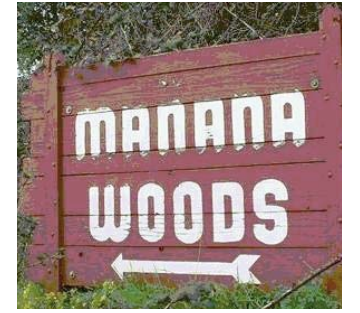


Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



Consumer Confidence Report Manana Woods Distribution System



San Lorenzo Valley Water District

WATER QUALITY 2008

JUNE 2009

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.

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

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.

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

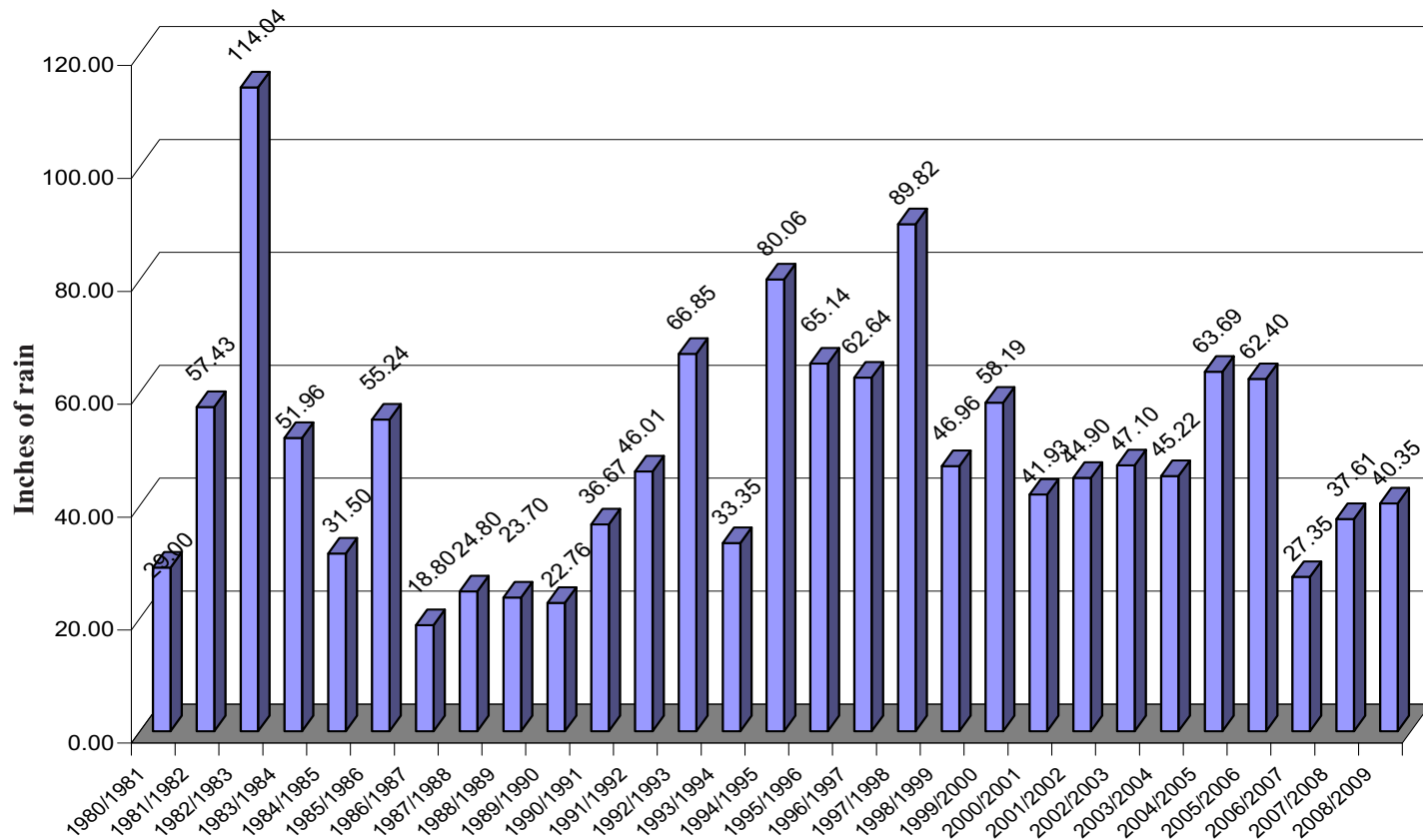
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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 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."

