



COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

WATER ADVISORY COMMISSION

701 OCEAN STREET, ROOM 312, SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
(831) 454-2022 FAX: (831) 454-3128 TDD: (831) 454-2123

AGENDA

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY WATER ADVISORY COMMISSION

Wednesday October 2, 2019, 4:00 p.m.

Fifth Floor (Redwood) Conference Room, Room 520 - County Governmental Center
701 Ocean Street
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

- A. **OPENING**
 - 1. Call to Order
 - 2. Roll Call

- B. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** August 7, 2019

- C. **PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS**
Opportunity for members of the public to address the Commission on matters that are within the Commission's area of responsibility, but not on today's agenda.

- D. **COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS**
Opportunity for Commissioners to report on matters that are not on today's agenda.

- E. **STAFF REPORTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS**

- F. **UNFINISHED BUSINESS – *indicates items for more in-depth discussion**
 - 1. **Pajaro Valley Groundwater Management Issues*** - Update on our proposed College Lake Integrated Resources Management Project
 - 2. **Santa Margarita Groundwater Management Issues**
 - 3. **Mid-County Groundwater Mgt**
 - 4. **County Environmental Code Compliance**
 - 5. **Karst Protection**
 - 6. **Pajaro River Flood Control**
 - 7. **Coordination with Other Commissions**
 - 8. **Water Supply for Cannabis Operations**
 - 9. **Water Advisory Commission Work Program and agenda streamlining**

G. NEW BUSINESS

1. Monitoring and occurrence of PFAS
2. CEC's and water quality impacts of septic systems
3. Potential introduction of beavers

H. INFORMATION AGENDA

I. CORRESPONDENCE

J. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ACTION ON ITEMS AFFECTING WATER:

1. August 27, 2019, # 59.

DOC-2019-665 : Accept and file report on the draft Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Mid-County Groundwater Basin, authorize expenditures in the amounts of \$49,304 to the Santa Margarita Groundwater Agency and \$65,041.50 to the Mid-County Groundwater Agency as the County's contribution for Fiscal Year 2019-20, as recommended by the Director of Health Services *Accepted and filed By Consent Vote [Unanimous]*

2. September 24, 2019, #10.

7493 : Public hearing to consider report on the Year 2020 Growth Goal, refer the matter to the Planning Commission for consideration and recommendation to the Board, and continue the public hearing to establish the Year 2020 Growth Goal to December 10, 2019, as outlined in the memorandum of the Planning Director *Continued the public hearing [Unanimous]*

3. September 24, 2019, #12.

DOC-2019-782 : Conduct study session to discuss the Sustainability Policy and Regulatory Update, review the scope and contents of the General Plan/Local Coastal Program policies and County Code amendments, and review how recent changes in state laws and County codes related to housing influence the effort, as outlined in the memorandum of the Planning Director *Study Session*

K. AGENDA ITEMS FOR FUTURE MEETINGS

L. ADJOURNMENT

PLEASE CONTACT SIERRA RYAN (831) 454-3133, IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO ATTEND THIS MEETING

The County of Santa Cruz does not discriminate on the basis of disability, and no person shall, by reason of disability, be denied the benefits of its services, programs or activities. The meeting room is located in an accessible facility. If you wish to attend this meeting and you will require special assistance in order to participate, please contact EH Clerical at 454-2022 at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting, to make arrangements. As a courtesy to those persons affected, please attend the meeting smoke and scent free.



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SANTA CRUZ COUNTY WATER ADVISORY COMMISSION

Wednesday August 7, 2019, 4:00 p.m.

Fifth Floor (Redwood) Conference Room, Room 520 - County Governmental Center
701 Ocean Street
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

A. OPENING

1. Call to Order: 4:03 PM

2. Roll Call:

Present: Hamilton-Monkerud, Wilson, Berry, Bobbe, Lockwood
Absent: Edgemon, Sharp
Staff: Sierra Ryan, Environmental Health;
Others: Lew Farris

B. APPROVAL OF MINUTES: June 5, 2019

Motion: Moved by Bobbe, seconded by Hamilton-Monkerud, approved unanimously.

C. PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS:

None

D. COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS

Discussed but No Action

Commissioners discussed the impact of beavers on water resources, updates on discussions regarding the County Operational Plan and its limited inclusion of fish and watershed health, testing and regulation of PFAS.

E. STAFF REPORTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

F. UNFINISHED BUSINESS – *indicates items for more in-depth discussion

1. Pajaro Valley Groundwater Management Issues* -

Commissioners discussed:

- *Approval of PVWater Basin Management Plan as an alternative to a Groundwater Sustainability Plan. Only critically over-drafted basin to submit an alternative plan.*
- *Final EIR for College Lake project will be presented in early October with approval by Board possible in Mid-October.*
- *Draft EIR on Struve Slough diversion release scheduled for early 2020.*
- *Pajaro Valley will be the focus of next Fish and Wildlife commission where Commissioner*

Lockwood will be presenting.

- *An update on the results of the Recharge Net Metering program was recently presented to the PVWater Board by UCSC and the RCD. This is currently a pilot but could possibly be adopted. The Bokariza-Drobac Infiltration Basin recharged 140 AF in 2017.*
- *USGS is working on a subsidence report which should be finished soon.*

2. Santa Margarita Groundwater Management Issues

Staff described progress in the Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin toward development of a groundwater sustainability plan, including a change to make the monthly Board meetings more workshop style with longer, deeper explanations of aspects of Sustainability.

3. Mid-County Groundwater Mgt*

Staff presented an update on the following:

- *Release of Draft Groundwater Sustainability Plan:
<http://www.midcountygndwater.org/sustainability-plan>*
- *Completion of subsurface investigations for groundwater recharge projects*

- 4. County Environmental Code Compliance** *No Discussion*
- 5. Karst Protection** *No Discussion*
- 6. Pajaro River Flood Control** – *The Fish and Wildlife Advisory Commission will be discussing this issue on Sep 5th.*
- 7. Coordination with Other Commissions** – *FWAC wrote a letter on the rodenticide bill AB 1778, FWAC wrote a letter to the Board recommending they extend the significant tree ordinance outside the coastal zone.*
- 8. Water Supply for Cannabis Operations** *No Discussion*
- 9. Water Advisory Commission Work Program and agenda streamlining** *No Discussion*

- G. **NEW BUSINESS** *No Discussion*
- H. **INFORMATION AGENDA** *No Discussion*
- I. **CORRESPONDENCE** *No Discussion*
- J. **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ACTION ON ITEMS AFFECTING WATER:** *No Discussion*
- K. **AGENDA ITEMS FOR FUTURE MEETINGS**
Impact of beavers on watersheds
PFAS regulations and the possible impact on local water systems.
- L. **ADJOURNMENT:** at 5:58 pm

Minutes prepared by Sierra Ryan, EH staff.

