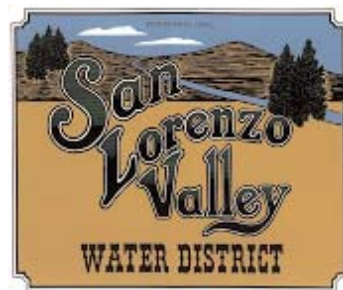


Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



# Consumer Confidence Report FELTON Distribution System San Lorenzo Valley Water District



WATER QUALITY 2008

JUNE 2009

## Your Water Passes All Tests

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](mailto:rogers@slvwd.com).

Felton is served water from the Bennett Spring, Bull Springs and Fall Creek. Drinking water treatment technologies used in your water system include conventional treatment (coagulation and filtration) and disinfection to ensure the bacteriological quality.

## 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 at 831-430-4636 or [www.slvwd.com](http://www.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.

## 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 on the web at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

## Where Does Your Water Come From?

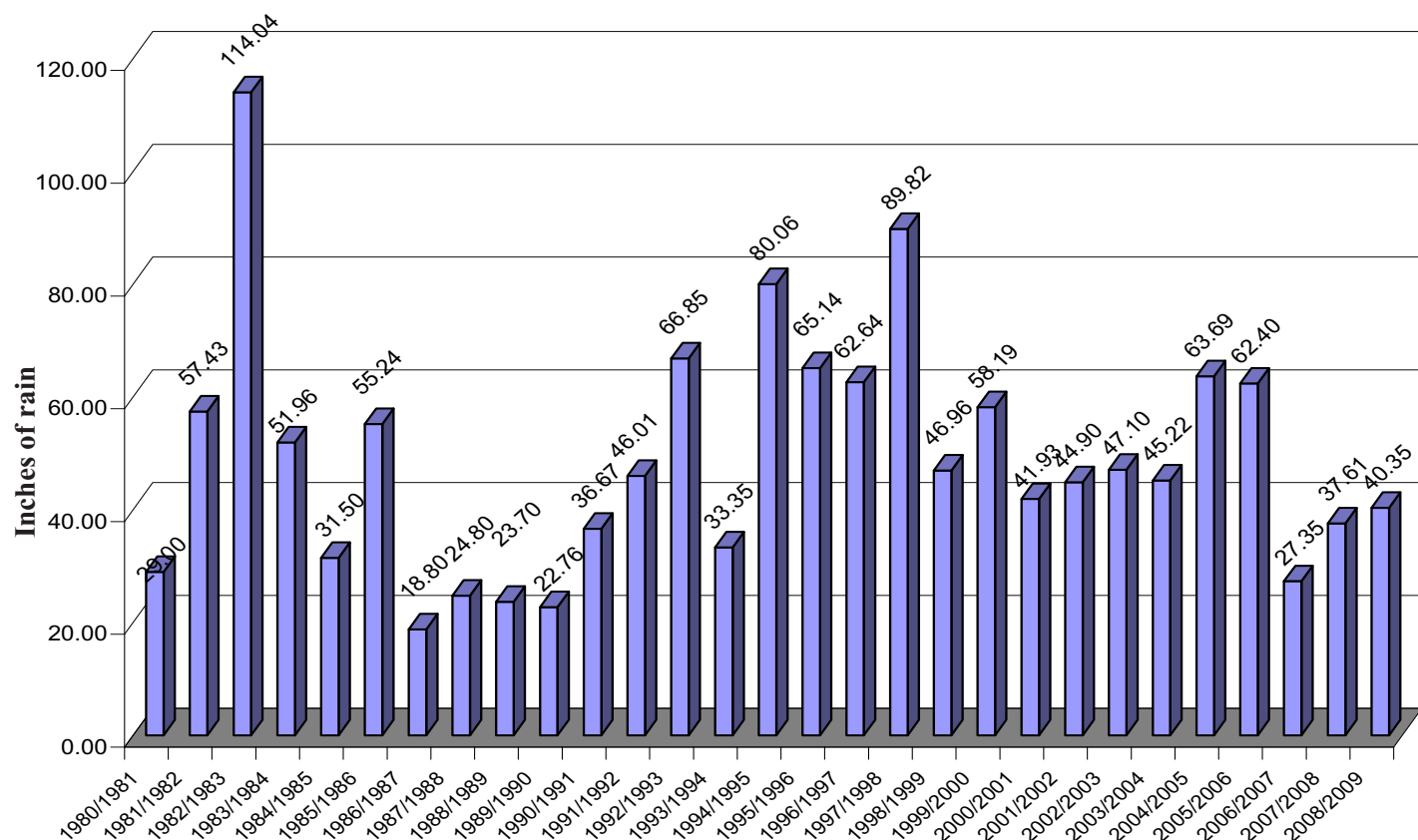
On August 27, 2008 the San Lorenzo Valley Water District took over ownership and operations of the Felton Water System. Although the District provides water service throughout the San Lorenzo Valley and portions of Scotts Valley, the Felton System your water, is continued to be operated totally independent of the District's other water systems.

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.

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

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

Standard Rate U.S.  
Postage Paid  
Boulder Creek, CA  
95006  
Permit No. 55



## 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 on the next page shows our test results for 2008.

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>

*"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."*

## 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 main water 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.



