

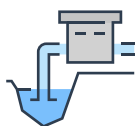


SCOTTS VALLEY
WATER DISTRICT

svwd.org  svwater

SCOTTS VALLEY WATER QUALITY MAKES THE GRADE

This annual Consumer Confidence Report on water quality shows that last year, as in years past, the District's water met all State and Federal primary drinking water standards. Included in the report is information about the source water quality and treated water quality. It also explains how the water is treated and tested to ensure that it is always safe and refreshing to drink.



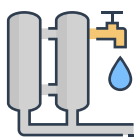
Start with a Local Water Supply

Drinking water comes from six wells pumping from the Lompico and Butano aquifers, which are part of the Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin.



Test to Ensure Quality

The District's state-certified water operators monitor the water system 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to ensure the reliability and safety of our water. Depending on the constituent, the District conducts numerous tests on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual basis.



Treat to Provide High-Quality Water

The Lompico and Butano aquifers are naturally high in iron and manganese. The District operates three treatment facilities that utilize oxidation and filtration to reduce these constituents and produce safe, high-quality water.

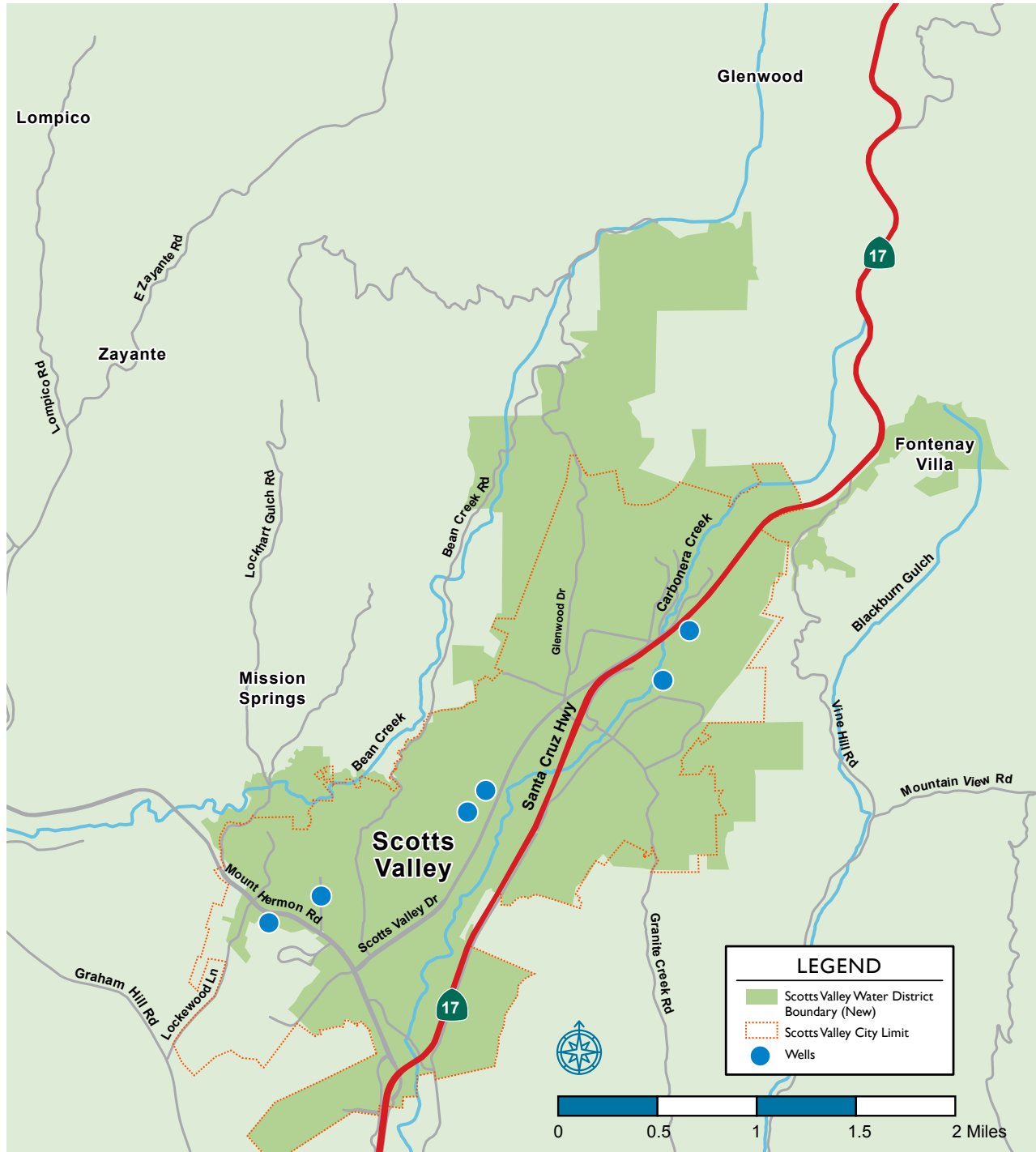


Providing Customers with Safe, Reliable, High-Quality Water is the District's Top Priority

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

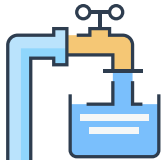


WHERE WATER COMES FROM



Scotts Valley Water District is a public agency providing water service to over 4,000 accounts within six square miles, including most of the City of Scotts Valley and portions of the unincorporated areas north of the city limits.

