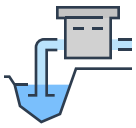
WATER QUALITY REPORT 2019

SCOTTS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

svwd.org svwater

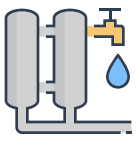
SCOTTS VALLEY WATER QUALITY MAKES THE GRADE

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.



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.

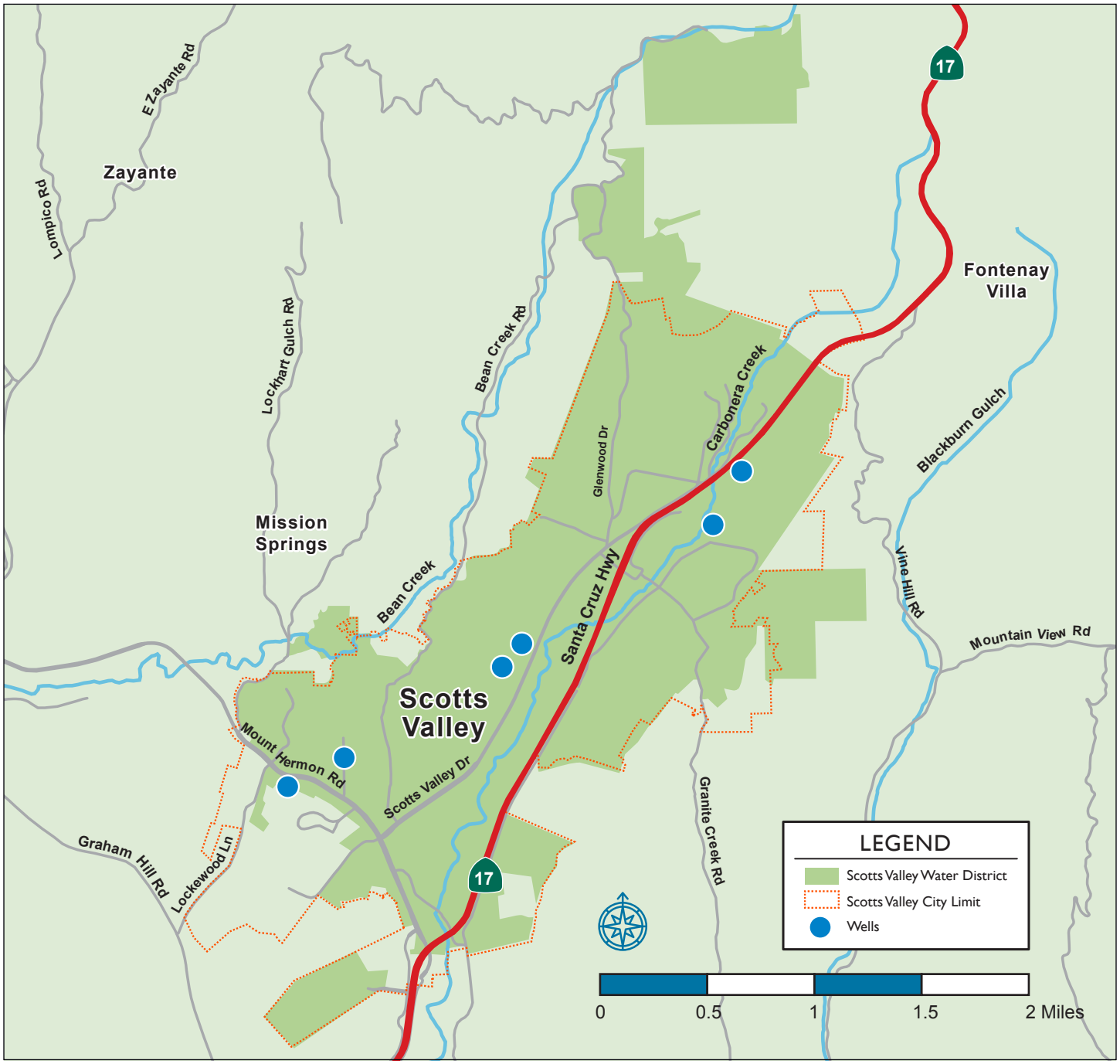
Test to Ensure Quality

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.

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

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.

