



2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Lompico County Water District Report Date: 7/12/16

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 and may include earlier monitoring data. For calendar year 2015, water was provided to customers by Lompico County Water District. On June 1, 2016 the Lompico County Water District merged with the San Lorenzo Valley Water District, at which point, the San Lorenzo Valley Water District took over operation and ownership.

The San Lorenzo Valley Water District's mission is to provide 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 District. For more information on the San Lorenzo Valley Water District, please visit the District's website at www.slvwd.com.

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: Ground Water and Interconnection with the San Lorenzo Valley Water District-North system. The source water of the interconnection with SLVWD is a combination of ground and surface water. Please consult the SLVWD-North System water quality data table on page 6 of this Consumer Confidence Report for water quality results representative of water supplied through this interconnection in 2015.

Name & general location of source(s): Lompico CWD Ground Water: Lewis Wells #1, #5 and 7A. In September of 2014 the Lewis Water Treatment Plant was approved for use to remove iron and manganese from Lewis Wells #1, #5 and #7A.

The San Lorenzo Valley Water District North system (Interconnection water) primarily uses surface water sources from Foreman Creek, Peavine Creek, Sweetwater Creek and Clear Creek from November to May. During these months, surface water may provide up to 100% of all drinking water for the SLVWD North system. Streams utilized by the SLVWD-North system contain water from granite formations with very low mineral content. This results in very soft, pleasant tasting water. Collection points for these streams are in remote areas high within the Districts protected watershed, away from human contamination. During the summer months from June-November, the District blends surface water with groundwater sources located in the Ben Lomond and Zayante areas. All wells conform to state construction standards. These wells with the exception of Olympia 2 and 3 in the Zayante area produce very soft water with quality similar to the District's surface water. Olympia Wells 2 and 3 have a higher mineral content, primarily iron, manganese and carbonate hardness. These minerals are harmless when consumed in water, but affect the aesthetic qualities of water such as taste odor and color. Dissolved gases present in groundwater may also affect taste. Consumers in the Hihn Rd and Zayante, areas, from time to time, may experience periods of discolored water caused by iron and manganese. As water comes in contact with chlorine at the well head and with oxygen during the trip through the mainline distribution piping, the iron and manganese precipitate deposits in the water mains. The District adds a polyphosphate chemical to slow down this process. However, this is not totally effective and some deposition still occurs. Occasionally, during higher flows, the deposits become dislodged resulting in discolored water. During this time, water is safe to use; however, you may want to avoid washing laundry as staining may occur. If you experience periods of discolored water, please contact the District at (831)338-2153.

An emergency intertie connection exists between the SLVWD North System and the SLVWD Felton System. The SLVWD North System received about 0.5% of its total supply, or approximately 1.8 million gallons of water through this intertie. Please consult the Felton System water quality data table on page 6 of this Consumer Confidence Report for water quality results representative of water supplied through this intertie in 2015.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: 2002-2003 Available at the San Lorenzo Valley Water District Office, or from the State Water Resources Control Board office in Monterey, CA.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: First and third Thursday of every month at 6 pm. Meetings are held at the Operations Building of the SLVWD at 13057 Hwy 9, Boulder Creek CA

For more information, contact: Nate Gillespie-Water Treatment Supervisor Phone: (831)430-4629

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 (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 contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): 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.

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 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 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 and 5, 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 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.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	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 or <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

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	3/11/2015	20	7.0	2	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
	9/8/2015	20	7.0	1			
Copper (ppm)*	3/11/2015	20	2.3*	5	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	9/8/2015	20	2.3*	8			

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)	4/30/2014	21.8	8.5-41	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	4/30/2014	155	14-260	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly	0.51	0.10-1.0	[4.0]	[4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Quarterly	28	10-37	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Quarterly	5	<2-6	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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
Iron (ppb)	Quarterly	<100	<100-310	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	Quarterly	<20	<20-22	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	4/30/2014	26.3	5.8-52	500	N/A	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	4/30/2014	9.3	6.5-12	500	N/A	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	4/30/2014	247	92-400	500	N/A	Runoff/ Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	Quarterly	0.53	0.50-0.59	5	N/A	Soil runoff

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,
or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Copper AL Exceedance	Internal corrosion of plumbing systems	Ongoing	Evaluate corrosiveness of source water supplied solely through the interconnection with the San Lorenzo Valley Water District. This is scheduled to take place in July of 2016.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