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. 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 Manana 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 Manana 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 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.

Manana Woods Treatment

The water supply for Manana Woods comes from a groundwater aquifer located near Kings Village Shopping Center in Scotts Valley. In 1989 gasoline contaminants were detected in the Manana 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 Manana Woods water supply well. Levels of these contaminants in the source water (before treatment) range between 1-2 parts per billion (ppb) for benzene, 8-15 ppb for MtBE and 1-3ppb 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 per-

missible 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 Manana 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 Manana Woods Treatment Plant to remove all detectible gasoline contaminants prior to distribution to our customers.

Manana Woods Water Treatment Facility



SAN LORENZO VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Drought Contingency Management Plan

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.

How To Read Your Water Meter

One of your best conservation tools is your water meter. It is normally located on the road shoulder in front of your home, housed in a concrete box. If you have trouble locating your water meter contact the District for a better location of your meter. Reading the meter is similar to reading a car odometer. The meter measures volume of water in cubic feet. The first digit on the right represents one cubic foot, the second from the right represents 10 cubic feet, the third from the right represents 100 cubic feet, and so forth. The sweep hand registers fractions of a cubic foot. One cubic foot is equal to 7.48 gallons of water.

Your water bill is based on how many hundred cubic feet you use over a one- or two-month billing period. One hundred cubic feet (also referred to as a billing "unit" or "ccf") equals 748 gallons.

Using Your Water Meter to Check for Leaks

1. It's good preventive maintenance to conduct a leak check of your house periodically.
2. Start by firmly turning off all water devices inside and outside the house.
3. Next, go outside to the meter and mark down the reading, including the red flow detection indicator.
4. Wait 15 minutes and then check the meter again. If the meter has not moved, your house is leak free. If the meter has moved, you have a leak to hunt down. The most likely cause is a leaking toilet. Most meters also have a triangular low-flow indicator, which should not be spinning unless a leak is present.



To avoid receiving a surprisingly high water bill caused by an undetected leak, we suggest you check your meter regularly.

SAN LORENZO VALLEY WATER DISTRICT									
WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS FOR 2008									
Manana Woods Distribution System									
Parameter	Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date	Notes	Source	Source
Nitrate	ppm	45	45	0.56 - 2.8	2.2	2008	Erosion of natural deposits.		
SECO DA Y STA DA DS	Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date	Source	Source	Source
Color	CU	15	N/A	N.D. - 5.0	<1	2008	Natural occurring organic material		
SECO DA Y STA DA DS	Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	One Sample / Detected Level		Sample Date	Source	Source	Source
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A		17	2007	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.		
Manganese	ppb	50	N/A		31	2007	Leaching from natural deposits.		
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A		150	2007	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.		
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A		414	2007	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.		
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A		0.64	2007	Soil runoff.		
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	One Sample / Detected Level								
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A		44	2007	Generally naturally occurring.		
Total Hardness	ppm	N/A	N/A		200	2007	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium.		
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL	Meas.	MRDL	MRDLG	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date	Source	Source	Source
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.21 - 0.90	0.7	2008	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.		
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL	Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date	Source	Source	Source
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	N/A	1.8 - 4.3	1.5	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
PIMM Y STA DA DS E	Meas.	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Number of Samples Collected	Tap Water 90th Percentile Results	Sample Date	Source	Source	Source
Lead	ppb	15	2	5	90th Percentile = 4.9	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing, discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits		
Copper	ppb	1300	170	5	Number of sites above AL = 0 90th Percentile = 380 Number of sites above AL = 0	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives		
<p>Notes, Definitions, Terms and Abbreviations used in table</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 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>ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter</p> <p>ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p> <p>pCi/L: PicoCuries per liter</p> <p>N/A: Not Applicable</p> <p>NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units</p> <p>CU: Color Units</p>									
<p>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.</p>									