2020 Newsletter
2019 Water Quality Report

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

The Central Water District is Maintaining Safe and Reliable Water Service During the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic

The Central Water District is carefully monitoring state and national advisories regarding the Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019, otherwise known as COVID-19. While we are working to ensure that our customers have continuous access to a reliable and safe water source, we are also taking precautionary steps to protect the health and safety of our employees and customers.

In order to limit the potential for exposure, reduce the spread, and mitigate COVID-19 in our county, the District Office will be closed to public access until further notice. At the same time, office staff are readily available to assist you during regular business hours, Monday through Thursday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

For immediate access to your water usage history, and your billing and payment history, you can create an online account by visiting our website at www.centralwaterdistrict.us.com. After creating an online account, you can also update your contact information and pay your water bill. Our website also provides up-to-date alerts and emergency information, as well as information to assist you with all of your business needs.

As the Central Water District continues to deliver safe and clean water during this extraordinary time, we do appreciate your payment. However, we know that some of our customers have been impacted financially during this crisis. If you are unable to pay your bill, please contact us at (831)688-2767 to make payment arrangements before your account becomes past due. Our customer service advocates are ready to help you. You may also contact us by sending an email to admin@centralwaterdistrict.us.com.

As the District Manager of the Central Water District, and on behalf of the District's Board of Directors and staff, I thank you for your trust, as we continue to provide safe, clean, and reliable water to your homes. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me or my amazing staff.

Ralph Bracamonte

District Manager

2019 Water Quality Report

ATENCION RESIDENTES! Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre 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 communicates the levels of each of the detected constituents in our water supply. The Central Water District's 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 chemicals, and pesticides.

Terms Used in this Report

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. Generally, only substances that are detected in the water are listed in the tables. The below information is being provided to help you understand the terms used in this Consumer Confidence Report.

DEFINITIONS

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.

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

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

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

Variances and Exemptions State Board permission to exceed MCLs or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ACRONYMS

AL - Regulatory Action Level
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
NA - Not Applicable
ND - Not Detected at testing limit
NL - Notification Level
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
PHG - Public Health Goal
ppb - Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter (ug//L) *Equivalent to 1 second in 31.7 years.*
ppm - Parts per Million or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L). *Equivalent to 1 second in 11 1/2 days.*
ppt - Parts per Trillion or Nanograms per Liter (ng/L). *Equivalent to 1 second in 31,700 years.*
TT - Treatment Technique

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. It can also 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 byproducts 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.

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

Assessment of the Central Water District's 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 considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants are: office building complexes, sewer collection systems, housing (high density), well water supply, transportation corridors (freeway and roads/streets), RV ministorage facilities, and veterinary offices/clinics. A copy of the full reports are available at the District office.

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Sample Results Showing Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Number of Samples Collected in 2019	Highest Number of Detection in a Month	Number of Months In Violation	MCL	PHG MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	36	0	0	NA	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E.coli	36	0	0	NA	0	Human and animal fecal waste

THE RANGE OF PH IN OUR WATER :
6.9- 7.6
NEUTRAL PH=7

Lead and Copper Survey Samples Taken in August 2019 (PDWS)

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Number of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10	0.48	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Detection of Other Contaminants with Primary Drinking Water Standards

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG, (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Chromium (ppb)	06/29/17	(Highest) 16	ND -16	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as Nitrogen, N] (ppm)	12/10/19	(Highest) 5.7	1 - 5.7	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane [TCP] (ppt)	09/11/18	ND	ND	5	0.7	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	08/13/19	(Highest) 4.1	3.4-4.1	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids, 5 [HAA5] (ppb)	08/13/19	ND	ND	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	06/28/17	(Highest) 0.10	ND- 0.10	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2019	(Highest) 0.30	0.07-0.30	[4.0]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	06/29/17	(Average) 24	23-26	NA	NA	Salt present in the water; generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	06/29/17	(Average) 193	190-200	NA	NA	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water; generally magnesium and calcium; usually naturally occurring

Nitrate The District has detected Nitrate as Nitrogen (N) in one of its three active wells, at a level of 5.7 mg/L or ppm which is less that the MCL of 10 mg/L. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants less than six (6) months of age. Such Nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of an 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 or those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should seek 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 Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (units)	2019	ND	ND	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	07/06/17	(Highest) 0.034	ND-0.034	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	07/06/17	ND	ND	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (units)	Quarterly 2019	ND	ND	3	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (ppm)	06/28/17	(Highest) 43	34-43	500	NA	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (units)	05/31/19	(Highest) 0.45	ND– 0.45	5 NTU	NA	Soil runoff; flushing of water mains
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	06/27/17	320	320	1000	NA	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2018	(Highest) 33	24-33	500	NA	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

Unregulated Constituents Monitoring

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hexavalent Chromium [Cr6] (ppb)	03/16/19	(Highest) 10	5-10	N/A	N/A	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits

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. *There is currently no MCL for Chromium 6 (Hexavalent Chromium). The previous Chromium 6 MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.* At the same time, California has historically enforced a drinking water standard for Total Chromium (which includes Chromium 6) of 50 ug/L or ppb, which is more stringent than the federal standard of 100 ppb.

