

Jardines del Valle

Water Quality Report – 2019

Santa Cruz County Water System I.D. No. 4400664

*****Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*****

The Jardines del Valle housing complex has its' own water system. The water system is classified as a "community water system." As such, we are required to provide this *Water Quality / Consumer Confidence Report* to you, the water user. In 2019, water from the system was tested and compared to the EPA and State drinking water health standards. **Water in the system met all EPA and State drinking water standards.** This brochure reviews 2019's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

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).

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, person 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 (800-426-4791).

Your water comes from an on-site water production well sunk approximately 430-feet into underground sources of water called the Aromas Sands and/or the Paso Robles Formation. The water is pumped to a 7,500-gallon raw water storage tank where chlorine is added. The water is then filtered to remove manganese, a naturally-occurring mineral, which can turn the water brown. The treated water is sent to two 5,000-gallon storage tanks that supply potable water for domestic (drinking and washing) use at the

housing complex. A booster pump and pressure tanks provide pressure throughout the water system. The well, storage tanks, and treatment system are located on the east side of the property, west of Murphy Road, in a chain link fenced area. Please see the notes below regarding drinking water.

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include river, 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 before it is treated include:

- *Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic system, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- *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.

- *Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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

- *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, agriculture application, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The following Table lists all the drinking water contaminants and compounds (analytes) that the source well was tested for, the date of the tests, the results of the tests, and the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for that analyte established by the US EPA or the state of California in parts per million (ppm). For comparison, 1ppm is the equivalent of 1 second in 11.5 days. The presence of any compound in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State requires monitoring for certain compounds less than once per year because the concentrations of these compounds are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

About Manganese: In the spring to summer 2013, Weber, Hayes installed an oxidation and filtration system between the raw and finished water storage tanks to filter out the Manganese. This filtration system began full time operation in June 2013 and continues to operate. **Water in the distribution system has contained less than the Secondary MCL of Manganese (less than 50 ppb) since the filtration system began operating.** Manganese is a naturally occurring mineral and is present in groundwater due to leaching from natural deposits. It is a required nutrient in every person's diet and a healthful diet provides adequate manganese for good nutrition (US EPA, 2003). Manganese is regulated by a 50 ppb Secondary MCL (see [drinking water regulations](#)), a standard established to address issues of aesthetics (discoloration), not health concerns. At concentration greater than 50 ppb Manganese may make the water appear brown. However, there are potential health concerns of high levels of manganese in drinking water.

For more information on Manganese you may see the following references:

- [ATSDR, 2008](#), Toxicological Profile for Manganese, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, September 2008.
- [US EPA, 1996](#), Manganese, Integrated Risk Information System, US Environmental Protection Agency, Reference Dose last updated May 1, 1996.
- [US EPA, 2003 \(PDF\)](#), Health Effects Support Document for Manganese, February 2003.
- [US EPA, 2004 \(PDF\)](#), Drinking Water Health Advisory for Manganese, January 2004.
- [WHO, 2004 \(PDF\)](#), Manganese in Drinking-water, Background document for development of WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality, World Health Organization, 2004. See also: [WHO, Chemical Hazards in Drinking Water - Manganese](#).

About Chlorine Injection into Your Water: A chlorine injection system was installed as a pre-treatment process for your manganese treatment/filtering system. Due to the required dose of chlorine needed for optimal manganese removal, there was and continues to be, a small residual amount of chlorine in your water. The residual low concentration of chlorine in your water inhibits bacteria in the water system. The chlorine injection system provides a chlorine residual of approximately 0.5 ppm in the water distribution system. The MCL for chlorine is 4 ppm.

The following table summarizes the Source Well Laboratory Analytical Results. Terms and abbreviations used in the table include:

- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs 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.
- **< :** Less than

Please direct any questions about the potable water system to:
Mayra Zesati (Jardines del Valle Community Manager) at 831.476.2768

OR

Sean Abbey (Certified Water Distribution Operator - Weber, Hayes & Associates) at
831.722.3580

Source Well #1 Analytical Results - 2019
Jardines del Valle, Water System, I.D. No. 4400664
76 Murphy Crossing Road, Watsonville, California

