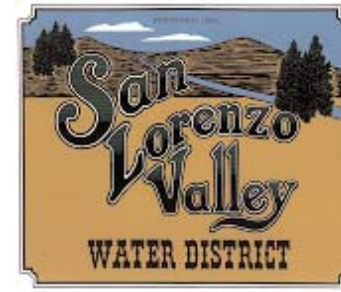
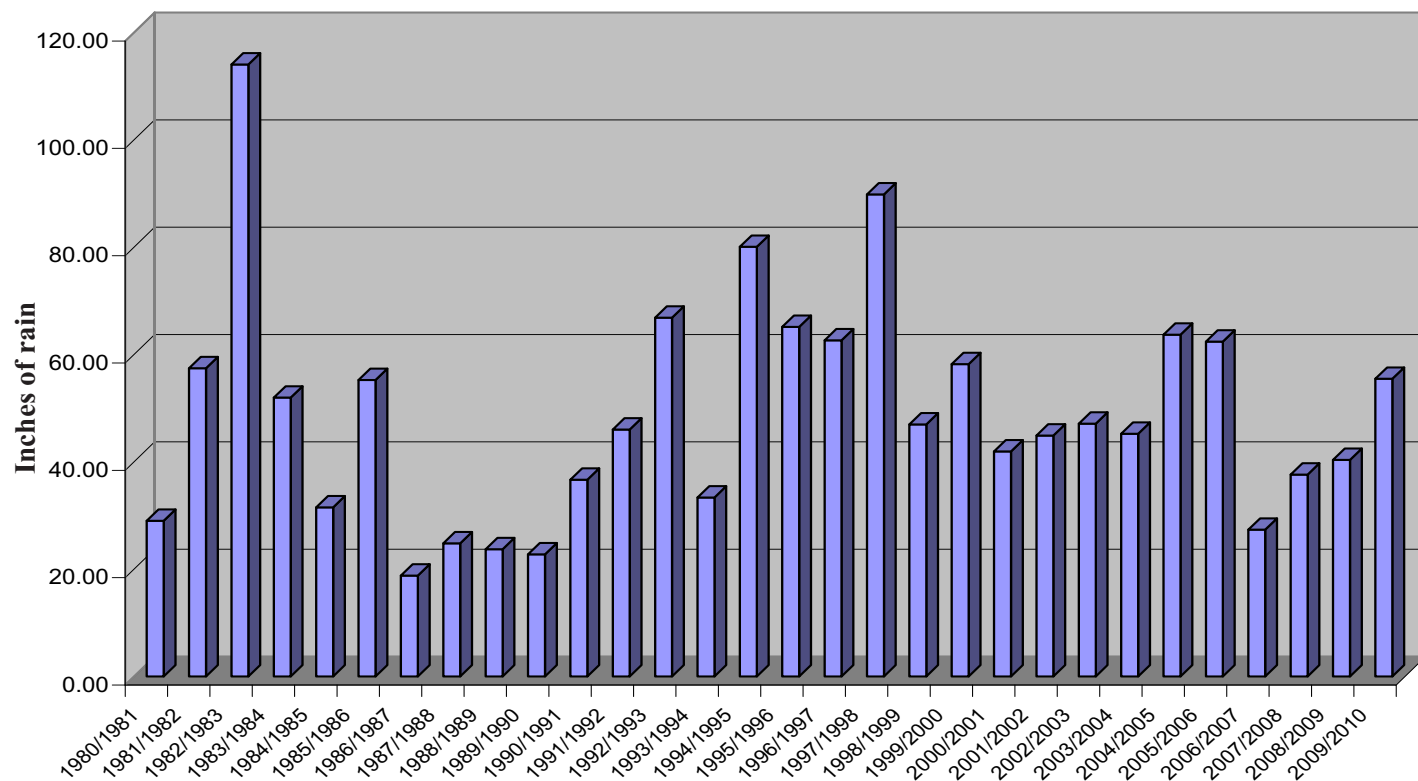


Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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



Consumer Confidence Report FELTON Distribution System San Lorenzo Valley Water District



WATER QUALITY 2009

JUNE 2010

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.

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.

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, in Felton, your water system continues 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. 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.

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.

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

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 2009. 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 Rebate Program

The District announces a new water conservation credit program. This program offers you, as a qualifying District customer, the opportunity to earn various credits to your District account. The new program offers several new landscaping credits, as well as updated toilet and clothes washer credits. All of these credit options encourage District customers to save both water and money. The District’s new program offers the following credit options:

- High Efficiency Toilet (HET): Replacement of an existing 3+ gallon per flush toilet with a new high-efficiency toilet (1.28 gallons per flush) for a credit of up to \$150 per toilet.
- High Efficiency Clothes Washer Credit; Installation of a high-efficiency clothes washer for a credit of up to \$100 per washer.
- Drip Irrigation System Conversion Credit; Conversion of an existing sprinkler system to a drip irrigation system for a credit of up to \$500 per account.
- Weather-Based Irrigation Controller Credit; Installation of a weather-based irrigation controller for a credit of up to \$125 per account.
- Lawn Replacement Credit: Water-Wise Grass; Conversion of an existing lawn to water-wise grass for a credit of up to \$750 per account.
- Lawn Replacement: Synthetic Grass; Conversion of an existing lawn to synthetic grass for a credit of up to \$750 per account.