PFAS -

From Owen Sharp

In late March-2019, San Andreas Mutual Water Company received an order from the State Water Resources Control Board insisting that we test for a set of PFAS compounds. The reason for this order was that we are located within one mile of a landfill or two miles of an airport. While the sources were also sent orders for testing, the sources were allowed months to comply while we had to do so within the next calendar quarter. This would not have been such a big deal, but the cost of the test was on the order of \$1,000 per test. That would be about 25% of our entire yearly testing budget and the order required a test every quarter for a year. Currently, PFAS related compounds are NOT regulated in the State for drinking water. This order was part of a State "research project" that they had no budget to fund. Thus, we were ordered to fund it.

We objected to the order, engaged Cal Mutuals in a discussion about how small water systems were tasked with this expensive research project, and eventually engaged our State representatives, Mark Stone and Bill Monning. This activity caused a lot of commotion and stress, but we still ended up doing the test at our expense. We tested "non-detect".

There are a couple of interesting results of this set of orders coming out of Sacramento. If you review the attached letter from a southern California water system, you can see that regulation of this set of chemicals is going to be big and costly news for some time. The County needs to be aware that the old landfill in Ben Lomond and the active landfill on Buena Vista in south county were targeted with orders. If they test positive, any water systems around them may pursue compensation for treatments costs, if it is required. If the landfills are contaminated, the cost of control may be substantial. The City of Watsonville also manages a landfill that was served an order. The airport in Watsonville was served, but I am fairly certain that it is not the responsibility of the city or the county. The airport that was in operation in Scott's Valley has its own complications, also probably not the responsibility of the County.

Given that this class of chemicals are literally everywhere in the environment and in a multitude of commercial products, targeting drinking water is just low hanging fruit of a much larger problem. I am sure that it will cause way more upset than is proportionally deserved.

Cheers!

Owen Sharp

San Andreas Mutual Water Company



THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Office of the General Manager

July 11, 2019

The Honorable Jim Inhofe, Chairman
The Honorable Jack Reed, Ranking Member
Committee on Armed Services
U.S. Senate
SR-228 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-6050

The Honorable Adam Smith, Chairman
The Honorable Mac Thornberry, Ranking Member
Committee on Armed Services
U.S. House of Representatives
2216 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-6035

Dear Chairmen and Ranking Members:

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) is submitting this letter in response to over 30 bills introduced in Congress this year related to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the environment. As a regional water wholesaler, Metropolitan delivers water to 26 member agencies (including 14 cities, 11 municipal water districts, and one county water authority) which in turn, directly or through their sub-agencies, provide water to approximately 19 million people in southern California. Metropolitan's mission is to provide its service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way. The safety of our drinking water is our highest priority.

The issue of PFAS in drinking water supplies is of growing concern in southern California—including to many of Metropolitan's member agencies and other retail water and groundwater management agencies within our region. Over 350 groundwater wells in southern California are currently under scrutiny for PFAS contamination, but the full extent of the problem is still evolving.

On February 14, 2019, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published its *Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Action Plan* (Action Plan). Metropolitan is supportive of EPA's Action Plan, and EPA is uniquely qualified to address the complex issues surrounding PFAS in the environment. It should be recognized that different states have established, or are in the process of implementing, guidelines and enforceable standards for PFOA, PFOS, and other PFAS, but that these guidelines and standards vary widely. The wide disparity in these guidelines and standards creates confusion for drinking water consumers and concerns regarding the safety of their water supply. These guidelines and standards are based, in part, on available health effects studies. EPA should take a leadership role and consolidate available health effects studies and provide guidance on interpretation of these studies so that PFAS guidelines and standards are more consistent from state to state.

With regard to pending federal legislation related to regulating PFAS in drinking water, Metropolitan offers the following comments.

Congress should follow the tenets of the Safe Drinking Water Act when mandating any regulatory determination for PFAS

Metropolitan believes that any regulatory determination for PFAS must be protective of public health and follow the process outlined in the Safe Drinking Water Act. Key components of the Safe Drinking Water

Act include utilizing a science-based, data-driven, peer-reviewed process in the development of drinking water regulations, and providing adequate funding and implementation schedules to help community water systems with compliance issues. The drinking water industry has long maintained that any regulatory standard must consider economic and technological feasibility, including analytical capabilities and treatment options, as well as provide opportunities for stakeholder involvement. Adherence to this process will maintain consistency in the standard setting process and reduce the risk and delay of costly, protracted litigation while ensuring the public's confidence in their drinking water quality.

Congress should not mandate setting a drinking water standard for PFAS as a group or class

Metropolitan understands that Congress has introduced a number of major provisions regarding PFAS in its national defense authorization acts (e.g., H.R. 2500 and S. 1790). We also are aware that several stand-alone PFAS bills are under consideration that mandate EPA set a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for PFAS (e.g., H.R. 2377 and S. 1473). PFAS is so broad a group that it is impossible to fully understand the regulatory implications of such a mandate. Instead, EPA should give careful consideration to individual PFAS, and focus on those that are the most persistent and pose the greatest human health risk. While research exists for legacy PFAS such as PFOA and PFOS, little is known about the potential health impacts of thousands of additional compounds in the class. Also, EPA already has authority under the Safe Drinking Water Act to regulate groups of contaminants when warranted.