Analyte	Date Sampled	RESULT in ppm	LIMIT DW - MCL in ppm*
PRIMARY INORGANICS			
Aluminum (Al)	1/17/2019	< 0.050	1.0 (0.2 ²)
Antimony (Sb)	01/17/19	< 0.006	0.006
Arsenic (As)	01/17/19	< 0.002	0.01
Barium (Ba)	01/17/19	0.220	1
Beryllium (Be)	01/17/19	< 0.001	0.0
Boron (B)	01/17/18	0.460	*NL: 1.0
Cadmium (Cd)	01/17/19	< 0.001	0.005
Chromium (Cr)	01/17/19	< 0.001	0.05
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr ⁺⁶)	11/04/14	< 0.002	0.01
Cyanide (CN)	01/17/19	< 0.10	0.15
Lead (Pb)	01/17/19	< 0.005	*AL: 0.015
Mercury (Hg)	01/17/19	< 0.001	0.002
Nickel (Ni)	01/17/19	< 0.01	0.1
Nitrite (as N)	01/17/19	< 0.10	1.0
Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N	01/17/19	< 0.10	10
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) **	11/13/19	< 0.10	10
Selenium (Se)	01/17/19	< 0.005	0.05
Silver (Ag)	01/17/19	< 0.010	0.1 ²
Thallium (Tl)	01/17/19	< 0.001	0.002
SECONDARY / GENERAL MINERAL & PHYSICAL			
Bicarbonate Alk. (as HCO ₃)	10/02/12	400	—
Carbonate Alk. (as CO ₃)	10/02/12	< 2.0	—
Calcium (Ca)	10/02/12	100	—
Chloride (Cl)	10/02/12	110	500 ²
Copper (Cu)	01/17/19	< 0.050	*AL: 1.3 (1.0 ²)
Fluoride (F)	01/17/19	0.28	2.0
MBAS (Surfactants)	01/17/19	< 0.025	0.5 ²
Magnesium (Mg)	10/02/12	58	—
Manganese (Mn)	06/14/18	2.3	0.05 ²
Potassium (K)	10/02/12	2.6	—
Sodium (Na)	10/02/12	100	—
Sulfate (SO ₄)	10/02/12	240	500 ²

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Analyte	Date Sampled	RESULT in ppm	LIMIT DW - MCL in ppm*
SECONDARY / GENERAL MINERAL & PHYSICAL			
Total Iron (Fe)	10/02/12	0.082	0.3 ²
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	10/02/12	500	—
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	10/02/12	320	—
Total Dissolved Solids	10/02/12	830	1,000 ²
Zinc (Zn)	01/17/19	< 0.050	5.0 ²
pH value	10/02/12	7.4	6.5 - 8.5
Conductivity (micromhos/cm)	10/02/12	1,300	1,600 ²
Color (Co/Pt)	10/02/12	3.0	15
Odor T.O.N. (Threshold Number)	10/02/12	< 1.0	3 ²
Turbidity (NTU)	10/02/12	1.9	5 ²
OTHER			
Perchlorate	04/24/19	< 0.004	0.006
Synthetic Organic Compounds	12/1/8/18	All ND	varies
Volatile Organic Compounds	12/12/18	All ND	varies
1,2,3 TCP	11/18/18	<0.000005	0.000005
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	02/04/14	2.09	15

NOTES:

Data prior to June 25, 2013 was collected by others. We make no warranty regarding the quality or accuracy of data collected by others, it is presented solely for informational purposes.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = United States Environmental Protection Agency, *National Primary Drinking Water Regulations*, revised July 1, 2014

² = Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water and DO NOT affect health at that established level.

* = EPA Action Levels (AL) and Notification Levels (NL) are shown for analytes which do not have an MCL, but require further attention including sampling and/or treatment

DW-MCL = MCLs for Title 22 Drinking Water

< = Not Detected at or above the laboratory's Reporting Limit, X

Exceeds Limit value

-- = Not Analyzed or Not Applicable

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

parts per million (ppm) = milligrams per liter (mg/L)

pCi/L = picocuries per liter

** = Reporting units for Nitrates were modified by the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water from Nitrate (as NO₃) to Nitrate (as Nitrogen), effective by no later than January 1, 2016. **Note:** the change applies merely to reporting units. The MCL was not made more stringent.

† = An oxidation/filtration (AD26) water treatment system was installed between the raw and finished water storage tanks by Weber, Hayes & Associates in June 2013. Manganese has not been detected in the "Outlet" of the treatment system, and therefore, the distribution system since that time.