



2019 Newsletter 2018 Water Quality Report

- John Benich, President, Board of Directors
- Marco Romanini, Vice-president, Board of Directors
- Rob Marani, Secretary, Board of Directors
- Robert Postle, Member, Board of Directors
- Frances Basich Whitney, Member, Board of Directors

A Message from the District Manager of the Central Water District

***It's been another busy year for the
Central Water District.***



- ♦ Phase 2 of the Central Water District water main replacement project on Valencia Road is underway. The first phase of the project was completed by in-house staff on time and on budget over an eight week time frame in the spring of 2018. Phase 2 of the project, starting at Glaum Egg Ranch and ending near Day Valley Road, will also be constructed by District staff. The project is scheduled from April 1, 2019 thru June 21, 2019 and is expected to cost approximately \$350,000.00 for replacement of over 2,500 lineal feet of water main; the project cost includes labor and materials. In-house construction is saving the District approximately 1.5 million for the water main replacement on Valencia Road.
- ♦ In preparation for beginning the mainline replacement, the District purchased two shipping containers and outfitted them for storage of construction equipment and supplies. The storage containers provide a secure space for stowing equipment and District staff designed a loading ramp that safely moves equipment from the storage to the construction trailer.
- ♦ The District underwent an inspection by representatives of the State Water Resources Control Board in February. This is an inspection that takes place every three years. The inspection covers all aspects of the water district operations including regulatory reporting and record keeping in the office to field inspections of the well sites, tank sites and water sample stations. The District passed the inspection with a good report from the state and no deficiencies..
- ♦ The District worked with consultants to prepare a Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Well 14 Project. The Mitigated Negative Declaration is a document that states, upon completion of an initial study, that there is no evidence that a project may have a significant effect on the environment. The District conducted a public comment period and a public hearing was held on March 18, 2019. There were some public comments made about the initial study and the Board determined that the comments should be incorporated into the Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration. This is one more step in moving forward with drilling Well 14.

It is my great pleasure to serve as the District Manager for the Central Water District. The staff and I work diligently to supply District customers with the highest quality of drinking water and to provide exceptional service.

Ralph Bracamonte

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ATENCION RESIDENTES! “Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Central Water District a 831-688-2767 para asistirlo en español.

DRINKING WATER STANDARDS are established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). In order to be considered safe, water supplies must stay within USEPA and State Water Board maximums when measured for certain constituents. Drinking water standards are enforced by the California Division of Drinking Water (DDW). This Water Quality Report communicates whether there is a detectable presence and the levels of each of the detected constituents in our water supply. Central Water drinking water is tested extensively, and results consistently show that regulated contaminants are either not detected, or are present in amounts far below the limits permitted by state and federal drinking water standards. These tests monitor tap water for microbial organisms, minerals and organic substances that could cause disease or other adverse health effects. Testing is done for over 120 different contaminants including bacteria, metals, organic

Terms Used in this Report

Definitions: In the following tables, you will find detailed information about the water that comes from your tap. Your water is regularly tested for many chemicals and other substances, as well as radioactivity. Only substances that were detected in the water are listed in the tables. This information is provided to help you understand the terms used in this Consumer Confidence Report. CWD drinking water is tested extensively, and consistently show that regulated contaminants are either not detected, or are present in amounts far below the limits permitted by state and federal drinking water standards. These tests monitor tap water for microbial organisms, minerals and organic substances that could cause disease or other adverse health effects.

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 (or MCLGs) as is economically or technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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 USEPA.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) 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.

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that effect taste, odor or appearance. Contaminants with SDWSs do not effect the health at the MCL levels.

Regulatory Action Level (AL) The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed and MCL or Not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ACRONYMS

ND - not detectable at testing limit
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level
CLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
NA - Not Applicable
NC - Not Collected
ND - Not Detected
mg/L - Milligrams per Liter or parts per million). (Equivalent to 1 second in 11 1/2 days)
NL- Notification Level
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units material
pCi/L - Pico Curies per Liter
ppt - Parts per Trillion (1 second in 31,700 years)
TT - Treatment Technique
ug/L - Micrograms per Liter or parts per billion (ppb) (Equivalent to 1 second in 31.7 years)

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

INFORMATION: Assessment of the drinking water sources was completed in 2009. Our water sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Septic systems low and high density and fertilizer applications.. The sources is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Office building complexes/ Sewer collection systems / Housing– high density/ Wells water supply/ transportation corridors– freeway and roads/streets/ Rv –ministorage/ veterinary office-clinic.

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 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.

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 application, and septic systems.