Congress should provide funding for water systems to comply with PFAS standards

Metropolitan supports federal and state funding that provides assistance to community water systems affected by PFAS contamination—most notably for those systems serving disadvantaged communities (e.g., H.R. 2533 and S. 1251). California is currently advancing several legislative initiatives to ensure safe and affordable drinking water for all, including for disadvantaged communities. Any regulatory determination for PFAS would likely increase the financial burden on these communities. As such, Congress should ensure that adequate funding for EPA's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund is available for planning, testing, treatment, or obtaining alternative water sources to comply with any proposed PFAS standard. In addition, Congress should support funding for elements of EPA's Action Plan that improve the analytical methods used to measure PFAS in drinking water, as well as research to aid in the better understanding of the health risks associated with PFAS exposure.

Congress should apply a "polluter pays" principle to address PFAS contamination

California has considerable experience with "legacy" chemicals from agricultural and industrial pollution. Water systems frequently have to address these chemicals in their water supplies even though they are not the responsible party. Federal regulation of PFAS should not hold community drinking water and wastewater facilities liable for PFAS contamination of water supplies caused by PFAS products from third party sources. Designating PFAS as CERCLA ("Superfund") hazardous substances, as found in H.R. 535, would help communities that have a known responsible party with financial means to pay for clean-up. However, Congress should also be mindful of possible unintended consequences for the drinking water community such as potential liability for PFAS retained in solids resulting from water treatment and in media used in the treatment process. Metropolitan asks that if Congress does designate PFAS as hazardous substances under CERCLA, an exemption should be included for PFAS from third party sources which end up in the water storage, transportation, and/or treatment system and that disposal costs and options be considered in any standard-setting process.

Chairmen and Ranking Members

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July 11, 2019

The Toxic Substances Control Act should be used to understand the risk posed by PFAS and control that risk before these compounds are introduced into commerce

Metropolitan is supportive of measures that help reduce and/or control the introduction of PFAS into the environment. For example, H.R. 2600 seeks to use the review process under the Toxic Substances Control Act to help phase out the use of PFAS in commerce. Source control is a key component of any exposure reduction program. While many companies are voluntarily phasing out certain PFAS compounds in the United States, PFAS compounds are still being manufactured outside of the country and continue to be imported to the United States.

We appreciate the attention that Congress is placing on this important issue that impacts drinking water systems across the country. Metropolitan supports meaningful efforts by Congress to address the issue of PFAS in drinking water supplies and joins other water agencies and associations, including the American Water Works Association, in efforts to ensure public health protection.

If you have any questions regarding our position, please contact me at (213) 217-6211, or our Washington, D.C. Legislative Representative Mr. Brad Hiltcher at (202) 393-4251.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey Kightlinger
General Manager

cc: California Senate and House Delegation (list attached)

The Honorable Diane Feinstein
The Honorable Kamala Harris

The Honorable Pete Aguilar
The Honorable Nanette Barragán
The Honorable Karen Bass
The Honorable Ami Bera
The Honorable Julia Brownley
The Honorable Ken Calvert
The Honorable Salud Carbajal
The Honorable Tony Cárdenas
The Honorable Judy Chu
The Honorable Gil Cisneros
The Honorable Paul Cook
The Honorable Lou Correa
The Honorable Jim Costa
The Honorable T.J. Cox
The Honorable Susan Davis
The Honorable Mark DeSaulnier
The Honorable Anna Eshoo
The Honorable John Garamendi
The Honorable Jimmy Gomez
The Honorable Katie Hill
The Honorable Jared Huffman
The Honorable Duncan Hunter
The Honorable Ro Khanna
The Honorable Doug LaMalfa
The Honorable Barbara Lee
The Honorable Mike Levin
The Honorable Ted Lieu
The Honorable Zoe Lofgren
The Honorable Alan Lowenthal
The Honorable Doris Matsui
The Honorable Kevin McCarthy
The Honorable Tom McClintock
The Honorable Jerry McNerney
The Honorable Grace Napolitano
The Honorable Devin Nunes
The Honorable Jimmy Panetta
The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
The Honorable Scott Peters
The Honorable Katie Porter
The Honorable Harley Rouda
The Honorable Lucille Roybal-Allard
The Honorable Paul Ruiz

The Honorable Linda Sánchez
The Honorable Adam Schiff
The Honorable Brad Sherman
The Honorable Jackie Speier
The Honorable Eric Swalwell
The Honorable Mark Takano
The Honorable Mike Thompson
The Honorable Norma Torres
The Honorable Juan Vargas
The Honorable Maxine Waters



WATER DEPARTMENT

212 Locust Street, Suite C, Santa Cruz, CA 95060 ♦ Ph: 831-420-5210

Constituents of Emerging Concern, August 2016 Report

INTRODUCTION

The mission of the City of Santa Cruz Water Department is to ensure public health and safety by providing a clean, safe, and reliable supply of water. We are passionate about providing our community with high-quality drinking water and consistently meet all regulated state and federal standards. In addition to complying with all required standards, we have begun voluntarily testing for unregulated constituents known as “constituents of emerging concern”, or “CECs.” This report provides results from our initial round of testing for CECs.

CECs typically result from pharmaceuticals, personal care products and insect repellent that enter water sources through runoff or wastewater system discharges. Some are known or suspected to be potentially endocrine-disrupting. Endocrine disruptors are chemicals that may interfere with the body’s endocrine (or hormone) system, and may produce adverse developmental, reproductive, neurological, and immune effects in both humans and in wildlife. As you will see in the attached report, the levels of CECs we found in our recent water testing are not alarming. Most are at levels equivalent to a drop of water in three Olympic-size swimming pools. That said, results from the tests help inform our planning for future water treatment.

We know that when the public turns on their tap they want to feel comfortable that their water is safe. They want to know that we’re doing all we can to protect their water at its source. They want to know that the treatment their water has received protects them from anything potentially harmful. They want to know that the infrastructure their water is delivered through is maintained, reliable and secure. This report identifies CECs that we found in recent, voluntary testing of unregulated constituents.

Results of the Santa Cruz Water Department Initial Testing for Constituents of Emerging Concern¹

In the fall of 2015, the Santa Cruz Water Department initiated new testing for the system's source water and treated water to begin to create a better understanding of the water quality characteristics of our community's source waters. This new testing includes looking at what trace levels of Constituents of Emerging Concern (CECs) might be finding their way into our community's drinking water supplies. This voluntary testing regime was undertaken largely to help inform planning for upcoming major investments in drinking water treatment that are necessary to address aging infrastructure at the Graham Hill Water Treatment Plant.