## PHASE TWO - MANDATORY WATER CONSERVATION RESTRICTIONS

Phase Two is a mandatory program with an overall goal to reduce customer water demand by twenty (20%) percent. District institutes mandatory water conservation restrictions which establish prohibitions on water use. Board of Directors adopts mandatory water conservation ordinance. Mandatory water conservation restrictions include, but may not be limited, to the following prohibitions:

- All outdoor landscape watering is prohibited between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.
- The washing of areas such as sidewalks, patios, decks, driveways, exterior building surfaces and other impervious surfaces is prohibited.
- Car washing is prohibited except with a bucket and hose with shut-off nozzle.
- Waste of water due to broken or defective plumbing, sprinklers and watering irrigation systems is prohibited.
- Water service in public restaurants by request only.
- Bulk water sales at the District office available only for domestic use. No construction water.

Kirby Street Water Treatment Plant. Water filtering units #1 & #2, combined these two filter units have the ability to treat and filter 720 gallons per minute or 1.3 million gallons per day for the 1300 residents of the Felton Water Distribution System



To All San Lorenzo Valley Water District Customers

June 2009

Re: Drought Contingency Management Plan 2009

Dear Customer:

In early May 2009, the District provided the Drought Contingency Management Plan for 2009. Because water conservation is imperative this summer we are again providing this information as a reminder. This summer we find that another dry year is upon us, with rainfall continuing below normal for the third straight year. To date this year, the rainfall total is 39 inches--85% of normal. Because our stream flows and aquifer levels are already impacted by two previous years of low rainfall, it is imperative that all District customers implement water conservation now to avoid shortfalls later.

To address the continuing need for water conservation, effective May 8, 2009 and until further notice, the District will enforce Phase Two of the Drought Contingency Management Plan (see back of page), which requires all customers to reduce their water demand by 20% of normal.

By far the most effective way to reduce your water use is by cutting back on landscape use and outdoor watering, especially during the warmer months. The enclosed flyer provides many tips for reducing landscape water use, as well as indoor use.

Please note, Phase Two prohibits the following uses of water:

- All outdoor watering between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.
- Washing of sidewalks, patios, decks, driveways, exterior building surfaces and other impervious surfaces.
- Car washing, except with a bucket and hose with shut-off nozzle.
- Waste of water due to broken or defective plumbing, sprinklers and watering / irrigation systems.
- Water service in public restaurants by request only.

We know that many of our customers have been practicing, or even exceeding Phase Two water conservation requirements, and we very much appreciate your continued cooperation. Some customers, however, need to substantially improve their efforts to reduce water demand.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the District at 831-338-2153, or visit the District web site at <http://www.slvwd.com> for more information about how to conserve water.

Very truly yours,

James A. Mueller  
District Manager

The District invites all of our customers to visit the District's web site. The web site provides a great deal of information regarding water quality, customer service, drought, historical rainfall, watershed management, fiscal budgets, and the District's Water Master Plan. Visit the web site at [www.slvwd.com](http://www.slvwd.com)

SA O E O A EYWATE DIST ICT  
WATE Q A ITY A A YSIS FO 2  
Felton Distribution System



S	FACEWATE	Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date	Notes	Source
P	IMA Y STA DA DS	ppm	2	1	N.D. - 0.11	N.D.	2008		Erosion of natural deposits.
SECO DA Y STA DA DS		ppm	500	N/A	9.3 - 11.0	10	2008		Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids		ppm	1000	N/A	160 - 310	255	2008		Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Chloride		ppm	500	N/A	7.9 - 11.0	9.3	2008		Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
ADDITIO A CO STIT E T S A Y ED		Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date	Notes	Source
Sodium		ppm	N/A	N/A	6.9 - 11	9.5	2008		Generally naturally occurring.
Total Hardness		ppm	N/A	N/A	120 - 280	227	2008		Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium.
Turbidity		NTU	Less Than or Equal to 0.2 NTU, in 95% of samples each month. Never to exceed 1.0 NTU.	N/A	Less Than or Equal to 0.2 NTU in 100% of samples each month.	Highest single measurement = 0.12 NTU	2008	(1)	Soil runoff.
DISINFECTIO Y-P OD CTIS		Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date		Source
Trihalomethanes		ppb	80	N/A	6.6 - 20	14.5	2008		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (haloacetic Acids)		ppb	60	N/A	1.1 - 9.0	4.3	2008		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
DISINFECTIO ESID A		Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date		Source
Chlorine		ppm	4	4	0.45 - 1.4	0.57	2008		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
MIC O IA CO TAMI A TS		Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date		Source
Total Coliform		P/A	No more than 1 Positive Sample per month	0	N.D.	N.D.	2008		Naturally present in the environment
E ATEDCO TAMI A TS		ppb	N/A	50	N.D. - 4.6	2.2	2008		Erosion of natural deposits.
P IMA Y STA DA DS E ATED AT TAP		Meas.	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Number of Samples Collected	Tap Water 90th Percentile Results	Sample Date		Source
Lead		ppb	15	2	21	90th Percentile = 66	2008		Corrosion of household plumbing, discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper		ppb	1300	170	21	90th Percentile = 580	2008		Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
<p><b>otes, Definitions, Terms and Abbreviations used in table</b></p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCL's and MRDL's for contaminants that effect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> <p>NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter</p> <p>N.D.: Not Detectable at testing limit P/A: Presence /Absence</p> <p>CU: Color Units ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter</p> <p>TON: Threshold odor number</p> <p><b>otes</b> 1) Surface Water Treatment Technique (Type of Approved Filtration Technology); Microfloc package plant with upflow clarification and gravity filtration.</p>									