APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Scotts Valley Water District
Water System Number:	4410013

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 5/31/2023 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Nate Gillespie	Title: Operations Manager
Signature: Nate Gillespie Digitally signed by Nate Gillespie DN: cn=Nate Gillespie, o=Scotts Valley Water District, ou=Operations Manager, email=ngillespie@svwd.org, c=US Date: 2023.06.06 16:53:09 -07'00'	Date: 6/6/2023
Phone number: (831)226-9019	blank

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: https://www.svwd.org/media/Reports/CCR2022.pdf
  - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☒ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice). Please see attachment A
- ☒ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized): Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and Linkedin
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☒ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: https://www.svwd.org/media/Reports/CCR2022.pdf

☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

For customers that receive their bills in the mail, a bill insert was included with the May 2023 bill announcing the availability of the 2022 CCR . Please see attachment B. For

customers that receive their bills electronically, a dedicated email announcing the availability of the CCR was sent on 5/31/2023. Please see attachment C. Completed 2022 CCR is included as attachment D.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of
section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

Attachment A

Annual water quality report shows District water meets all state and federal standards

As part of the Scotts Valley Water District's commitment to providing customers with safe and reliable drinking water, the District published its 2022 Consumer Confidence Report this spring.

This annual, state-mandated water quality report provides important information about the quality of District water, including its source, treatment processes and detected contaminants.

Key highlights of this report include:

and contaminants.

- All regulatory standards were met for the water supply in 2022.
- Detected contaminants that were well below the maximum allowable levels.
- Community involvement in water conservation efforts.

Read the 2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Wet winter led Board to announce normal water supply conditions

The Scotts Valley area has received more than 54 inches of rain this water year (since Oct. 1, 2022), about 133% of the District's historical rainfall average. The exceedingly wet year has led the Board of Directors to declare normal water supply conditions and suspend drought-related activities this summer.

Efficient use of water is still encouraged. Irrigation is limited to two days per week and the District's Waste Water Policy is still in effect. Here are some tips to help you switch up your irrigation and save water this summer:

- Change up your irrigation schedule and water during the early morning or late evening to minimize evaporation. Avoid midday watering when the sun is strongest.

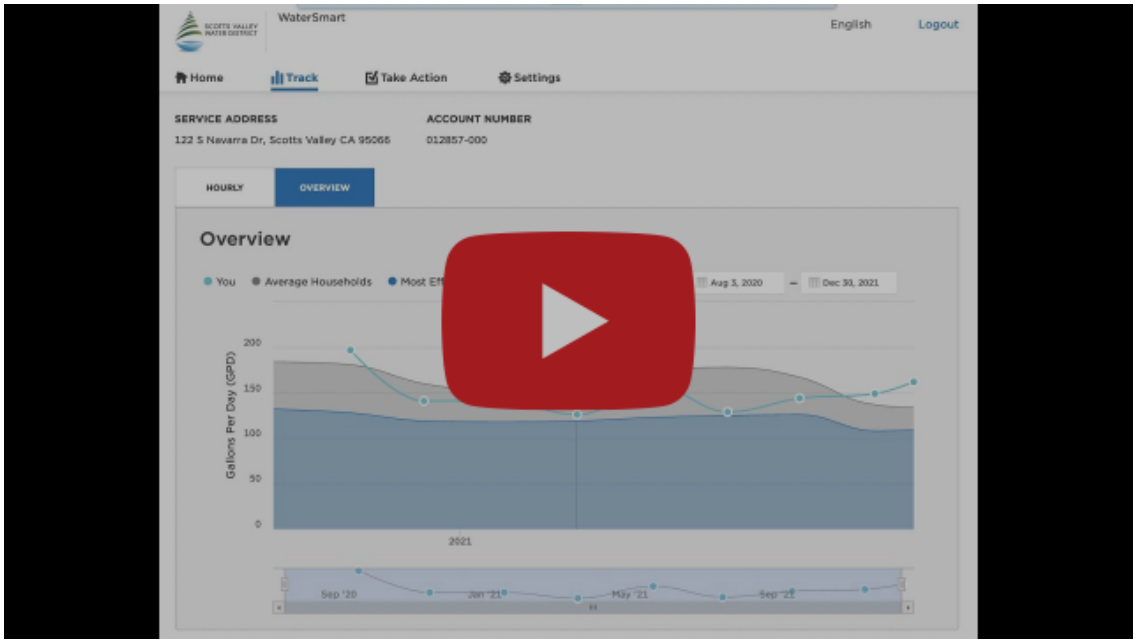
- Switch to drip irrigation for efficient water delivery directly to plant roots, reducing waste.
- Plant native plants in your yard. Native plants are accustomed to the weather and require less water.