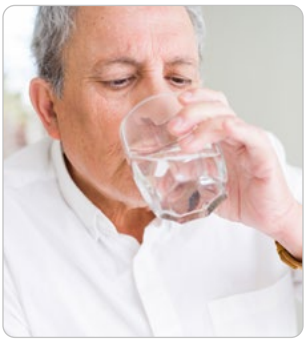
DRINKING WATER QUALITY

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 constituents. The presence of constituents 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 constituents 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 constituents 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.

HOW CONSTITUENTS ARE MEASURED

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

14 gallons

OR

24 11.5 days

One drop in 14 gallons

One second in 11.5 days

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

14,000 gallon pool

OR

365 32 years

One drop in 14,000 gallons

One second in nearly 32 years

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

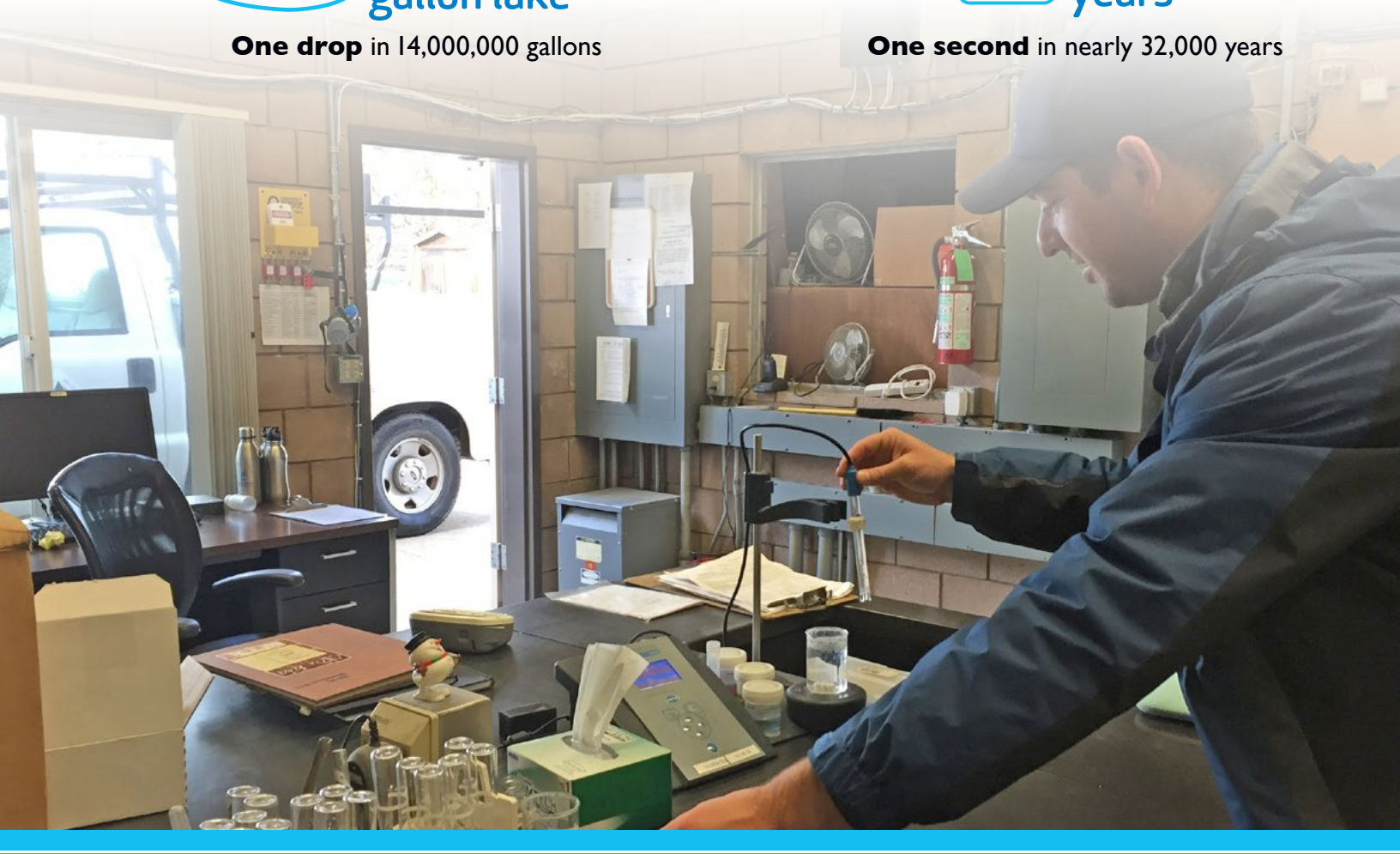
14,000,000 gallon lake

OR

365 32,000 years

One drop in 14,000,000 gallons

One second in nearly 32,000 years



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 of Constituents
Aluminum (ppm)[1]	1	0.6	ND - 0.028	0.002	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)[2, 3]	10	0.004	ND - 6.2	1.4	No	Naturally occurring minerals
Fluoride from natural source (ppm)	2	1	0.15 - 0.32	0.24	No	Naturally occurring minerals
Monochlorobenzene (ppb)[4]						Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and dry cleaning facilities
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	ND - ND	ND	No	Naturally occurring minerals
Gross alpha particle activity (pCi/L)[1]	15	None	ND - 4.6	2.3	No	Naturally occurring minerals; last sampled in 2010 and 2011; a new source was added and tested in 2018
Disinfection By-Products & Disinfection Residual	**MCL or MRDL**	**PHG or MCLG**	**Range**	**Average**	**Violation**	**Typical Sources of Constituents**
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	None	ND - 48	12.59	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids as HAA5 (ppb)	60	None	ND - 4.8	1.7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4	4	0.21 - 1.42	0.79	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Residential Tap Monitoring[2]	**MCL**	**PHG or MCLG**	**Sites Sampled**	**90th Percentile**	**Sites Exceeding Action Level**	**Typical Sources of Constituents**
Lead (ppb)	15	0	31	2.4	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	31	0.3	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 of Constituents**		
Lead		2017	3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits		
Secondary Aesthetic Standards	**Secondary MCL**	**Range**	**Average**	**Typical Sources of Constituents**		
Aluminum (ppm)	0.2	ND - 0.028	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes		