The District serves as a leader in sustainable water management practices, embraces innovation and is a trusted source of water-related information in the community. The community of Scotts Valley places a high value on livability, innovation and planning for the future, and the District is proud to play a vital role in supporting those efforts by providing a reliable, high-quality water supply.



DRINKING WATER QUALITY

Source Water

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, 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.

Source water contaminants that may be present include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- 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 storm water runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or from oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.



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 visiting epa.gov/safewater or calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

In 2018, the District updated its 2001 Source Water Assessment of District wells that provide source water. These wells are considered most vulnerable to the activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply from dry-cleaning, gasoline storage and distribution, and manufacturing. In addition, these wells are susceptible to negative impacts from

abandoned water and monitoring wells, septic systems, transportation corridors, commercial parking lots, and sewer collection systems.

The complete assessment is available at the District Office – 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 State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants

in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for constituents allowed in bottled water to provide 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 populations such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for 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 at (800) 426-4791.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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.

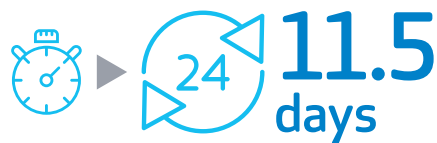
Arsenic was detected only at the El Pueblo Water Treatment Plant, which provided 21% of water provided to customers of the Scotts Valley Water District.

HOW CONSTITUENTS ARE MEASURED

MILLIGRAMS per liter (mg/L) or parts per MILLION (ppm)



OR



MICROGRAMS per liter (ug/L) or parts per BILLION (ppb)