With these simple changes, you can save water — and money — this summer.

Also, the Recycled Water Fill Station will remain closed this summer, but the small bulk recycle water program will remain open for customers who want to use it.

District customers can take advantage of WaterSmart, a free online platform that empowers Scotts Valley Water customers to make a positive impact on their water use.

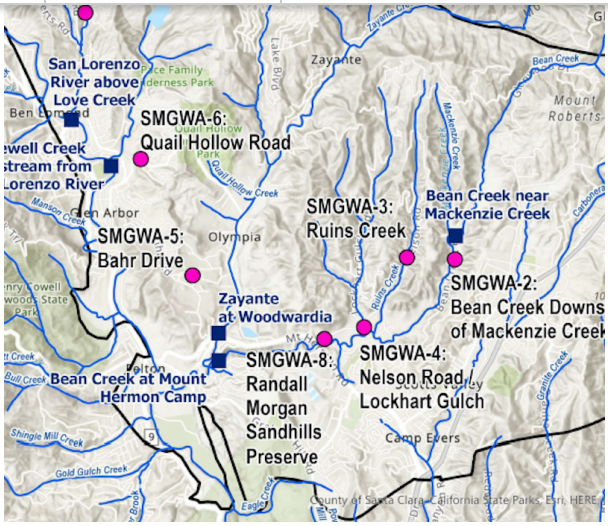
WaterSmart allows you to track your water consumption, detect and address leaks promptly, set personalized conservation goals and receive tailored recommendations for optimizing your water use. With its user-friendly interface, WaterSmart puts you in control, helping you make informed decisions and take meaningful action to conserve water. Learn more.



Sign up for WaterSmart

SMGWA well drilling is underway

Exciting update! The Santa Margarita Groundwater Agency will install seven



Valley to enhance the understanding of local groundwater.

Drilling begins Monday, May 22, and will take 2-4 days per site. Construction of the entire network will finish by July. Work will occur Monday-Friday from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., with traffic control measures. Residents near the wells will be notified individually. Learn more about this project.

Share | Tweet | Forward

Facebook | Website | Instagram | Twitter

SCOTTS VALLEY WATER QUALITY MAKES THE GRADE

Este reporte contiene las instrucciones mas recientes para obetener informacion importante sobre su agua potable. Traducir, o hablar con alguien que lo entienda.

Scotts Valley Water District's annual 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 Consumer Confidence Report is information about the source water quality and treated water quality. It also explains how the water is treated and tested to ensure it is always safe and refreshing to drink.

To view and download the 2022 SVWD Water Quality Report, visit **www.svwd.org/media/Reports/CCR2022.pdf.** For questions or to receive a hard copy of the report, call (831)438-2363.

BEWARE OF LEAKS!

Check your irrigation controller and monitor your water use when irrigation systems are turned back on. Irrigation systems may be susceptible to leaks after months of no use.

SCOTTS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

svwd.org

From: Kathy Ballinger
To: Nate Gillespie
Subject: FW: SVWD 2022 Water Quality Report Is Now Available
Date: Wednesday, May 31, 2023 1:49:02 PM

From: Scotts Valley Water District <support@watersmartsoftware.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 31, 2023 1:47 PM
To: Kathy Ballinger <KBallinger@svwd.org>
Subject: SVWD 2022 Water Quality Report Is Now Available

2 Civic Center Dr
008037-000

Hello Scotts Valley Water District,

Scotts Valley Water District's annual 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 Consumer Confidence Report is information about the source water quality and treated water quality. It also explains how the water is treated and tested to ensure it is always safe and refreshing to drink.

To view and download the 2022 SVWD Water Quality Report, visit www.svwd.org/media/Reports/CCR2022.pdf or click here CCR2022

For questions or to receive a paper copy of the report, call (831)438-2363.

Scotts Valley Water District

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WATER QUALITY REPORT 2022

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.