Santa Cruz's Water Supply

The drinking water for the City of Santa Cruz comes primarily from local watersheds which include coastal streams north of the city and the San Lorenzo River. The Water Department diverts water from rivers or streams (flowing sources) and sends it to water treatment facilities for processing and delivery to customers, or stores water available during the rainy season in Loch Lomond Reservoir for treatment and delivery to customers during the dry season. Protecting public health and providing a safe and reliable supply of water to our customers is job #1 for the Santa Cruz Water Department. Drinking water produced and delivered by the Santa Cruz Water Department complies with all current state and federal drinking water regulations; a source of professional pride and personal satisfaction for the dozens of water utility employees who work every day to make this statement true.

Like other water utilities, the Santa Cruz Water Department uses a tried and true strategy called a multi-barrier approach to protecting water quality and ensuring that we produce a high quality product. The first barrier is source water protection, the second is effective water treatment – which also includes multiple barriers, and the third is careful management of the treated water delivery system that keeps water quality from degrading as it moves from the treatment plant to the customer's tap.

To provide context for the discussion about CECs covered later in this paper, a brief discussion of each of the multiple barriers follows:

¹Constituents of emerging concern (CECs) is a term used to include a broad range of unregulated chemical components found at trace levels in many of our water supplies, including surface water, drinking water, wastewater, and recycled water. Other terms include "emerging constituents," "endocrine disrupting chemicals," or "pharmaceuticals and personal care products." From National Water Research Institute: <http://www.nwri-usa.org/CECs.htm>

Barrier #1 – Source Water Protection

Source water assessments and active watershed management are the key elements of any effective source water protection program. On an ongoing basis the Department keeps tabs on what's going on in the watersheds from which it draws water, and every three years the Department conducts a thorough sanitary survey of the watersheds from which our community's drinking water is drawn. These efforts keep Department staff aware of changes in activities or circumstances occurring in the watershed that may be sources of contaminants: either from natural conditions such as erosion that increases sediment loading in the source water, or human-caused sources such as agricultural run-off that may introduce fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides into the water supply sources.

Barrier #2 – Water Treatment

Utilities using surface water sources (rivers, streams, lakes) are required by state and federal regulations to provide significant levels of water treatment, typically through a facility like the Department's Graham Hill Water Treatment Plant. The water treatment process is designed to specifically address the character of the water source feeding the treatment plant, for example the levels and types of microbes typically present in surface water sources, and to produce drinking water that protects public health and looks, smells, and tastes good.

Barrier #3 – Distribution System Management

Over the last 20 years, water utility managers have become increasingly sensitized to the need to operate their water distribution systems in a manner that recognizes that, in effect, water is a perishable product that can't just be sent out into the distribution system and left to languish. Water sitting in distribution storage tanks or dead-end water mains will eventually become more susceptible to microbial growth. Microbial contaminants can produce water borne disease outbreaks, an obvious public health threat. In addition, water that is subject to long residence times in distribution storage tanks or parts of the distribution system that has demand may have higher levels of disinfection byproducts, which are formed by the interaction of a disinfectant such as chlorine and naturally occurring organic carbon found in many surface water sources. Like microbial contaminants in distribution systems, disinfection byproducts are the subject of state and federal drinking water regulations.

Good management of a distribution system limits these potential threats to public health, but isn't as easy to achieve as it might seem. Distribution storage tanks and standpipes that are located throughout the distribution system are designed to hold a lot of water – much more

than is needed to meet customer demand – because a lot of water is needed to support fire-fighting, should it become necessary. Balancing the need for fire flows with drinking water quality requires system operators to conscientiously cycle tanks, ensure that dead-end mains are flushed, and match treatment plant production to water system demands in a much more sophisticated manner than ever before.

Ability to Test for Trace Amounts of CECs-What New Technology Enables Us to Discover in Public Drinking Water Supplies

The age of advanced technology has given humans the ability to view the world (and the universe, too) in new ways that would have been unfathomable only a relatively few years ago. By reading the newspaper or following news content online, we know that we have the technology now to do everything from discovering earth-like planets in star systems in far-away galaxies to being able to detect one drop of a compound of interest (1 drop = 0.00005 liter) in 50 million liters, which is equivalent to the volume of 15 Olympic sized swimming pools² (if the compound of interest is found at the level of 1 drop in 50 million liters, its concentration is described as 1 part per trillion or 1 nanogram per liter).

The first two elements of the multi-barrier approach described earlier makes a good framework for summarizing the results of the CEC testing that the Department has completed to date because, if present, CECs will enter the drinking water supply from the source water and the treatment provided will either effectively address them or it won't due to treatment process limitations.

The Department conducted testing for 96 different constituents, as listed in Attachment2. Most of them (76) were never detected in the source water, and the remainder were occasionally detected at very low levels. The data table for the available results is included as Attachment 1 to this document. All results are presented in nanograms per liter (1 nanogram per liter = 1 particle in a trillion particles). A cell with no entry means that that constituent was not detected in that sample. Only detected CECs are listed in Attachment 1.

² For source see slide 7 of Dr. Shane Snyder's presentation on Safe and Sustainable Water Reuse at <http://www.lottcleanwater.org/pdf/symposiumsnyder.pdf>

Source Water Protection

Relatively few of the nation's thousands of drinking water utilities have the benefit of drawing water from fully protected sources. Most utilities do what Santa Cruz has done and strategically purchase lands around critical facilities such as reservoirs and upstream of river intakes, and establish robust treatment systems to inactivate or remove microbes and naturally occurring or man-made chemicals. Not having a pristine source, however, does suggest the need to carefully monitor source water quality and take what source water protection steps can be taken to ensure a consistent and high quality source of water is provided to the water treatment plant.

Routine sanitary surveys of Santa Cruz's North Coast supplies indicate relatively low levels of development and natural or human-caused activities that could introduce contaminants into those sources of supply. On the other hand, however, the San Lorenzo River watershed has a long history of development – both for residential use, various kinds of recreational uses such as equestrian facilities, and for resource extraction uses such as timber harvesting, and sand, gravel, limestone, and granite quarrying.

