

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



San Lorenzo Valley Water District Consumer Confidence Report Southern Distribution System

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.

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.

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?

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 from within the Southern Distribution system. All wells conform to State construction standards.

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

Water Quality

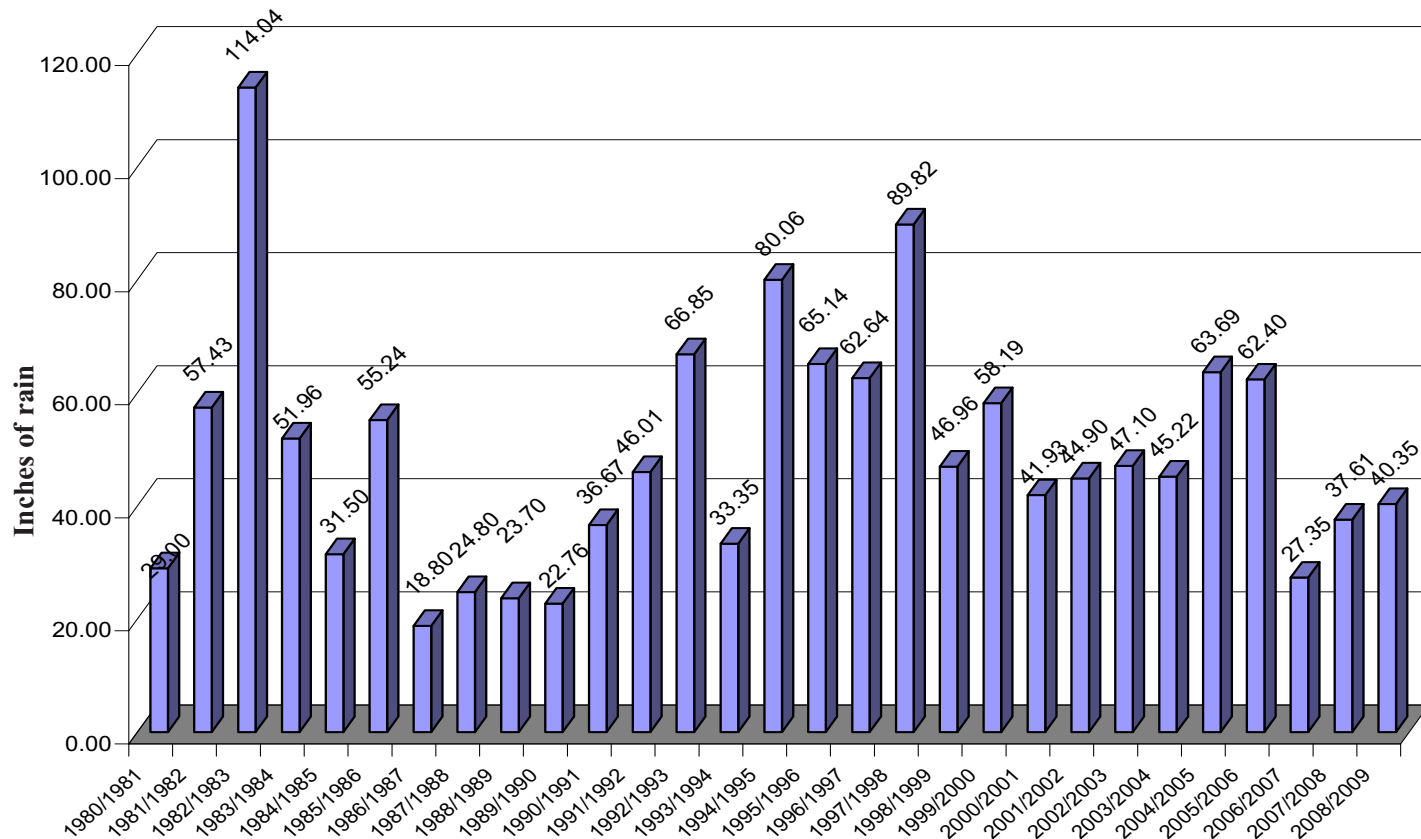
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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.

"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.
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95006
Permit No. 55



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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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 web at www.epa.gov/safewater.

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.

Notice About Arsenic

Arsenic above 5ppb up through 10 ppb: While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Public Health continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Arsenic above 10 ppb up through 50 ppb: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Source Water Assessments

In 2002 the District completed source water assessments of its Lompico Sandstone Aquifer. A source water assessment lists possible contaminating activities and the susceptibility of identified contamination threats that might affect the quality of our drinking water supplies.

Factors contributing to the potential vulnerability of the Lompico Sandstone Aquifer to water-quality degradation include: a strong downward vertical gradient between the upper, unconfined Santa Margarita Sandstone Aquifer and the deeper Lompico Sandstone Aquifer, residential leach-fields, sewer lines, fuel storage and potential spills associated with area roadways.

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.



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



SAN LORENZO VALLEY WATER DISTRICT WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS FOR 2009 Southern Distribution System Oroville									
PARAMETER	STANDARD	MEASUREMENT	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SLVWD Range of Detection	SLVWD Water Average	Sample Date	Notes	SOURCE
Arsenic		ppb	10	N/A	1.0 - 10	5.5	2008	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride		ppb	2000	1000	100 - 110	105	2006	Erosion of natural deposits.	
SECONDARY STANDARDS									
Chloride		ppm	500	N/A	6.7 - 7.7	7.2	2006	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.	
Color		CU	15	N/A	N.D. - 4.0	N.D.	2008	Natural occurring organic material	
Iron		ppb	300	N/A	440 - 779	552	2008	Leaching from natural deposits. (2)	
Manganese		ppb	50	N/A	11 - 29	20	2006	Leaching from natural deposits.	
Sulfate		ppm	500	N/A	26 - 31	29	2006	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.	
Total Dissolved Solids		ppm	1000	N/A	110 - 150	130	2006	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.	
Turbidity		NTU	5	N/A	0.35 - 1.0	0.62	2008	Soil runoff	
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYSED									
Radium 228		pCi/L	5	0	N.D. - 2.4	0.54	2006	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Sodium		ppm	N/A	N/A	15	15	2006	Generally naturally occurring.	
Total Hardness		ppm	N/A	N/A	30 - 58	44	2006	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium.	
Total Phosphorous		ppm	N/A	N/A	1.9 - 5.5	3.9	2008	Treatment additive (2)	
DISINFECTION RESIDUALS									
Chlorine		ppm	4	4	0.3 - 1.2	0.55	2008	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS									
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)		ppb	80	N/A	N.D. - 2.9	1.8	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
PARAMETER STANDARDS									
Lead		ppb	15	2	4	90th Percentile = 0.70 Number of sites above AL = 0	2008	(1) Corrosion of household plumbing, discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits	
Copper		ppb	1300	170	4	90th Percentile = 220 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 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 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 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.									
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. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.									
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.									
N/D: Not Detectable at testing limit									
ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter									
ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter									
pCi/L: Pico-curies per liter									
P/A: Presence / Absence									
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. 2) District Pasatiempo Well 6 periodically exceeds the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Iron. Secondary MCL's are set for aesthetic reasons only, and do not cause adverse health effects. Iron can cause discolored water and staining. To offset this effect, the District adds phosphate, which acts to keep the Iron in solution and help prevent problems associated with this mineral.									