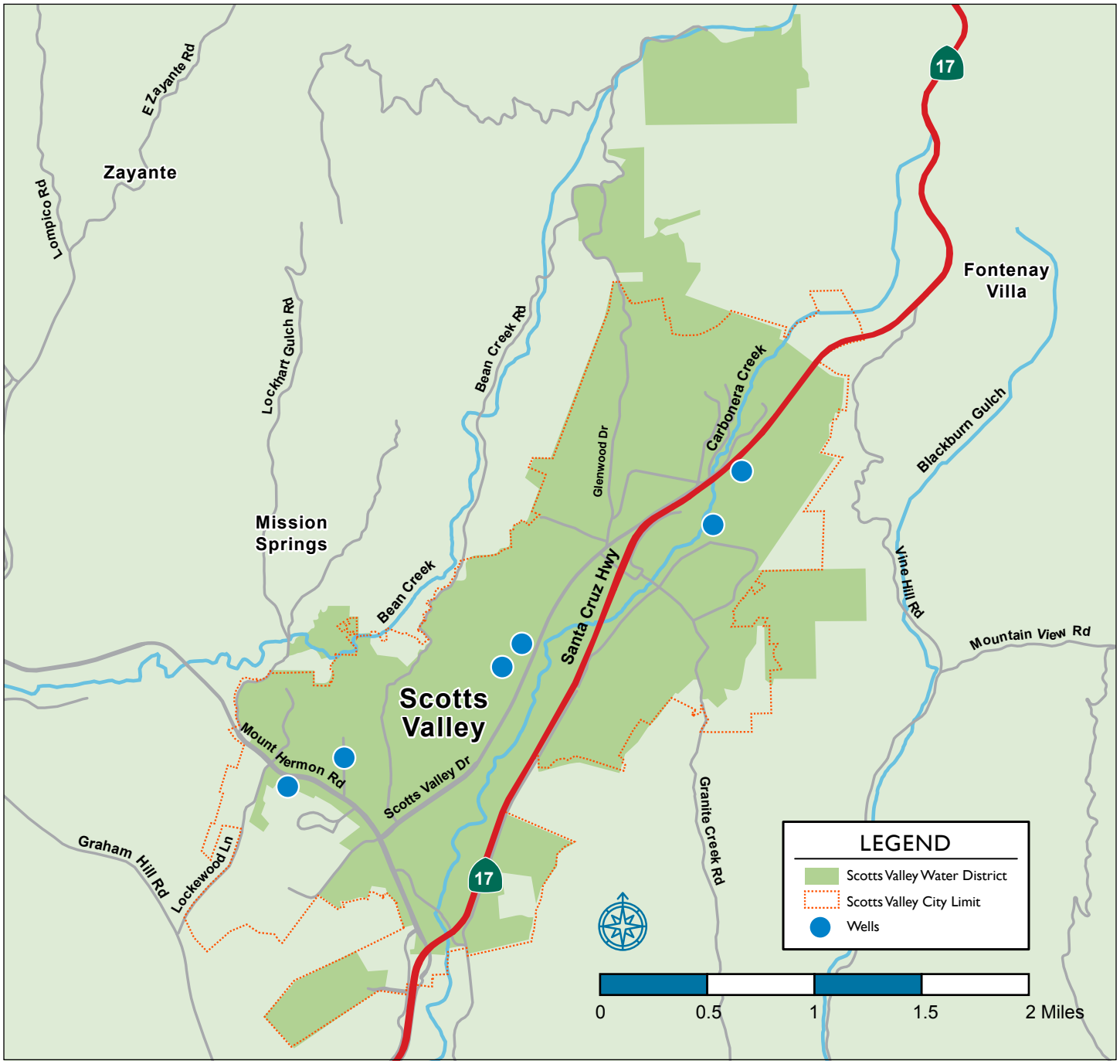
Treat to Provide High-Quality Water

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

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.

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)