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





Dear Customer

Affective June 01, 2010 and until further notice the San Lorenzo Valley Water District will enforce Phase One, of the Drought Contingency Management Plan, as outlined below.

PHASE 1 – VOLUNTARY CONSERVATION PHASE

District initiates public information campaign, requests voluntary water conservation. All customers are asked to voluntarily:

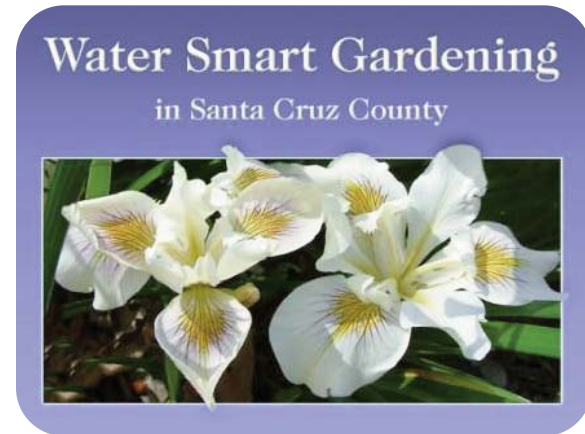
- A. Reduce water use by 15% or more (last year the District asked for 20% reduction).
- B. Limit landscape watering, water only when needed. Most landscape is over-watered 20%.
- C. Residential customers are asked to reduce lawn watering time by five minutes for each irrigation. If automatic sprinklers, water Monday through Friday 5:00 AM to 9:00 AM and 4:00 PM to 9:00 PM.
- D. Ask restaurants to serve water only upon request.
- E. Reduce or do not wash the exteriors of dwellings, buildings, structures, trailers, side walks, or driveways.

Welcome to watersavingtips.org helping our community use water wisely.

Watersavingtips.org is a website created by the Water Conservation Coalition of Santa Cruz County. Our goal is to provide the community with effective tools to help make saving water easy and fun. Water conservation is the most cost-effective and environmentally sound way to reduce our demand for water.

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



SAN LORENZO VALLEY WATER DISTRICT WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS FOR 2009 Felon Distribution System									
Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date	Notes	Source	Meas.	MRDL
SURFACE WATER									
PRIMARY STANDARDS									
Fluoride	2000	1000	69 - 110	96	2009		Erosion of natural deposits.		
SECONDARY STANDARDS									
Chloride	500	N/A	7.8 - 9.6	8.6	2009		Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.		
Sulfate	500	N/A	9 - 11	9.8	2009		Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.		
Total Dissolved Solids	1000	N/A	160 - 320	258	2009		Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.		
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED									
Sodium	N/A	N/A	6.6 - 9.9	8.7	2009		Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.		
Total Hardness	N/A	N/A	110 - 274	217	2009		Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium.		
Turbidity	Less Than or Equal to 0.2 NTU. In 95% of samples each month. Never to exceed 1 NTU.	N/A	Highest single measurement in 100% of samples in one month.	0.12 NTU	2009	(1)	Soil runoff.		
Ph	N/A	N/A	7.1 - 7.8	7.6	2009		A measure of the acidity or alkalinity		
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS									
THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	80	N/A	8.6 - 20	16.3	2009		By-product of drinking water disinfection.		
HAAs (Haloacetic Acids)	60	N/A	1.8 - 18	7	2009		By-product of drinking water disinfection.		
Distribution System									
DISINFECTION RESIDUAL									
Chlorine	4	4	0.25 - 0.70	0.58	2009		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.		
MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS									
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	No more than 1 Positive Sample per month	0	N.D.	N.D.	2009		Naturally present in the environment		
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
Vanadium	N/A	50	N.D. - 4.6	2.2	2008	(1)	Erosion of natural deposits		
PRIMARY STANDARDS REGULATED AT TAP									
Lead	15	0.2	21	90th Percentile = 6.6 Number of sites above AL = 0	2008	(1)	Corrosion of household plumbing, discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits.		
Copper	1.300	170	21	90th Percentile = 580 Number of sites above AL = 0	2008	(1)	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. MRDLGs 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. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.									
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs are for contaminants that affect 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 MCLs are set as close to the PHG's or (MCLG)s as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs 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. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.									
N.D.: Not Detectable at testing limit									
CU: Color Units									
ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter									
ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter									
pCL: Picocuries per liter									
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units									
N/A: Not Applicable									
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.slwvd.com									