While not a pristine watershed, the Department's many years of sanitary survey data for the San Lorenzo's watershed as well as water quality from the San Lorenzo source show that for the traditional issues of concern (e.g., bacteria, parasites, nitrates and sediments) the condition of the watershed and the quality of the source water are good, and generally stable or improving. Since the 1980's the County has been implementing a program to monitor and upgrade the septic systems in the watershed.

The CEC Sampling Program and Results

Beginning in the fall of 2015 and on a quarterly basis thereafter, untreated water samples were collected at the Coast Pump Station for a composite of the Department's North Coast sources, San Lorenzo River at both the Tait Street and Felton Diversions, and at Loch Lomond. Treated water samples were collected from water leaving the Graham Hill Water Treatment Plant, and in one case, an untreated water sample was taken of blended source waters just before they entered the Graham Hill Water Treatment Plant. Two other "event" related samples were collected and analyzed as well. One captured what is known as the "first flush," which typically happens as the weather transitions from dry to wet sometime in the October to December time frame. The second event sample was collected in April to represent a high, stable flow in the San Lorenzo River.

All samples were prepared for shipping and sent for processing to Eurofins/Eaton Analytical lab for processing. Attachment 2 provides a list of all the CECs for which testing was completed and the method reporting limit (MRL) for each.

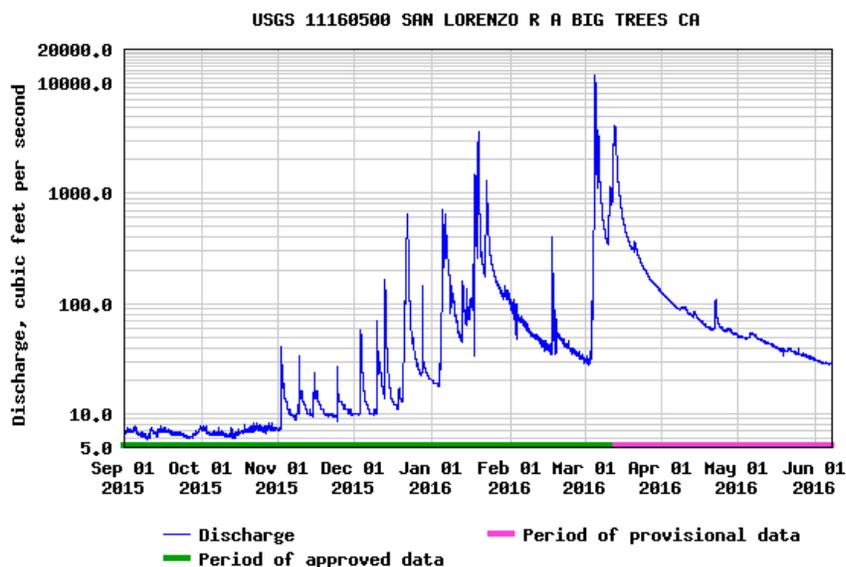
- **Source Water CEC Results**

The source of CECs found in water supplies is invariably linked to human activity. For example, pharmaceuticals, personal care products, and insect repellent are all used by humans and end up in wastewater streams through human excretion or through being washed off during showering or recreational bathing in streams that are used as drinking water sources. In Santa Cruz's case, the major sources of wastewater-related effluent which has the potential to reach the San Lorenzo River source is septic systems and the leach-fields associated with two small wastewater treatment plants in the Boulder Creek area. Prior to 1986, failing or improperly functioning septic systems in the mid and upper San Lorenzo basin were a significant source of nitrates reaching the river, and nitrates can be a significant threat to drinking water quality. In 1986, Santa Cruz County initiated a program to work with property owners to reduce the occurrence of failing septic systems as well as instituting new requirements for the construction and performance of new and existing septic systems.

The most common CECs detected in Santa Cruz untreated water source sampling are two types of artificial sweeteners, Sucralose (Splenda) and Acesulfame-K, (Sunett and Sweet One). These compounds were identified in most of the San Lorenzo River untreated water samples and are shown in **Blue type** in the sampling results provided in Attachment 1.

The most diverse set of CECs were found in the first flush samples from the San Lorenzo River collected on November 2, 2015. The first flush sample was drawn to reflect the influence of the first significant rain fall of the season on river flows and is intended to capture the impacts on water quality of both surface run-off and the rewetting of the streambed. Figure 1 is a hydrograph produced from data from the USGS Big Trees gauge that documents the transition of the river from a very low base flow during the late summer and early fall to a more typical rainy season flow pattern.

Figure 1 – USGS San Lorenzo Big Trees Gauge Results September 1, 2015 to June 7, 2016



Of the 20 CECs identified during the first year of sampling, 9 were only found in the first flush sample. The results table included as Attachment 1 shows these compounds and their sampling results in **Green type**. Included in this group are over-the-counter pain relievers, caffeine, two preservatives used in personal care products, one herbicide, one of the two medical imaging chemicals identified (the kind used in some x-ray testing), bisphenol A, and a prescription cholesterol drug.

The remaining compounds identified are shown in Attachment 1 in **Black type**, include DEET (a well-known insect repellent), a compound used in shampoos and soaps, two herbicides, an organic chemical used in the manufacture of dyes, some pharmaceuticals and vitamin B3, a second medical imaging chemical, pharmaceuticals to treat heart conditions and respiratory conditions such as asthma, and an antibiotic used to treat bacterial infections. These CECs were typically found more intermittently in the samples collected and also were found at lower levels than the artificial sweeteners.

Samples collected during drier months contained far fewer CECs than those collected during wetter periods. This result makes sense because the source of CECs entering the San Lorenzo supply is either surface water run-off or septic system effluent reaching the river through saturated underground water flow - both of which are less prevalent during the dry season than they are during wet periods.

Water Treatment

Drinking water quality is highly regulated by state and federal agencies and over time new regulations have been issued to address a broad range of water quality issues. Similarly, drinking water treatment technology has also evolved over time, but because a water treatment plant is typically a water utility's most expensive and least adaptable fixed asset, many utilities are using treatment processes and facilities designed to meet water quality conditions that were identified and well understood at the time the plant was designed and constructed.

