division of Drinking Water (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 list all of 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 Department 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.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	Number of sites & Sample Date	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	26 (2013 - 2014)	12.2	2	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	26 (2013 - 2014)	0.57	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	(2014)	30	20 - 50	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2014)	384	289 - 523	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3 - 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 Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	(2014)	ND	ND - 2	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	(2014)	0.16	0.13 - 0.21	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	(2014)	ND	ND - 0.3	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	(2014)	ND	ND - 1.4	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	(2014)	ND	ND - 2.0	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	(2015)	1.65	.40 - 2.4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2013 - 2014)	1.43	1.12 - 1.77	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 4 - 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 Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	(2014)	33	20 - 65	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	(2014)	104	ND - 230	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2014)	807	618 - 1110	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	(2014)	77.2	48.2 - 128	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	(2014)	490	360 - 690	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2014)	0.3	ND - 1.1	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Table 5 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Boron (ppm)	(2014)	0.2	0.2 - 0.3	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Table 6 - DETECTION OF FEDERAL DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	(2015)	70	39.4 - 70.0	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ppb)	(2015)	20	8 - 16	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as individuals with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons 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).

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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Cambria CSD-DW* 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. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

About our Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the SAN SIMEON WELLS 01, 02, and 03 and SANTA ROSA WELLS 03 and 04 of the CAMBRIA COMM SERVICES DIST water system in June, 2015.

Discussion of Vulnerability

The activities to which the San Simeon Wells 01, 02, and 03 are most vulnerable include the existence of: animal operations, crops, irrigated & non-irrigated, fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application, surface water streams, agricultural drainage, artificial recharge projects-spreading basins.

The activities to which the Santa Rosa Wells 03 and 04 are most vulnerable include the existence of crops, irrigated, agricultural drainage, wells - agricultural/irrigation, septic systems, parking lots, wells - water supply, historic gas stations, known contaminant plumes.

No contaminants associated with the above activities have been detected in the groundwater and CCSD continues a regular monitoring program.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
1180 Eugenia Place
Suite 200
Carpenteria, CA 93013

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting: Kurt Souza at
(805) 566-1236