14 gallons

One drop in 14 gallons

OR

24 11.5 days

One second in 11.5 days

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

14,000 gallon pool

One drop in 14,000 gallons

OR

365 32 years

One second in nearly 32 years

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

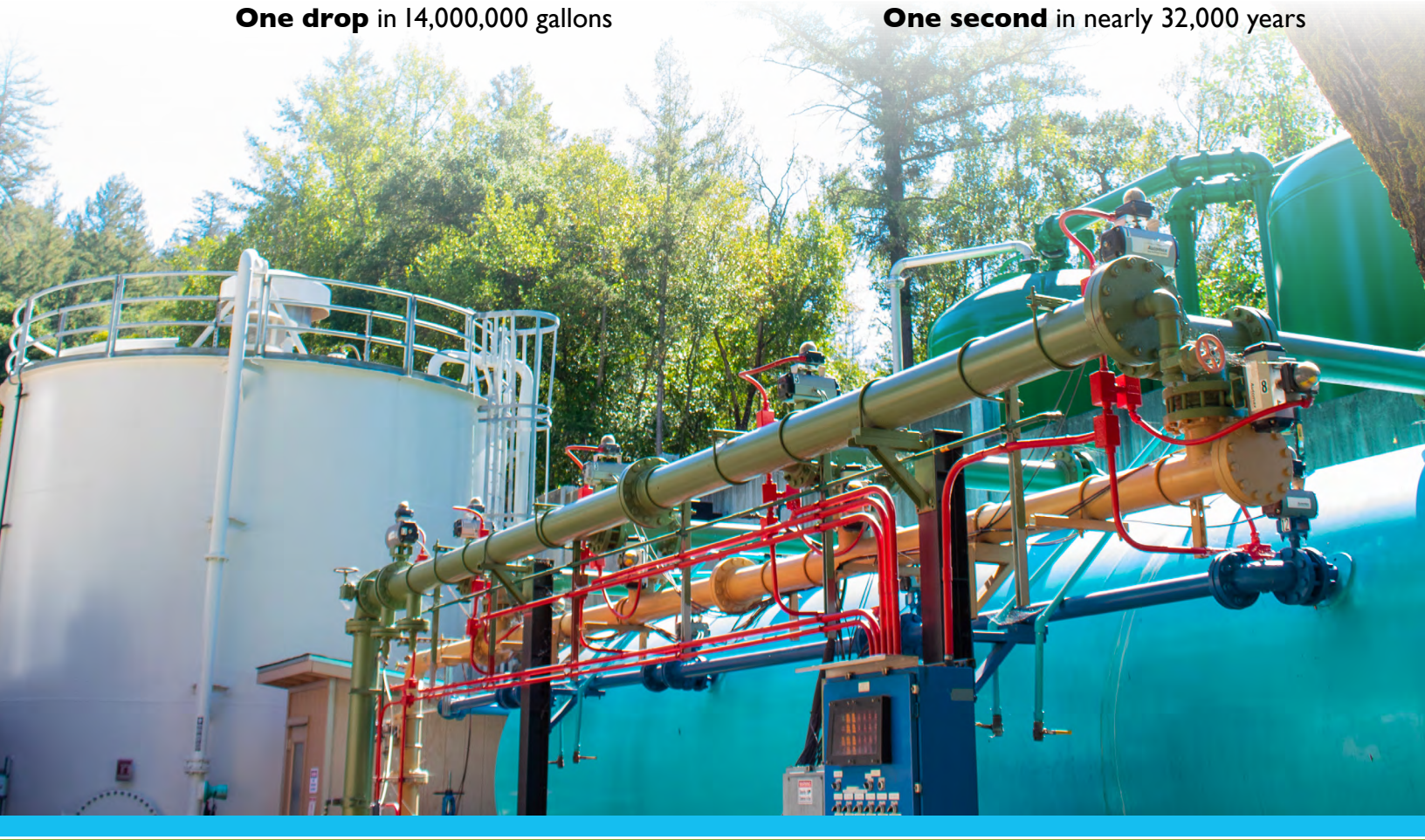
14,000,000 gallon lake

One drop in 14,000,000 gallons

OR

365 32,000 years

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
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	<2 - 5.8	<2	No	Naturally occurring minerals
Fluoride from natural source (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; a new source was added and tested in 2018, 2019, and 2021.
Disinfection By-Products & Disinfection Residual	**MCL or MRDL**	**PHG or MCLG**	**Range**	**Average**	**Violation**	**Typical Sources of Constituents**
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	None	<1 - 41	26	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids as HAA5 (ppb)	60	None	<1 - 2	2	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4	4	0.20 - 1.11	0.68	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Residential Tap Monitoring	**MCL**	**PHG or MCLG**	**Sites Sampled**	**90th Percentile**	**Sites Exceeding Action Level**	**Typical Sources of Constituents**
Lead (ppb)	15	0	30	<5	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	30	0.17	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
Chloride (ppm)	500	25 - 51	38	Naturally occurring minerals
Odor Threshold @ 60 C (TON)	3	<1 - 1	<1	Naturally occurring minerals
Specific Conductance (MHOS/CM)	1,600	450 - 830	550	Naturally occurring substance that form ions in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	87 - 93	89	Naturally occurring minerals
Turbidity (NTU)	5	<0.1 - 0.25	<0.1	Naturally occurring minerals
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	280 - 540	350	Naturally occurring minerals

Other Monitoring Results	Range	Average
pH (UNITS)	7.2 - 8.2	7.9
Sodium (ppm)	33 - 72	46
Total Hardness[2] as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	120 - 270	170
Calcium (ppm)	39 - 72	54
Magnesium (ppm)	6 - 36	17.6
Potassium (ppm)	1.5 - 2.5	2.0
Orthophosphate as PO_4 (ppm)	0.9 - 2.4	1.4

NOTES

- Except where noted, water samples for this report were collected from District treatment plants, the water distribution system, and customer homes throughout the 2022 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] All testing is from 2022, except where noted. Radiological constituents were drawn from treatment plants in January 2019.
[2] Average Total Hardness for 2022 was 9.9 grains per gallon.

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/CCR2022.pdf

SCOTTS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

svwd.org svwater