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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This newsletter was written and produced by the Central Water District staff. For more information about any of the newsletter topics please contact the District office:

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Managing your Account Online

Central Water District is continuing to improve its online bill pay process. You can use your credit card or checking account information to pay your bill online. The District will receive electronic notification of your payment, and your payment will be processed in an average of 24 hours.

You can also set up a recurring credit card payment for your account. To register for this service login to your online account and select the "Set Up Autopay" tab at the top of the page. One-time payments can still be made through the District website. *Please note that there are fees associate with all online payment services.*

Not interested in making online payments? You can still monitor your water usage, update your contact information, and view your account balance online.

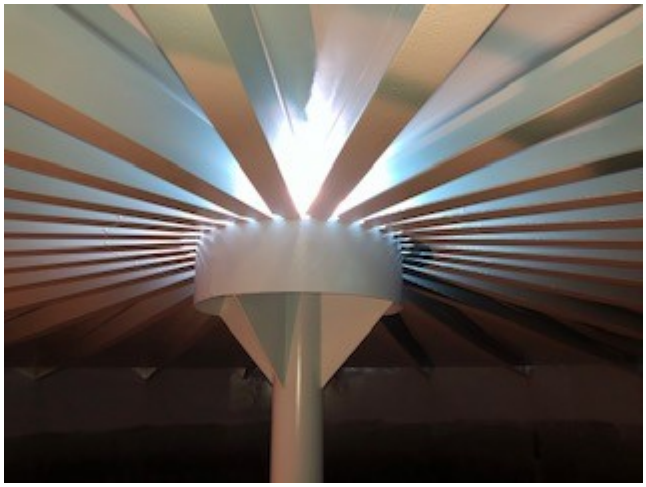
Just visit our website at
WW.CENTRALWATERDISTRICT.US.COM
New Users Tip: Have your bill in front of you when you set up an online account.

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

Capital Improvement Projects Completed in 2019 & 2020

Every fiscal year, a portion of the money collected from water sales is budgeted to fund capital improvement projects to our water system and its day-to-day operation. These projects ensure that you receive the highest quality water, with minimal service interruptions. This year, you have helped to fund the following improvement projects:

- ☑ Valencia pipeline tie-in to Day Valley Road. *This pipeline and connection replacement ensures that you have reliable water service.*
- ☑ Day Tank 2 interior recoat (300,000 gallons) *This tank maintenance ensures that the water you receive is the highest quality. A picture of the inside of the recoated tank is to your right.*
- ☑ Billing software and meter reading software update. *These updates allow the Central Water District to operate more efficiently and effectively, providing staff with more accurate information about our water system. Providing you with the best customer service is very important to us!*

