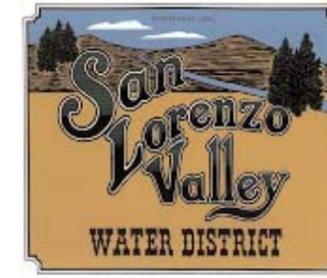


Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



Consumer Confidence Report FELTON Distribution System San Lorenzo Valley Water District



WATER QUALITY 2011

JULY 2012

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.

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 by calling 831-430-4636 or our website 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.

Where Does Your Water Come From?

In 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, in Felton your water system continues to be operated totally independent of the District's other 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.

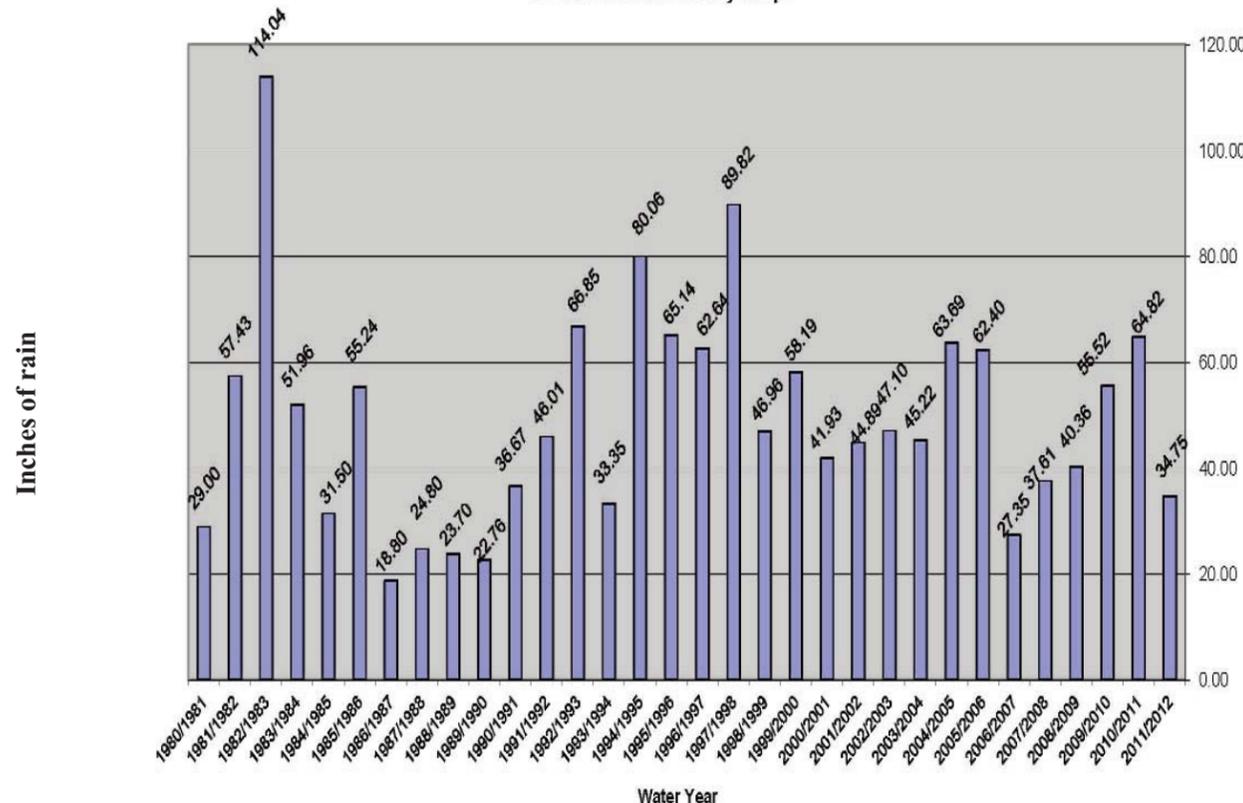
All water comes in the form of precipitation. Surface water accumulates mainly as a result of direct runoff from precipitation in the form of streams. Part of the precipitation that falls infiltrates the soil. Water drains downward (percolates) below the soil surface reaching a level at which all of the openings or voids in the ground are filled with water. This zone of saturation is referred to as groundwater. Felton is served water from the Bennett Spring, Bull

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

San Lorenzo Valley Water District
Annual Rainfall History Graph



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 2011. 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>

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. Since 1993 samples have shown levels of lead and copper in District 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.