Chloride (ppm)	500	24 - 64	33	Naturally occurring minerals		
Iron (ppb)	300	ND - 21	2	Naturally occurring minerals		
Manganese (ppb)	50	ND - 3.2	0.3	Naturally occurring minerals		
Odor Threshold @ 60 C (TON)	3	ND	ND	Naturally occurring minerals		
Specific Conductance (MHOS/CM)	1,600	480 - 770	625	Naturally occurring substance that form ions in water		
Sulfate (ppm)	500	77 - 110	89	Naturally occurring minerals		
Turbidity (NTU)	5	ND - 1.9	0.25	Naturally occurring minerals		
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	290 - 470	404	Naturally occurring minerals		
Other Monitoring Results		**Range**	**Average**			
pH (UNITS)		7.2 - 8.4	8.0			
Sodium (ppm)		37 - 62	44			
Total Hardness[3] as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)		120 - 330	236			
Calcium (ppm)		37 - 71	61			
Carbonate as CO_3 (ppm)		ND - 4.3	2.2			
Magnesium (ppm)		5.8 - 38	23.7			
Potassium (ppm)		1.7 - 2.6	2.1			
Total Alkalinity (ppm)		67 - 260	174			
Orthophosphate as PO_4 (ppm)		ND - 2.1	1.42			

NOTES

- Except where noted, water samples for this report were collected from District treatment plants, the water distribution system, and customer homes throughout the 2019 calendar year.
- The treatment processes effectively remove concentrations of iron, manganese, arsenic, sulfide, and reduce other constituents 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.

Definitions

Constituents: 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.

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.

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.

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, 2] All testing is from 2019, except for radiological constituents which were drawn from three treatment plants in September 2010 and 2011.
[3] Average Total Hardness for 2019 was 13.8 grains per gallon.

COVID-19

The novel coronavirus has no impact on the quality or supply of tap water. As always, tap water has remained both available and safe during the COVID-19 pandemic. The District uses chlorine to eliminate pathogens, which includes viruses. This ensures safe drinking water for all District customers.

Got Questions?

Contact Operations Manager David McNair at (831) 600-1903.

How to Get Involved

Customers are invited to attend monthly board meetings on the second Thursday of every month at 7 pm at the District Office, 2 Civic Center Drive, Scotts Valley.

Download this report at:
svwd.org/sites/default/files/documents/reports/2019CCR.pdf

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