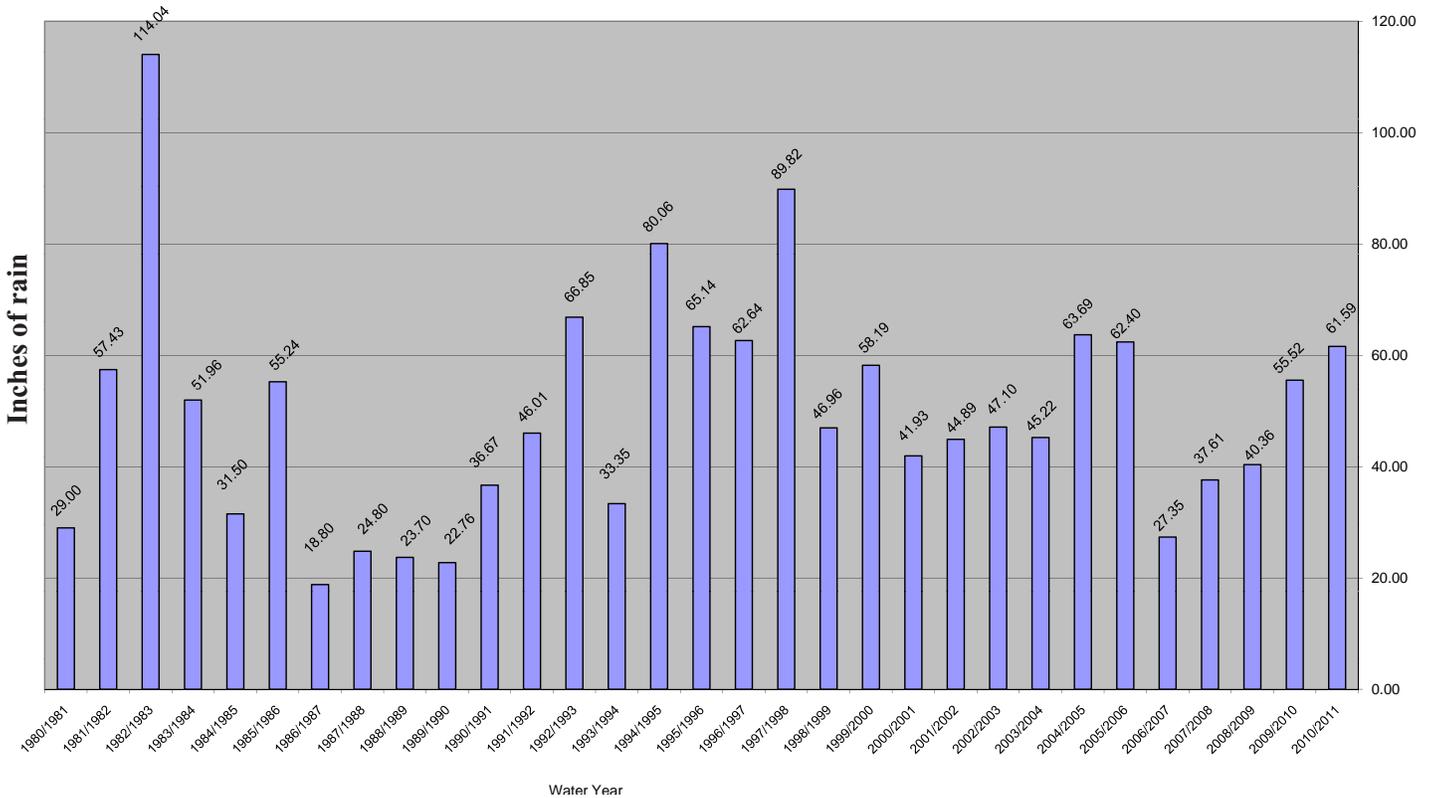


Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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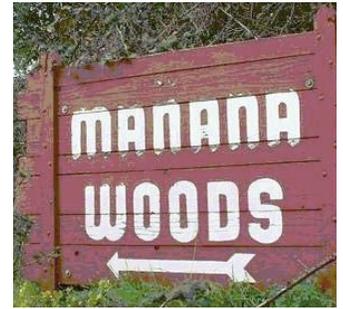
San Lorenzo Valley Water District
13060 Highway 9
Boulder Creek, CA. 95006-9119

San Lorenzo Valley Water District
Annual Rainfall History Graph





Consumer Confidence Report Mañana Woods Distribution System



San Lorenzo Valley Water District

WATER QUALITY 2010

JUNE 2011

Your Water Passes All Tests

Once again, the San Lorenzo Valley Water District is pleased to report that our water quality met or surpassed all State and Federal criteria for public health protection. For additional information regarding water quality, please contact the San Lorenzo Valley Water District's Director of Operations, Rick Rogers, at (831) 430-4624 or e-mail to rogers@slvwd.com.