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

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Samples Results Showing Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	No. Collected in 2016	Highest No. of Detection in a Month	No. of Months in violation	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	36	0	0	none	0	Naturally Occurring in the Environment
Fecal Coliform Or E.coli	0	0	0	none	0	Human and Animal Fecal Matter

Lead and Copper Survey Samples Taken in 2016 (Next Sampled Date July /August 2019)

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10	.046	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	06/29/17	24	23-26	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	06/29/17	193	190-200	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Chromium (ppb)	06/29/17	(Highest) 16	ND-16	50	0.2	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) (as Nitrogen, N)	03/04/18	(Highest) 4.9	1-4.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	09/11/18	ND	ND	.005	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes & Haa5 (ppb)	09/12/17	3.3 ND	1.8-3.3 ND	80 60	0	By product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	06/28/17	0.10	ND- 0.10	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

THE RANGE OF PH
IN OUR WATER :

6.9- 7.6

NUETRAL PH=7

Why do we have hard water? Hard water is high in dissolved minerals. As groundwater moves through soil and rock it dissolves small amounts of naturally occurring minerals and carries them to the water supply. Hardness is a property of water that is not a health concern but it can be a nuisance.

Nitrate The District has detected nitrate as (N) levels at 4.9 mg/L, but less than the MCL of 10 mg/L in one of its 3 active wells. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six (6) months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels **may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.**

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Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (units) *	2018	ND	ND	15	NA	Oxidized iron and manganese
Iron (ppb)*	07/06/17	Highest 0.034	ND-0.034	300	NA	Leaching of natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	07/06/17	ND	ND	50 ug/L	NA	Leaching of natural deposits
Odor-threshold (units)	Quarterly 2018	ND	ND	3 units	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Sulfate (ppm)	06/28/2017	34-43	34-43	500	500	Runoff /leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	06/13/18	0.75	ND-0.38	5 NTU	NA	Soil runoff/ Flushing of water mains
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	06/27/17	320	320	1000	NA	Leaching of natural deposits

Unregulated Constituents Monitoring

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr6) (ug/L)	2018	12	5-12	50 (ug/L)	0.2	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	2018	33	24-33	500 (mg/L)	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes

Additional General Information

Chromium is a naturally occurring metallic element found in rocks, soils, plants and animals. The most common forms are Chromium 3 and Chromium 6. Chromium 3 is found in foods and is an essential dietary nutrient. Chromium 6 can be toxic if consumed in large amounts. The Chromium 6 detected in our water supply is naturally occurring. There was no industrial spill or discharge. Scientists have estimated that up to 80% of the drinking water sources in the US could have Chromium 6. California has historically enforced a drinking water standard for Total Chromium (which includes Chromium 6) of 50 ug/L. That level was more stringent than the federal standard of 100ppb.

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).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 the 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 (1-800-426-4791).



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Managing your Account Online

Central Water District has improved the process for using your online banking to pay your water bill. If you pay your water bill with e-checks, the District can now receive those payments electronically; your payment will be processed in an average of 24 hours.

You can now also set up a recurring payment for your account. Using the District web portal you can update your method of payment from the menu on the left hand side of your account page. You can still make one time payments through the District website. There are fees associated with these payments.

You can still use the Central Water District Web Portal to review and monitor your account online. You can review your usage, update contact information, and view your account balance.



Please note our email address: admin@centralwaterdistrict.us.com
The Central Water District website address is:
CENTRALWATERDISTRICT.US.COM

Changes are Coming to the District Office



Central Water District congratulates and thanks retiring Office Administrator Christine Burnett whose retirement date is set for September. Christine has served as Office Administrator for nearly ten years, beginning in January of 2010. In addition she has served the Board of Directors for the past two years by taking Board Minutes. Christine has also served as a representative of the District on the Water Conservation Coalition. She has provided an exceptional work ethic and leadership and her shoes will be hard to fill. Christine's retirement is our loss, but well deserved for her and her husband. Christine has served our water district with a smile and has set the standard for customer service. The staff will greatly miss her and wish her the best on her next adventure. Stop by the office or call before September to show your appreciation.

Water-Smart Gardening in Santa Cruz County



Water-Smart Gardening in Santa Cruz County is an interactive online gardening website. This web-based tool is customized to provide information specific to the Santa Cruz County environment.

The website is smart phone and tablet friendly and has a number of search options. You can search by keyword or use a guided search. The guided search asks a series of questions about your desired plant to focus your list. The questions include plant type, height, color, bloom season, sun exposure and soil type. The plant lists include information about lawn substitutes, low water perennials and low maintenance trees and many others.

The website also denotes which plants are California Natives with a California poppy icon over the photo. You can create your own list and the plants that you add to your list can then be sorted by how much water they typically need on a scale of low, medium and high.

Be sure to check out the Garden Tours and Garden Gallery photos that show plant “tags” when you hover over the photo to identify the plants in the garden. You can then click on the plant tag to get more information and add it to your customized list.

The resources section is a wealth of information about gardening in a "Water-Smart" way including watering tips and irrigation scheduling for our coastal climate.

The website is: www.santacruz.watersavingplants.com