SAN LORENZO VALEY WATER DISTRICT WATER QUALITY REPORT 2015				NORTH SYSTEM San Lorenzo Valley, Olympia, Zayante Routes No. 21 - 22 and 30 - 97						FELTON SYSTEM Routes No. 23 - 29						SAN LORENZO VALLEY WATER DISTRICT WATER QUALITY REPORT 2015	
				GROUND WATER			SURFACE WATER			GROUND WATER			SURFACE WATER				
PRIMARY HEALTH STANDARDS	Notes	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG or [MRDLG]	Sample Year*	Range of Detection	Average Amount	Sample Year*	Range of Detection	Average Amount	Sample Year*	Range of Detection	Average Amount	Sample Year*	Range of Detection	Average Amount	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	
Inorganic Constituents Aluminum (ppm)	1	1	0.6	2015	< 0.05	< 0.05	2015	< 0.05	< 0.05	2015	Single Sample	< 0.05	2015	Single Sample	< 0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.	
Arsenic (ppb)	1	10	0.004	2015	< 1 - 2.8	1.2	2015	< 1	< 1	2015	Single Sample	< 1	2015	< 1 - 1.3	< 1	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride (ppb)	1	2000	1000	2015	140 - 480	240	2015	< 100	< 100	2015	Single Sample	100	2015	< 100 - 120	110	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)		10	0.02	2014	< 1	< 1	2015	< 1	< 1	2014	Single Sample	< 1	2015	< 1	< 1	Erosion of natural deposits / Industrial waste.	
Nickel (ppb)	1	100	12	2015	< 10	< 10	2015	< 10	< 10	2015	Single Sample	< 10	2015	Single Sample	< 10	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)		10	10	2015	N.D. - 2.2	0.7	2015	< 0.4	< 0.4.	2015	Single Sample	< 0.4	2015	< 0.4	< 0.4	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.	
Radioactive Constituents Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	1	15	0	2012	< 3.0 - 3.2	< 3.0	2012	< 3.0	< 3.0	2014	< 3.0	< 3.0	2014	< 3.0 - 4.3	< 3.0	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Turbidity [Nephelometric Turbidity Units] (NTU's)		(TT) = 95% of Samples ≤ 0.2 NTU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2015	< or = to 0.2 in 100% of Samples	Highest measurement = 0.16	N/A	N/A	N/A	2015	< or = to 0.2 in 99.5 % of Samples	Highest measurement = 0.21	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.	
SECONDARY STANDARDS		MCL or [MRDL]	PHG or [MRDLG]	Sample Year*	Range of Detection	Average Amount	Sample Year*	Range of Detection	Average Amount	Sample Year*	Range of Detection	Average Amount	Sample Year*	Range of Detection	Average Amount	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	
Chloride (ppm)	1	500	N/A	2015	5.7 - 8.8	7.3	2015	5.7 - 6.6	6.3	2015	Single Sample	7.1	2015	7.9 - 10.0	9.1	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.	
Iron (ppb)	1, 3	300	**	2015	< 100 - 340	108	2015	< 100	< 100	2015	Single Sample	< 100	2015	< 100	< 100	Leaching from natural deposits.	
Manganese (ppb)	3	50	**	2015	< 20 - 320	120	2015	< 20	< 20	2015	Single Sample	< 20	2015	< 20	< 20	Leaching from natural deposits.	
Sulfate (ppm)	1	500	**	2015	8 - 200	89	2015	3.8 - 4.7	4.3	2015	Single Sample	12	2015	10 - 11	11.0	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1	1000	**	2015	120 - 550	308	2015	120 - 150	135	2015	Single Sample	280	2015	180 - 350	283	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.	
Turbidity [Nephelometric Turbidity Units] (NTU's)		5	N/A	2015	0.40 - 12	3.09	2015	0.40 - 0.68	0.51	2015	Single Sample	0.28	2015	0.35 - 0.56	0.44	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.	
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED		MCL or [MRDL]	PHG or [MRDLG]	Sample Year*	Range of Detection	Average Amount	Sample Year*	Range of Detection	Average Amount	Sample Year*	Range of Detection	Average Amounts	Sample Year*	Range of Detection	Average Amount	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	
Sodium (ppm)		N/A	N/A	2015	10 - 14	12	2015	9.8 - 11.0	10.0	2015	Single Sample	6.7	2015	9.0 - 1.01	10.0	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.	
Total Hardness (ppm)		N/A	N/A	2015	46 - 400	204	2015	68 - 94	80	2015	Single Sample	220	2015	110 - 280	217	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.	
Phosphate PO ₄ (ppm)		N/A	N/A	2015	0.8 - 4.5	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	2013	N/A	N/A	2013	N/A	N/A	Treatment additive.	
Vanadium (ppb)		Notification Level = 50		2014	< 3	< 3	2014	0.52 - 1.2	0.79	2008	< 3 - 4.6	< 3	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.	
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM										DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM							
PRIMARY HEALTH STANDARDS		MCL or [MRDL]	PHG or [MRDLG]	Sample Year*	Range of Detection		Average Amount		Sample Year*	Range of Detection		Average Amount				MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	
Disinfection By-products/Residues* TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)		80	N/A	2015	3.8 - 50		34		2015	21 - 38		32				By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)		60	N/A	2015	< 2 - 43		19		2015	12 - 34		22				By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Chlorine (ppm)		[4.0]	[4.0]	2015	0.11 - 1.31		0.81		2015	0.24 - 0.91		0.59				Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	
MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS		No more than 5% Positive Samples in any one month.		Sample Year*	Range of Detection		Average Amount		Sample Year*	Range of Detection		Average Amount					
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule) (P/A)		0		2015	0% - 1.59%		0 Positive		2015	0 Positive		0 Positive.				Naturally present in the environment	
E. Coli		0		2015	0 Positive		0 Positive		2015	0 Positive		0 Positive				E. Coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes	
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED		MCL or [MRDL]	PHG or [MRDLG]	Sample Year	Range of Detection		Average Amount		Sample Year	Range of Detection		Average Amount				MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	
pH (unitless)(USEPA)		6.5 - 8.5	N/A	2015	6.5 - 8.9		7.4		2015	7.5 - 8.0		7.7				A measure of the acidity or alkalinity.	
PRIMARY STANDARDS REGULATED AT TAP		Action Level (AL)	PHG or [MRDLG]	Sample Year	Number of Samples	Tap Water			Sample Year	Number of Samples	Tap Water					MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	
Lead (ppb)		15	0.2	2014	23	90th Percentile = < 5 Sites Above (AL) = 0			2014	21	90th Percentile = < 5 Sites Above (AL) = 0					Corrosion of household plumbing, discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits.	
Copper (ppb)		1300	170	2014	23	90th Percentile = 450 Sites Above (AL) = 0			2014	21	90th Percentile = 390 Sites Above (AL) = 0					Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.	