Sources of Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 including radioactive material and other substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

“Our mission is to provide our customers and all future generations with reliable, safe and high quality water at an equitable price; to create and maintain outstanding customer service; to manage and protect the environmental health of the aquifers and watersheds; and, to ensure the fiscal vitality of the San Lorenzo Valley Water District.”

Where Does Your Water Come From?

All water comes in the form of precipitation. Surface water accumulates mainly as a result of direct runoff from precipitation in the form of streams. Part of the precipitation that falls infiltrates the soil. Water drains downward (percolates) below the soil surface reaching a level at

which all of the openings or voids in the ground are filled with water. This zone of saturation is referred to as groundwater. The District utilizes groundwater sources located in Scotts Valley. All wells conform to State construction standards.

In an effort to provide this report to everyone, the District encourages landlords to provide a copy of this report to their tenants.

Public Involvement

The Board of Directors of the San Lorenzo Valley Water District invites you to attend its meetings to express your views and opinions. The Board meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month. Meetings start at 7:30 p.m. at the District's Operations Building, 13057 Highway 9, Boulder Creek. Agenda information for the Board of Director's meetings can be obtained from the District by calling 831-430-4636 or our website www.slvwd.com.

Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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 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 (800-426-4791) or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.

Possible Contaminants

Contaminants that may be in the water prior to treatment may 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 agricultural, 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.

State Standards and Monitoring

Individual water suppliers do not arbitrarily decide what constitutes “safe” drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California State Department of Public Health require all public water suppliers to meet stringent quality standards. Compliance is mandatory for public water utilities.

In California, drinking water standards (also called Maximum Contaminant Levels, or MCLs) are established for two categories. Primary Standards are set for the protection of public health. Secondary Standards are set only for aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and color, but do not represent any threat to health.

The District maintains a monitoring program to sample and test all water sources in accordance with State and Federal standards. Should the District fail to monitor, or the District’s water exceed the MCLs allowable in the Primary Standards, it is required by law to notify all customers of the nature of the problem and any possible health effects. Some contaminants that are routinely monitored by the District are bacteria, turbidity, inorganic chemicals, metals, general minerals, volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), disinfection by-products (THMs), and radiation.

The table in this report shows our test results for 2010. Once again, the San Lorenzo Valley Water District is

pleased to report that our water quality met or surpassed all State and Federal criteria for public health protection. For additional information regarding water quality, please contact the San Lorenzo Valley Water District at (831) 338-2153.

Is the Water Safe for Everyone to Drink?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-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. 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 800-426-4791 or on the internet at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>

Source Water Assessments

In 2002 the County of Santa Cruz completed source water assessments of the Mañana Woods Well. A source water assessment lists possible contaminating activities, and the susceptibility of identified contamination threats that might affect the quality of the drinking water supply.

Factors contributing to the potential vulnerability of the Mañana Woods Well to water-quality degradation include: dry cleaners, historic gas stations, historic waste dumps/landfills, known contaminant plumes, and underground storage tanks with confirmed leakage.

Water Conservation

Water conservation has become a key part of California's overall water management strategy for allocating an increasingly scarce resource among a steadily growing population. There are many steps homeowners can take to reduce landscape water use. Options range from the simple to the elaborate.

Check for leaks in pipes, hoses, faucets and couplings. Leaks outside the house can be extremely wasteful, especially when they occur in your service line. To check for hidden leaks in your pipes, shut off all faucets and taps around the house for 15 minutes. If the water meter reading advances during that time, you have a leak.

Mañana Woods Treatment

The water supply for Mañana Woods comes from a groundwater aquifer located near Kings Village Shopping Center in Scotts Valley. In 1989 gasoline contaminants were detected in the Mañana Woods groundwater supply aquifer. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) concluded that gasoline stations located at the intersection of Scotts Valley Drive and Mt. Hermon Road are the most likely source of these contaminants. The area has been a RWQCB cleanup site since 1989.

The most common contaminants in the source water are petroleum hydrocarbons and gasoline additives. Benzene, methyl-tert-butyl ether (MtBE) and tert-butyl alcohol (tBA) have been detected in the Mañana Woods water supply well. Levels of these contaminants in the source water (before treatment) range between 1-2 parts per billion (ppb) for benzene, 2-13 ppb for MtBE and ND-1.0 ppb for tBA. In previous years, the levels of these contaminants were higher. However, the levels of these contaminants has been trending downward, which may indicate that contaminates concentrations in the groundwater aquifer are decreasing.