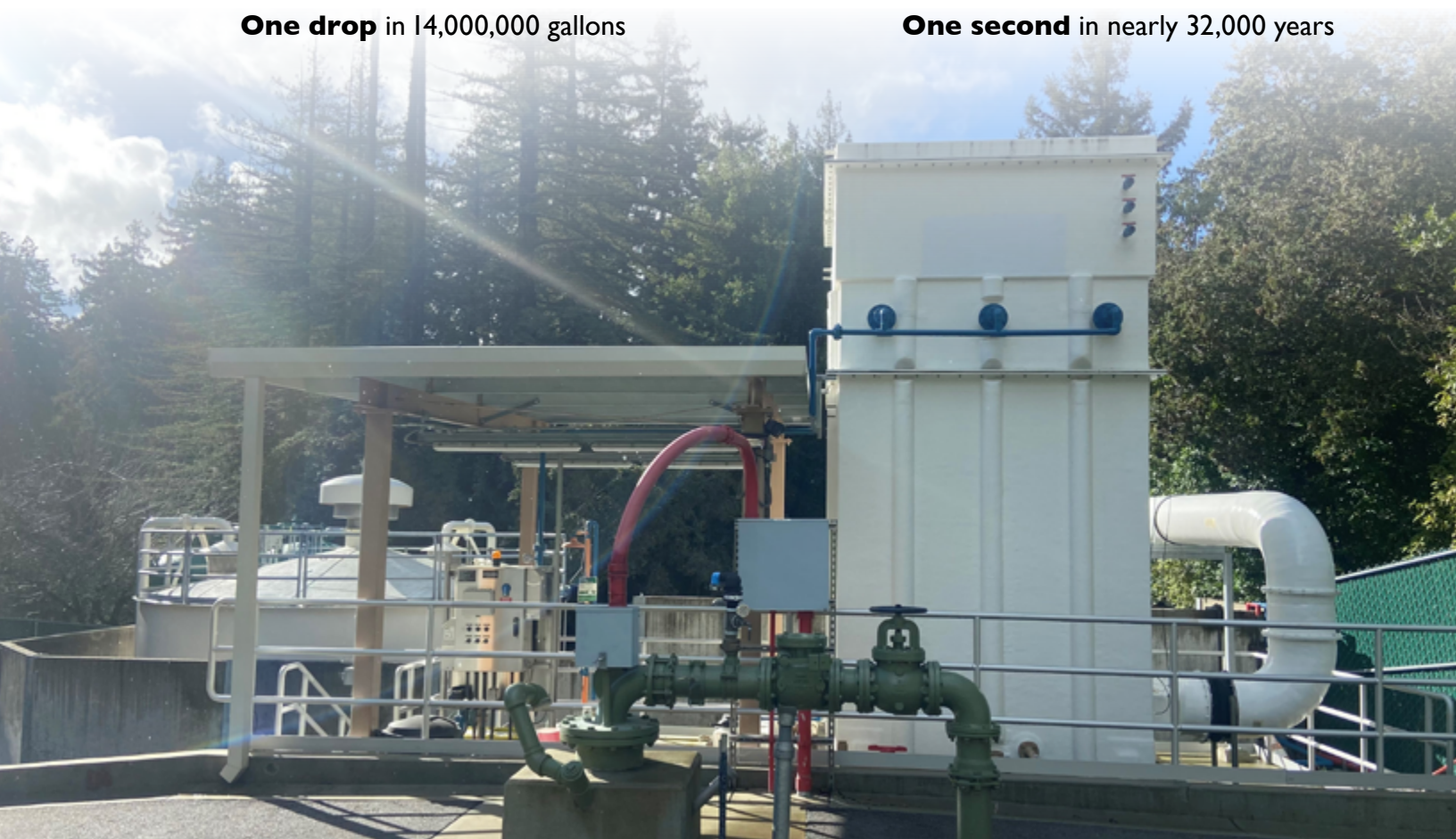
OR



NANOGRAMS per liter (ng/L) or parts per TRILLION (ppt)



OR





WATER TEST RESULTS

This table lists all of the drinking water contaminants and other constituents detected between January 1 and December 31. Secondary standards relate to aesthetic aspects of water. Scotts Valley Water District water quality met or surpassed all State and Federal criteria for public health protection.

Primary Health Standards	MCL or MRDL	PHG or MCLG	Range	Average	Violation	Typical Sources
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	<2 - 6.3	<2	No	Naturally occurring minerals
Fluoride from natural sources (ppm)	2	1	0.1 - 0.4	0.3	No	Naturally occurring minerals
Gross alpha particle activity (pCi/L) ¹	15	None	<3 - 4.6	<3	No	Naturally occurring minerals
Disinfection By-Products & Disinfection Residual	MCL or MRDL	PHG or MCLG	Range	Average	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	None	5 - 39	30	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids as HAA5 (ppb)	60	None	<1 - 6	3	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4	4	0.12 - 1.43	0.72	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Residential Tap Monitoring	MCL	PHG or MCLG	Sites Sampled	90th Percentile	Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Sources
Lead (ppb)	15	0	31	<5	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	31	0.19	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Lead Sampling of Drinking Water in California Schools (AB746/HSC-116277)		Year Tested	Schools Tested	Typical Sources		
Lead		2017	3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits		
Secondary Aesthetic Standards	Secondary MCL	Range	Average	Typical Sources		
Chloride (ppm)	500	30 - 64	44	Naturally occurring minerals		
Odor Threshold @ 60 C (TON)	3	<1 - 2	<1	Naturally occurring minerals		
Specific Conductance (MHOS/CM)	1,600	450 - 850	630	Naturally occurring substance that form ions in water		
Sulfate (ppm)	500	83 - 93	88	Naturally occurring minerals		
Turbidity (NTU)	5	<0.1 - 0.4	0.1	Naturally occurring minerals		
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	310 - 510	397	Naturally occurring minerals		
Other Monitoring Results		Range	Average	NOTES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Except where noted, water samples for this report were collected from District treatment plants, the water distribution system, and customer homes throughout the 2023 calendar year. • The treatment processes effectively remove concentrations of iron, manganese, arsenic, sulfide, and reduce other contaminants inherent in the groundwater supply. • The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants rarely change. Definitions and footnotes on next page.		
pH (UNITS)		7.2 - 8.6	7.8			
Sodium (ppm)		33 - 64	46			
Total Hardness ² as CaCO ₃ (ppm)		120 - 280	188			
Calcium (ppm)		39 - 63	54			
Magnesium (ppm)		6 - 32	15.3			
Potassium (ppm)		1.4 - 2.2	1.8			
Orthophosphate as PO ₄ (ppm)		0.8 - 2.1	1.4			
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 Monitoring Results ³		Range	Average			
Lithium (ppb)		19 - 70	42			
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) ⁴ (ppt)		<3 - 4.5	<3			
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) ⁴ (ppt)		<3 - 6.5	<3			

Definitions

Contaminants: Chemical and physical elements contained in water.

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. It's monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the 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.

MHOS/CM: 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 radio-activity.

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

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter. 1 ppm equals 1,000 ppb and is equivalent to about one drop in 14 gallons of water.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter. 1 ppb equals 0.001 ppm and is equivalent to about one drop in 14,000 gallons of water.

ppt: Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter. 1 ppt equals 0.001 ppb and is equivalent to about one drop in 14,000,000 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.

FOOTNOTES

¹ All testing is from 2023, except where noted. Radiological constituents were drawn from treatment plants in January 2019.

² Average Total Hardness for 2023 was 11 grains per gallon.

³ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the US EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether these contaminants need to be regulated. This section includes a summary of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 monitoring results in 2023.

⁴ PFHxA and PFPeA were detected only at the Well 10A Water Treatment Plant, which provided 22% of water provided to customers of the Scotts Valley Water District

Got Questions?

Contact Operations Manager Nate Gillespie at (831) 600-1903.

How to Get Involved

Customers are invited to attend monthly board meetings on the second Thursday of every month at 6 pm at the District Office, 2 Civic Center Drive, Scotts Valley.

Download this report at:

www.svwd.org/media/Reports/CCR2023.pdf



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