



Scotts Valley Water District

REPORT ON WATER QUALITY FOR 2013

Scotts Valley Water District is pleased to present this detailed report on our 2013 water quality. It contains the actual results of hundreds of water quality tests conducted in 2013, as well as other water quality information. Our water, which comes from groundwater wells, achieved or improved upon every water quality standard.

Information About Drinking Water Quality

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 agriculture, urban storm water 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 applications, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Scotts Valley Water District was completed in September 2001 and January 2011. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: dry-cleaning, gasoline storage and distribution, and manufacturing. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to these activities: abandoned water and monitoring wells, septic systems, transportation corridors, commercial parking lots, and sewer collection systems. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the District Office at 2 Civic Center Drive, Scotts Valley or by e-mail at contact@svwd.org.

Water Quality Regulations

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

When to Seek Health Care Advice

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 (1-800-426-4791).

How to Get Involved:

We urge customers to attend Monthly Board Meetings. They are open to the public and held on the second Thursday of every month at 7 p.m. at the District Office, 2 Civic Center Drive, Scotts Valley.

Got Questions?

Contact Operations Manager, David McNair for more information about your water quality by e-mail at dmcnair@svwd.org or call 831-600-1903.

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

SCOTTS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

RESULTS OF 2013 DRINKING WATER QUALITY TESTS

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants and other constituents detected between January 1 and December 31, 2013. Secondary Standards in the table refer to aesthetic aspects of water. In general, water quality remained constant or improved in 2013 and meets all State and Federal standards.

SCOTTS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT TREATED WATER

CONTAMINANT	MCL or MRDL	PHG or MCLG	RANGE	AVERAGE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
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REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLs

Arsenic (PPB)	10	0.004	ND to 6.7	1.2	Naturally occurring minerals.
Fluoride (F) (PPM) (Natural-Source)	2	1	0.09 to 0.66	0.3	Naturally occurring minerals.
Gross alpha particle activity (pCi/L)	15	0	ND to 7.2	2.4	Naturally occurring minerals.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

Total Trihalomethanes (PPB)	80	NA	ND to 73	8.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (PPB)	60	NA	ND to 5.5	2.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine (PPM)	4	4	0.05 to 1.9	0.85	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

LEAD AND COPPER²

	ACTION LEVEL	PHG	# OF SITES SAMPLED	90 TH PERCENTILE	# OF SITES EXCEEDING	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Lead ¹ (total) (PPB)	15	0.2	20	2.1	0	Customer household plumbing.
Copper ¹ (total) (PPM)	1.3	0.3	20	0.4	0	Customer household plumbing.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLs

CONTAMINANT	SECONDARY MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chloride (PPM)	500	24 to 94	47	Naturally occurring minerals.
Iron (Fe) (PPB)	300	ND to 86	16	Naturally occurring minerals.
Manganese (Mn) (PPB)	50	ND to 22	3	Naturally occurring minerals.
Odor Threshold @ 60 C (TON)	3	1 to 3	1.5	Naturally occurring minerals.
Specific Conductance (E.C.) (micromhos per cm)	1,600	390 to 1,800	800	Naturally occurring substances that form ions in water.
Sulfate (SO ₄) (PPM)	500	74 to 480	146	Naturally occurring minerals.
Turbidity (NTU)	5	0.071 to 47	0.2	Naturally occurring minerals.
Total Dissolved Solids (PPM)	1,000	240 to 1,200	518	Naturally occurring minerals.

NO STANDARDS

pH (UNITS)	7.3 to 8.4	7.9
Sodium (PPM)	36 to 360	95
Total Hardness ² as CaCO ₃ (PPM)	100 to 300	202
Calcium (Ca) (PPM)	28 to 73	53
Carbonate (as CO ₃) (PPM)	ND to 5.9	1
Magnesium (Mg) (PPM)	5.1 to 36	17
Potassium (K) (PPM)	1.8 to 5.6	2.7
Total Alkalinity (PPM)	56 to 310	185
Orthophosphate [as PO ₄] (PPM)	0.4 to 4.6	1.2
Carbon Dioxide (PPM)	ND to 5.6	2.4

NOTES

- Water samples for the data reported above are drawn from both the treatment plants and the distribution system.
- Our treatment plants remove a combination of iron, manganese, arsenic, sulfide, and reduced constituents inherent to the Scotts Valley groundwater supply. Where needed volatile organic compounds are also removed.
- The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

FOOTNOTES

- All testing is from 2013, except for radiological constituents which were drawn from three treatment plants in September 2008, and Lead and Copper rule samples were drawn from 20 customer taps in September 2011.
- Average Total Hardness for 2013 was 11.8 grains per gallon.

DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS CHART:

Grains per Gallon: A unit of hardness where 17.1 parts per million equals 1 grain per gallon.

Turbidity: A physical characteristic of water that makes the water appear cloudy. The condition is caused by the presence of suspended matter. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs or MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Micromhos Per Centimeter: An indicator of dissolved minerals in the water.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected at testing limit.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit, indicating the clarity of the water.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity.

PDWS: Primary Drinking Water Standards: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

PPB: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter. 1 PPB equals 0.001 PPM and is equivalent to about one drop in 17,000 gallons of water.

PPM: Parts per million or milligrams per liter. 1 PPM equals 1,000 PPB and is equivalent to about one drop in 17 gallons of water.

PHG: Public Health Goal: 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.

Total Dissolved Solids: An indicator of dissolved minerals in the water.

TON: Threshold Odor Number: The unit of odor.

90TH Percentile: The third highest sample result of 20 sample results.