Water Conservation Tips

- Take short showers- a 5 minutes shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving, washing your hair, and shaving can save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install and can save you up to 750 gallons per month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary. Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it, and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.

Water Conservation Rebate Program

The District water conservation credit program offers qualifying District customers the opportunity to earn credits to your District account. The program offers several new landscaping credits. These credit options encourage District customers to save both water and money. The District’s new program offers the following credit options:

- High Efficiency Clothes Washer Credit
- Drip Irrigation System Conversion Credit
- Weather-Based Irrigation Controller Credit
- Lawn Replacement Credit: Water-Wise Grass

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 1,300 residents of the Felton water distribution system



DISINFECTION RESIDUAL		Meas.	MRDL	MRDLG	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date	Source
Chlorine		ppm	4	4	0.35 - 0.85	0.54	2011	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS		Meas.	MRDL	MRDLG	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date	Source
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)		P/A No more than 1 Positive Sample per month		0	N.D.	N.D.	2011	Naturally present in the environment.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS		Meas.	Notification Level	MRDLG	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date	Source
Vanadium		ppb	N/A	50	N.D. - 4.6	2.2	2008	(1) Erosion of natural deposits.
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	21	90th Percentile = 5.5 Number of sites above AL = 0	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing, discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper		ppb	1300	170	21	90th Percentile = 800 Number of sites above AL = 0	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Notes, Definitions, Terms and Abbreviations used in this table:								
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.								
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.								
Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.								
N.D.: Not Detectable at testing limit								
CU: Color Units								
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.								
San Lorenzo Valley Water District 13060 Highway 9 Boulder Creek, CA 95006 (831) 338-2153 www.slvw.com								

SAN LORENZO VALLEY WATER DISTRICT WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS FOR 2011 Felton Distribution System



SURFACE WATER		Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date	Notes	Source
PRIMARY STANDARDS		ppb	2000	1000	58 - 110	91	2011	Erosion of natural deposits.	
SECONDARY STANDARDS		Meas.	MRDL	MRDLG	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date	Notes	Source
Chloride		ppm	500	N/A	6.9 - 9.3	8	2011	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.	
Sulfate		ppm	500	N/A	6.9 - 9.3	7.8	2011	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.	
Total Dissolved Solids		ppm	1000	N/A	140 - 310	237	2011	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.	
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED		Meas.	MRDL	MRDLG	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date	Notes	Source
Sodium		ppm	N/A	N/A	6.7 - 8.8	7.9	2011	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.	
Total Hardness		ppm	N/A	N/A	97.5 - 291	198	2011	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.	
Turbidity		NTU	Less Than or Equal to 0.2 NTU. In 95% of samples each month. Never to exceed 1 NTU.	N/A	Less Than or Equal to 0.2 NTU. In 100% of samples in one month.	Highest single measurement 0.09 NTU	2011	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.	
Ph		Ph Scale	N/A	N/A	7.2 - 7.6	7.2	2011	A measure of the acidity or alkalinity.	
GROUND WATER		Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date	Notes	Source
PRIMARY STANDARDS		ppb	2000	1000	Single Sample	87	2011	Erosion of natural deposits.	
SECONDARY STANDARDS		Meas.	MRDL	MRDLG	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date	Notes	Source
Chloride		ppm	500	N/A	Single Sample	6.9	2011	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.	
Sulfate		ppm	500	N/A	Single Sample	9.3	2011	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.	
Total Dissolved Solids		ppm	1000	N/A	Single Sample	270	2011	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.	
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED		Meas.	MRDL	MRDLG	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date	Notes	Source
Sodium		ppm	N/A	N/A	Single Sample	6.7	2011	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.	
Total Hardness		ppm	N/A	N/A	Single Sample	222	2011	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.	
Ph		Ph Scale	N/A	N/A	Single Sample	7.4	2011	A measure of the acidity or alkalinity.	
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		Meas.	MRDL	MRDLG	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date	Notes	Source
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS		ppb	80	N/A	21 - 29	25	2011	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
THM (Total Trihalomethanes)		ppb	60	N/A	22-Jun	13	2011	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	