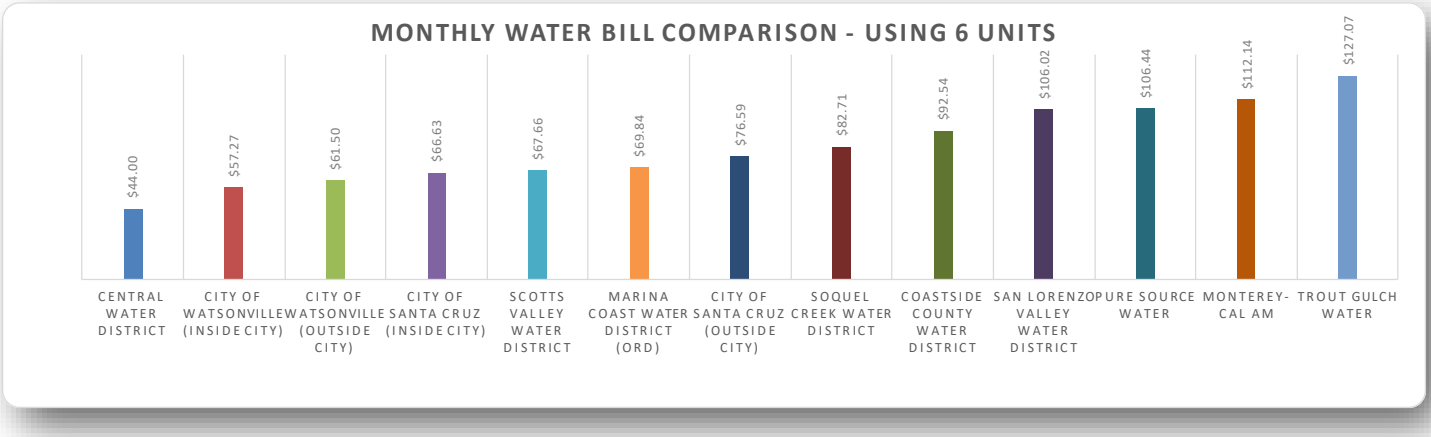


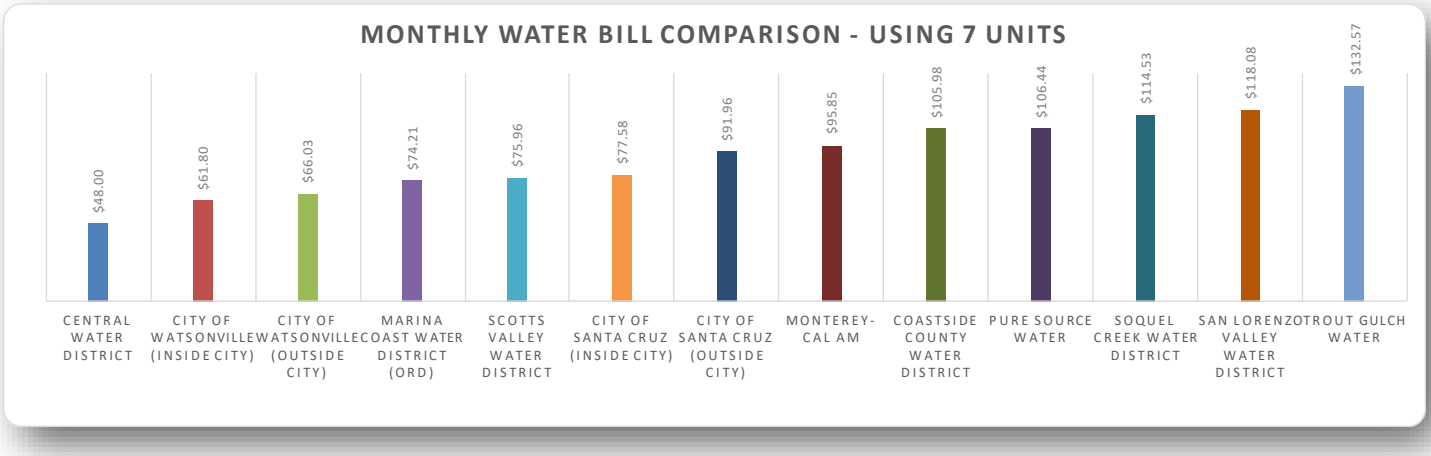
- ☑ Emergency communication radio installation in vehicles and at office base station. *The Central Water District is now be able to effectively communicate with you during power outages and emergency situations. Thank you!*

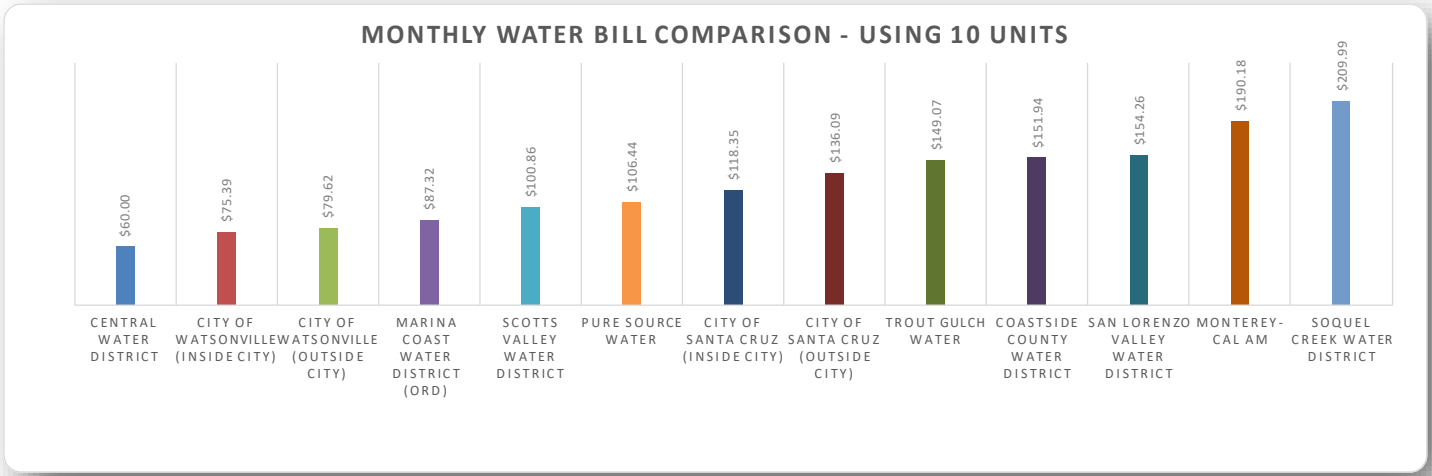
2020 Water Rates Review

The Board of Directors recently reviewed the current water rates and has decided to continue with the same rates for the current fiscal year. At the same time, the Board requested that staff present a financial rate plan summary for review in January 2021.

Below is a comparison of monthly water consumption costs for local water agencies. The smaller the water agency *generally* the higher the cost due to economy of scale. However, the Central Water District—the smallest public agency in Santa Cruz County— is pleased to still have the lowest water rates.







Private or Mutual Company : *Trout Gulch Water, Pure Water and Monterey Cal-am*