The cost and complexity of water treatment facilities and processes often results in a kind of leap-frog effect, where new treatment processes or facilities are implemented in response to current knowledge, with somewhat murky assumptions about likely treatment needs for the next 20 years. Over those 20 years, new information about water quality issues emerges, and existing treatment facilities may or may not effectively address them. If existing treatment does not effectively address the issue, addressing the issue becomes an input to the next water treatment investment cycle. Drinking water treatment in Santa Cruz is among the key infrastructure issues to be addressed in the coming decade, which makes testing for CECs now particularly relevant.

- **Treated Water CEC Results**

Treated water samples were collected as grab samples essentially at the same time as treatment plant influent water samples were collected. If the goal is to analyze the impact of water treatment on the CECs identified (if any) in the untreated water inflow to the Graham Hill Water Treatment plant, grab samples of treatment plant inflow and outflow collected at the same time won't effectively support that analysis because it doesn't take into account the approximately 8 hours of travel time between water reaching the plant and that same water emerging from treatment, ready to be delivered to customers.

As a refinement to the future sampling methodology for treated water, the treated water sample will be collected at a time that will allow for more refined analysis of the degree to which current treatment is effective in addressing CECs.

Even with this sampling limitation in mind, when compared to untreated water samples, treated water samples indicated that the current treatment process has at least some potential to eliminate or reduce the level of some CECs. In particular, the existing water treatment

process shows a reduction or, in some cases, an elimination of artificial sweeteners, DEET, and herbicides.

The results also indicate that some CECs may be less affected by current treatment. These include Atenolol (a pharmaceutical to treat heart conditions) and Iohexal (one of the two medical imaging contrasting agents found). Future testing using the revised sampling protocol will shed further light on the degree to which these or other CECs persist through the current treatment process.

With respect to the first flush sample results, only untreated water samples were evaluated for this condition. The Department typically avoids taking water from the San Lorenzo flowing sources (Felton Diversion and Tait Wells) during first flush events because of concerns about the quality of source water during the first flush and the ability of the current treatment processes to treat this water to required standards. The analytical results of this initial study, while focused only on CECs and not on the full suite of regulated constituents in drinking water, certainly support that there are reasons to be mindful about the quality of water during and immediately after first flush events.

Discussion of Results

What does the presence of CECs in our community's source water and, in some cases, in our treated drinking water mean? The potential health and environmental effects for some of the CECs identified are not known, but many of those identified so far are food products or medicines which typically receive extensive testing prior to being approved for human consumption.

As an example to provide context, caffeine is a well-known stimulant that has been used by humans and evaluated for positive and negative impacts on human health in a variety of studies over the last several hundred years. The one water sample collected which tested positive for caffeine showed a value of 270 nanograms per liter (1 liter equals approximately 34 ounces). The Center for Science in the Public Interest's Caffeine Chart (see: <https://cspinet.org/caffeine-chart>) would place caffeine consumption from 32 ounces of Starbucks Coffee at 660 milligrams. A milligram per liter is one part per million, while a nanogram per liter is one part per trillion. So 660 milligrams is about 2.4 million times as much caffeine as the amount that was identified in the one first flush sample that tested positive for this constituent.

Definitive data on the human or environmental health of CECs is not available at this time, but the very fact that water utilities, including the Santa Cruz Water Department, are looking for and incorporating results of testing for these compounds into its planning demonstrates a strong commitment to providing a high quality source of drinking water to their customers. Resources available from the federal Environmental Protection Agency and the California Water Resources Control Board offer some insights about the needs for data collection on occurrence and work that needs to be done to further understand both the potential for impacts to aquatic ecosystems and human health from exposure through treated drinking water. And in California, the potential for highly purified reclaimed wastewater to become a greater part of California's water supply makes the presence and treatment of CECs in wastewater streams a clear focus of research and potential rule-making.

Another resource is the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH), which appears to have in place a robust program focused on CECs.³ In 2014, MDH published an informative poster describing the work they were doing on exposure assessments for CECs, including a discussion of the relative source contribution from water for a selected group of CECs. This poster is available for review.⁴ Another example of the resources available from the MDH is its Information Sheets on various CECs.⁵ The Information Sheets on bisphenol A⁶ provides some information relevant to the one positive sample, at 14 parts per trillion, for Bisphenol A found in the first flush sample of water collected at Felton Diversion on November 11, 2015.

In response to the question of, "what is the MDH guidance value for BPA in drinking water," the MDH Information Sheets states,

"based on the best available data, MDH developed a guidance value of 20 ppb. A person drinking water at or below these levels would have little or no risk of any health effects from BPA."

Twenty ppb is roughly 1,000 times the level of bisphenol A found in the one San Lorenzo River sample where this compound was found.⁷

³ See: <http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/risk/guidance/dwec/index.html>.

⁴ See: <http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/risk/guidance/dwec/cecpostsra.pdf>.

⁵ See: <http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/risk/guidance/dwec/chemunderrev.html#info>).

⁶ See <http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/risk/guidance/dwec/acetamininfo.pdf>)

⁷ See also the MDPH Information Sheet on DEET at <http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/risk/guidance/gw/deetinfo.pdf>

Next Steps

The Santa Cruz Water Department will continue to sample its water sources and work with regulatory agencies and the water industry to get a better understanding of the real and potential significance of CECs on human health. The sampling program will evolve as more is learned about how hydrologic conditions and watershed activities may influence the presence of low levels of CECs in the City's sources of drinking water. Data from the planned analyses will be made available on at least an annual basis and will be added to the information provided in this initial report.