Benzene and MtBE are chemicals regulated in drinking water by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) The CDPH has established a Maximum Contaminate Level (MCL) of 1.0 ppb for benzene and 13



ppb for MtBE. The established MCL is the maximum permissible level of a contaminate in water which is delivered to any customer. For comparison purposes, one (1) ppb is equal to one (1) second in 32 yrs. Contaminate levels detectable below a MCL are not known or anticipated to cause adverse human health effects. A public notification

level of 12 ppb has been established for tBA.

In 2003 Mañana Wood Mutual Water Company (MWMWC), in conjunction with Kennedy Jenks Consulting Engineers, completed construction of a new water treatment plant for the removal of these contaminants from the source water supply. The new treatment plant utilizes granular activated carbon (GAC) to capture and remove the contaminants. Benzene and MtBE are contaminants which are readily retained on to the GAC surface and easily removed from the drinking water by this process. However, tBA is not as easily removed from drinking water. The removal of tBA requires an additional biological treatment process. This process converts tBA into harmless by-products for more effective removal.

To evaluate the effectiveness of the treatment process the District routinely samples and monitors water leaving the treatment plant for benzene, MtBE, tBA and other chemicals. The District has an established goal to operate the Mañana Woods Treatment Plant to remove all detectible gasoline contaminants prior to distribution to our customers.

Lead in Your Water

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. San Lorenzo Valley Water District 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>.

The San Lorenzo Valley Water District monitors for lead and copper at the customers tap throughout the District on a regular basis in accordance with the USEPA's Lead and Copper Rule regulations. The rule requires public water systems to sample at customers' homes that meet specific criteria where elevated levels of lead and copper are more likely to be found. Samples have shown levels of lead and copper in the Mañana Woods service area homes to be well below the action levels set by the USEPA. See the enclosed water quality table for test results from the latest round of sampling.

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 disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCL's and MRDL's are for contaminants that effect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

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

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

N.D.: Not Detectable at testing limit

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter

CU: Color Units

P/A: Presence /Absence

N/A: Not Applicable

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter

Notes: 1) The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Dear Customer

Effective May 01, 2011 the Board of Directors rescinded Phase 1, voluntary conservation, of the District's Water Conservation Program, approving "no water use restrictions". Although water use restrictions are not in place, customers need to remember that our water supplies are limited, and it is important that everyone uses water effeciently.

Water Smart Gardening in Santa Cruz County – Free Online Gardening Tool for Our Diverse Local Climate visit <http://www.santacruz.watersavingplants.com>

- View beautiful local gardens for design ideas
- Use interactive tools to design your garden
- Evaluate hundreds of plant species and make a plant list
- Learn how to reduce landscape water use
- Prevent and solve pest problems with less-toxic methods

Water Smart Gardening
in Santa Cruz County



**SAN LORENZO VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS FOR 2010
Manana Woods Distribution System**



GROUNDWATER

PRIMARY STANDARDS	Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average	Sample Date	Notes	Source
Arsenic	ppb	10	N/A	1.1 - 9.5	5.8	2010		Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppb	2000	1000	60 - 71	66	2009	(1)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	ppm	45	45	< 0.5 - 0.86	0.43	2010		Erosion of natural deposits.
SECONDARY STANDARDS	Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average	Sample Date		Source
Color	CU	15	N/A	3 - 5	4	2009	(1)	Natural occurring organic material
Iron	ppb	300	N/A	290 - 460	358	2010	(2)	Leaching from natural deposits.
Manganese	ppb	50	N/A	11 - 30	21	2009	(1)	Leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	NTU			0.10 - 1.5	0.63	2010		Soil runoff.
SECONDARY STANDARDS	Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	One Sample / Detected Level		Sample Date	Notes	Source
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	22		2010		Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	140		2010		Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	380		2010		Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED				One Sample / Detected Level			Notes	
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	43		2010		Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Total Hardness	ppm	N/A	N/A	200		2010		Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium.
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS	Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average	Sample Date		Source
Ph	Ph Scale			6.4 - 7.4	6.9	2010		A measure of the acidity or alkalinity
Radium 228	pCi/L	5	0	N.D. - 2.4	0.54	2006	(1)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Phosphate	ppm	N/A	N/A	0.83 - 6.1	4	2010		Treatment additive
DISINFECTION RESIDUAL	Meas.	MRDL	MRDLG	Range of Detection	Average	Sample Date		Source
Free Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.32 - 1.0	0.65	2010		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average	Sample Date		Source
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	N/A	0.63 - 6.2	2.7	2010		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	ppb	60	N/A	1 - 2	1	2009	(1)	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
PRIMARY STANDARDS REGULATED AT TAP	Meas.	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Number of Samples Collected	Tap Water 90th Percentile Results	Sample Date		Source
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	5	90th Percentile = 4.9 Number of sites above AL = 0	2008	(1)	Corrosion of household plumbing, discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	170	5	90th Percentile = 380 Number of sites above AL = 0	2008	(1)	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives