

Consumer Confidence Report Manana Woods Distribution System



San Lorenzo Valley Water District

WATER QUALITY 2006

MAY 2007

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 rrogers@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 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.

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."

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 Health Services 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 2006. 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 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 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.

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PRIMARY STANDARDS	Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SLVWD Range Detection	of SLVWD Wat Average	er Sample Date Notes	Source
Nitrate	ppm	45	45	1.8 - 2.9	1.7	2006	Erosion of natural deposits.
SECONDARY STANDARDS	Meas.	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	One Sample /	/ Detected Level	Sample Date	Source
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A		20	2006	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Color	CU	15	N/A		4	2006	Natural occurring organic material
ron	ppb	300	N/A	6	660	2006	Leaching from natural deposits.
Manganese	ppb	50	N/A	:	35	2006	Leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	1	190	2006	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Fotal Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	2	446	2006	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANA Sodium	Dependent of the second	N/A	N/A	One Sample /	57	2006	Generally naturally occurring.
Fotal Hardness	ppm	N/A	N/A	2	260	2006	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium.
DISINFECTION RESIDUAL	Meas.	MRDL	MRDLG	SLVWD Range Detection	of SLVWD Wat Average	er Sample Date	Source
C11 :							
Uniorine	ppm	4	4	0.2 - 0.8	0.39	2006	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Uniorine	ppm	4	4	0.2 - 0.8 Not	0.39 t es, Definitions, T	2006 erms and Abbrevi	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment. ations used in table:
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San Lorenzo Valley Water District 13060 Highway 9 Boulder Creek, CA. 95006-9119

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

831-338-2153 MANANA WOODS

WWW.SLVWD.COM

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