ATTACHMENT 1

CITY OF SANTA CRUZ WATER DEPARTMENT

2015 - 2016 Constituents of Emerging Concerns Sampling Results

All Results in nanograms per Liter (1 part per trillion = 0.000000001 gram per Liter)

Results reflect only detected compounds -- analysis included testing for 96 Constituents of Emerging Concern

Sampling Dates	9/01/15: 1st quarter					11/02/15 First Flush		12/15/15: 2nd quarter					3/01/16: 3rd quarter					4/07/16: High steady flow					6/07/16: 4th quarter										
	GHWTP (treated water)	SLR @Felton	SLR @Tait	North Coast Composite	Loch Lomond	SLR @Felton	SLR @Tait	GHWTP (treated water)	SLR @Felton	SLR @Tait	North Coast Composite	Loch Lomond	GHWTP (treated water)	SLR @Felton	SLR @Tait	North Coast Composite	Loch Lomond	GHWTP (treated water)	SLR @Felton	SLR @Tait	North Coast Composite	Loch Lomond	GHWTP (treated water)	SLR @Felton	SLR @Tait	North Coast Composite	Loch Lomond	Raw Blend (treatment plant influent)					
Chemical Type or Use with Common Name if Applicable	Detected Analytes																																
Herbicide	2,4-D																																
Artificial sweetener (Sunett and Sweet One)	55	170	130			150	140		98	99			57	100	94				21	54		24							61	95	89		68
Beta blocker drug used to treat heart conditions	Atenolol																																
Herbicide	Atrazine																																
Antibiotic	Azithromycin																																
Fibrate drug used to treat high cholesterol	Bezafibrate																																
Industrial chemical found in polycarbonate plastics and epoxy resins	BPA (bisphenol A)																																
Stimulant (coffee, tea, some energy drinks)	Caffeine																																
Herbicide	Cyanazine																																
Foaming agent and thickener used in cosmetics, shampoo and soaps	Diethanolamine (DEA)																																
Insect repellent	DEET																																
Non steroidal anti-inflammation drug (NSADI) (Advil, Motrin)	Ibuprofen																																
Contrast media used for x-ray imaging	Iohexal																																
Contrast media. IV use for CT scans	Iopromide																																
Paraben family of preservatives in personal care products (body lotion and deodorant)	Isobutylparaben																																
Paraben family of preservatives in personal care products (body lotion and deodorant)	Methylparaben																																
Non steroidal anti-inflammation drug (NSADI) (Aleve, Naprosyn)	Naproxen																																
An organic chemical used in the manufacture of a variety of other products such as dyes, some pharmaceuticals, and niacin (vitamin B3)	Quinoline																																
Artificial sweetener (Splenda)	Sucralose																																
Methylxanthine drug used to treat lung problems such as asthma, emphysema and chronic bronchitis.	Theophylline																																

- GREEN Detected only in 1st flush event
 - BLUE Frequently detected in moderate parts per trillion amounts (50-300 ng/L)
 - BLACK Infrequently detected in low parts per trillion amounts (<100 ng/L)
- Cells with no data = Non Detect (ND) or below Method Reporting Level (MRL)

-- eurofins

Eaton Analytical

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AT-1807

Laboratory Report

for

City of Santa Cruz
Water Quality Laboratory
715 Graham Hill Road
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
Attention: Hugh Dalton
Fax: 831-420-5481

Date of Issue

11/31/11

**EUROFINS EATON
ANALYTICAL**

YOM: Yolanda.O.Martin

Project Manager



ORELAP 4034

Report: 560847

Project: PPCP

Group: PersonalCare Products
&CEC

- Accredited in accordance with TNI 2009 and ISO/IEC 17025:2005.
- Laboratory certifies that the test results meet all **TNI2009 and ISO/IEC 17025:2005** requirements unless noted under the individual analysis.
- Following the cover page are State Certification List ISO 17025 Accredited Method List, Acknowledgement of Samples Received, Comments, H1s Report, Data Report, QC Summary, QC Report and Regulatory Forms as applicable.
- Test results relate only to the sample(s) tested.
- * This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory.

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City of Santa Cruz
Water Quality Laboratory
Hugh Dalton
715 Graham Hill Road
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Samples Received on:
11/04/2015 08:02

MRL is Method Recovery Limit

Prepared	Analyzed	QC Ref #	Method	Analyte	Result	Units	MRL	Dilution
208-Felton Diversion (201511040048)						Sampled on 11/02/2015 1511		
LC-MS-MS • Endocrine Disruptors Positive Mode - SPE								
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	1,7-Dimethylxanthine	NO	ng/l	10
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Acetaminophen	NO	ng	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Albuterol	NO	ng/L	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Amoxicillin (semi-quantitative)	NO	ng	20
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Androstenedione	NO	ng/L	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Atenolol	34	ng/L	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Atrazine	NO	ng/L	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Azithromycin	NO (R7)	ng/L	20
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Bezafibrate	NO	ng/L	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Bromacil	NO	ng	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Caffeine	270	ng/L	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Carbadox	NO	ng/l	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Carbamazepine	NO	ng/l	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Carisoprodol	NO	ng/L	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Chloridazon	NO	ng	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Chlorotoluron	NO	ng	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Cimetidine	NO (R7)	ng	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Cotinine	NO	ng/l	10
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Cyanazine	NO	ng/L	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	OACT	NO	ng/L	5
	120212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	OEA OEET	NO	ng	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Oxyhydrocodone	32	ng/l	10
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	DIA	NO	ng	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Diazepam	NO	ng	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Oilantin	NO	ng	5
	12102/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Oiltiazem	NO (R7)	ng	20
	12102/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)		NO	ng	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Oiuron	NO	ng/l	5
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Erythromycin	NO	ng/L	10
	12102/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Flumequine	NO (R7)	ng/L	10
	12102/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Fluoxetine	NO	ng/l	10
	1210212015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Isoproturon	NO	ng/L	100
	12102/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Ketoprofen	NO	ng/L	5

Rounding on totals after 1ummaun.
(c) - Indleatea calculated ruuh

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City of Santa Cruz
Water Quality Laboratory
Hugh Dalton
715 Graham Hill Road
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Samples Received on:
11/04/2015 08:02

Prepared	Analyzed	QC Re#	Method	Analyte	Result	Units	MRL	Dilution
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Ketorolac	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Lidocaine	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Lincomycin	NO (R7)	ng/L	10
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Linuron	NO (R7)	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Lopressor	NO	ng/L	20
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Meclofenamic Acid	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Meprobamate	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Metazachlor	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Nifedipine	NO (R7)	ng/L	20
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Norethisterone	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	OUST (Sulfameturon,methyl)	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Oxolinic acid	NO	ng/L	10
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Pentoxifylline	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Phenazone	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Primidone	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Progesterone	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Propazine	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Quinoline	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Simazine	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Sulfachloropyridazine	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Sulfadiazine	NO (R7)	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Sulfadimethoxine	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Sulfamerazine	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Sulfamethazine	NO (R7)	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Sulfamethizole	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Sulfamethoxazole	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Sulfathiazole	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	TCEP	NO	ng/L	10
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	TCPP	NO	ng/L	100
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	TOCPP	NO	ng/L	100
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Testosterone	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Theobromine	NO	ng/L	10
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Theophylline	NO (R7)	ng/L	20
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Thiabendazole	NO	ng/L	5
	12/02/2015	22:00	876608	(LC-MS-MS)	Trimethoprim	NO	ng/L	5

LC-MS-MS - Endocrine Disruptors Negative Mode •SPE

Rounding on totals after summation
(c) indicates calculated results

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Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Samples Received on:
11/04/2015 08:02

Prepared	Analyzed	QC Ref#	Method	Analyte	Result	Units	MRL	Dilution
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	2,4-D	28	ng/L	5	
	12103/2015	1:2 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	4-nonylphenol- semi quantitative	NO (L5,LEJ)	ng/L	100	
	1210312015	6 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	4-tert-Octylphenol	NO (LS,JE)	ng/L	50	
	12103/2015	1:2 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Acesulfame-K	150	ng/L	20	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Bendroftumethiazide	NO	ng/l	5	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	BPA	14	ng/L	10	
	1210312015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Butalbital	NO	ng/L	5	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Butylparaben	NO	ng/l	5	
	1210312015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Chloramphenicol	NO	ng/L	10	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Clofibric Acid	NO	ng/L	5	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Diclofenac	NO	ng/L	5	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Estradiol	NO	ng/L	5	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Estriol	NO	ng/L	5	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Estrone	NO	ng/L	5	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	EthinylEstradiol- 17 alpha	NO	ng/L	5	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Ethylparaben	NO	ng/L	20	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Gemfibrozil	NO	ng/L	5	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Ibuprofen	63	ng/L	10	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Iohexal	NO	ng/L	10	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Iopromide	120	ng/l	5	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Isobutylparaben	13	ng/L	5	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Methylparaben	470	ng/L	20	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Naproxen	29	ng/L	10	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Propylparaben	NO	ng/L	5	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Sucralose	NO	ng/L	100	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Tridocarbon	NO	ng/L	5	
	12103/2015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Triclosan	NO (LS,R2)	ng/L	10	
	1210312015	1:26 876974	(LC-MS-MS)	Warfarin	NO	ng/L	5	

Table 5 Predicted SCWWTF Purified Water And Measured Untreated San Lorenzo River (SLR) and Graham Hill (GHWTP) Treated and SqCWD Groundwater (GW) CEC Concentrations.

Analyte	Units	Predicted SCWWTF Treated, Purified Water	GHWTP (treated water) ⁽¹⁾	Untreated SLR at Felton ⁽¹⁾	Untreated SLR at Trait ⁽¹⁾	GW at Sells ⁽²⁾	GW at Altivo ⁽²⁾	Health Screening Level ^(3,4,5) or MCL ⁽⁶⁾	MRL
2,4-D	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND			70,000	5
4-nonylphenol	ng/L	<131	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	500,000	100
Acesulfame-K	ng/L	ND	58	97	93				20
Acetaminophen	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	350,000	5
Atenolol	ng/L	<4	12	6	10			70,000	5
Atrazine	ng/L	ND	ND	6	ND		ND	1,000	5
Bisphenol A (BPA)	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	35,000	10
Bromoform	ng/L	ND				545	ND	7,000	1
Caffeine	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	350	5
Carbamazepine	ng/L	<24	ND	ND	ND	269	9.1	1,000	5
Cyanazine	ng/L	ND	ND	96	16				5
DEET	ng/L	ND	20	23	33		ND	2,500	10
Diethanolamine (DEA)	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND				5
Estradiol - 17Beta	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND			1	0.4
Estrone	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	350	1
Ethinylestradiol -17Alpha	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	280	5
Fluoxetine	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.5	ND	10,000	10
Gemfibrozil	ng/L	<22	ND	ND	ND		ND	45,000	5
Ibuprofen	ng/L	<272	ND	ND	ND			40,000	10
Iohexal	ng/L	ND	13	27	ND				10
Iopromide	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND				5
Isobutylparaben	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND				5
Meprobamate	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND			260,000	5
Methylparaben	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND				20
Naproxen	ng/L	22	ND	ND	ND			220,000	10
PFOA	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND			400	2.5
PFOS	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND			200	2.5

Table 5 Predicted SCWWTF Purified Water And Measured Untreated San Lorenzo River (SLR) and Graham Hill (GHWTP) Treated and SqCWD Groundwater (GW) CEC Concentrations (Continued)

Analyte	Units	Predicted SCWWTF Treated, Purified Water	GHWTP (treated water) ⁽¹⁾	Untreated SLR at Felton ⁽¹⁾	Untreated SLR at Trait ⁽¹⁾	GW at Sells ⁽²⁾	GW at Altivo ⁽²⁾	Health Screening Level ^(3,4,5) or MCL ⁽⁶⁾	MRL
Primidone	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	840	5
Progesterone	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	110,000	5
Quinoline	ng/L	ND	ND	12	ND				5
Sucralose ⁽⁷⁾	ng/L	<400	200	200	200			150,000,000	1,000
Sulfamethoxazole	ng/L	<118	ND	ND	ND	ND	8	35,000	5
TCEP	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2,500	10
Tetrachloroethylene	ng/L	ND				17		5,000	500
Testosterone	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	7,000	5
Theophylline	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	41				20
Triclocarban	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND				10
Triclosan	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	350	2
Trimethoprim	ng/L	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	70,000	5

Notes:

(1) Blank fields indicate that testing for these analytes was not performed at these locations. ND indicates that the analyte was tested for, but did not return a result.