STINSON BEACH COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR DISTRICT WATER CUSTOMERS:

OWNERSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES:

The responsibility for water usage and any related leaks resides with the property owner. Immediate detection of water leaks is essential for maintaining a minimal rate charge. The SBCWD recommends that those rate payers who do not reside permanently at their Stinson Beach property (i.e., rentals or seasonal use) turn their water off when they are not at home (unless there is a fire sprinkler system) and hire a qualified maintenance contractor to periodically examine water lines, check meter readings, inspect grounds for leaks, etc. Irrigation systems should be checked on a regular basis, as they are the major cause of undetected extensive leaks which result in extremely high water bills.

Customers are reminded to plant and irrigate conservatively. Deep-rooted native plants, easily available at local plant nurseries, are far better suited to the sandy, porous soils and costal microclimate of Stinson Beach. A dry year such as this one is not the optimum time to plant; we recommend focusing on maintaining appropriate plantings rather than investing in landscaping better suited to a wet climate.

DID YOU KNOW? The Stinson Beach County Water District's total storage capacity for water is 1,269,000 gallons. If one consumer had an undetected leak equaling 30,000 gallons per day, he/she would deplete one third of the available water in Stinson Beach within two weeks. This has actually happened. Please monitor your water usage and periodically check for leaks by using the free on-line ***Eye on Water*** portal and mobile app.

Customers can set up a personalized *Eye on Water* mobile or desktop online portal to monitor their water usage to create a water leak alert are available at www.eyeonwater.beaconama.net/signin and on the District's website under the "Services" tab. Contact the District at info@stinsonwater.org if you have any questions.

SHOCK LOADING ONSITE SEPTIC SYSTEMS:

As a resident of Stinson Beach, you probably know that each home in our community has its own onsite septic system to treat wastewater. Each system has a corresponding Discharge Permit which allows the homeowner to operate the onsite septic system. Valuable information is included in that Discharge Permit including the gallons per day limits that may be loaded into the system. Exceeding these limits is detrimental to your system. Greatly exceeding these limits in a relatively short period of time is referred to as "shock loading" and is one of the most damaging stresses to your septic system. **Shock Loading is a violation of your Discharge Permit. Entertaining a large group of individuals or doing a large number of laundry loads on the same day are examples of shock loading.** If you want a copy of your permit, or if you just want to know your gallon/day limit, contact us at info@stinsonwater.org.

PLANTS ARE HARMFUL TO ONSITE SEPTIC SYSTEMS:

Trees or large shrubs should not be planted on or near sand filters, leach fields or mounds. Trees that are especially suspect include Monterey Pine, Monterey Cypress, Eucalyptus, Willow, Bay Pepper, Poplar, Alder, Aspen, Mayten and Birch. Roots from the Juniper and Echium plant have caused major damage to systems. Ivy and Ice Plant retain too much water, restrict the transfer of oxygen and clog pipes. We do not recommend these plants around septic systems. More information is available on the District's website under the "Services" tab.

DISTRICT MOSQUITO ABATEMENT POLICY:

Remember to "Dump It, Flip It and Drain It" to eliminate all standing water. In order to control mosquito breeding, the District requires that all property owners install a screening device on any plumbing vents that vent to the roof of the residence. The District recommends this installation be performed by a licensed contractor such as a roofer, chimney sweep, or maintenance person, with adequate liability insurance. Screening kits are available at the District office. The SBCWD wastewater system inspector will be checking your roof vents for screening as well as your septic tank riser seals to ensure that they are watertight to discourage mosquito breeding. The property owner may wish to check their own riser lids for adequate sealing. Contact the District if you have any questions about this process.

STINSON BEACH COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

2022 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY/CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

DISTRIBUTED JUNE 2023

Provided by The Stinson Beach County Water District
Office located at 3785 Shoreline Highway, Stinson Beach CA 94970
Open 8:00-4:00 M-F (except between noon and 1:00)
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 245, Stinson Beach CA 94970
Phone: 415-868-1333, Fax: 415-868-9417
E-Mail: info@stinsonwater.org
Website: http://stinson-beach-cwd.dst.ca.us
Board of Directors Meetings: Held on the third Saturday of the Month

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Dear Stinson Beach Water Consumer:

We are proud to present you with the District's 2022 calendar year Water Quality/Consumer Confidence Report in which we had no water quality violations.

We appreciate every effort you are making to conserve water and monitor your water usage.

The Stinson Beach County Water District (SBCWD) tests the drinking water for its consumers as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period January 1 through December 31, 2022. Enclosed you will find all pertinent information relating to the water quality of Stinson Beach. This report is provided by the SBCWD in cooperation with the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water. The District delivers a safe and reliable supply of high quality drinking water, which meets or exceeds all EPA and CDPH standards for water quality monitoring requirements. The water quality is ensured through a series of chemical and bacteriological tests performed on over 500 samples collected annually.

Older, inefficient waterlines are continually being replaced with new ones to provide for greater flow of water, which will improve fire protection and domestic water service. All of the Calles pipelines and all of the Patios pipelines have been replaced.

The District continues to make improvements to its operations and maintenance in an effort to reduce costs, enforce policies and enhance water quality. The District allocates hundreds of thousands of dollars every year for water quality and water distribution improvements. New water meters have been installed, allowing each homeowner to check their water usage remotely by setting up a personalized on-line portal, which enables prompt identification of water leaks. Both projects were funded by the District's grant from the State of California Department of Water Resources.

The work of sandblasting and painting the District's water tanks has been completed. Our Capital Improvement Program (CIP) provides for ensuring the reliability and quality of our District's operations, and for meeting more stringent drinking water requirements. The District has just completed drilling an additional water well. We are also designing a new water storage tank and investigating the possibility of another well in the downtown area. The District has been awarded an $860,000 grant for the new wells.

Again, thank you for your water usage monitoring and conservation efforts.

Kent Nelson, General Manager

WATERSHED SANITARY SURVEY FOR THE DISTRICT: The report is available in the District Office.

Water sources and treatment

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.

The Stinson Beach water supply is provided by two types of sources: surface water and ground water. Surface water is supplied by the Fitzhenry, Black Rock, and Stinson Gulch Creeks. Ground water is supplied by Alder Grove, Ranch, Laurel, and Highlands wells, which operate intermittently. The collected raw water is piped to the Laurel Treatment Facility. The water is then processed by our Pall Membrane Filters which consist of two parallel units, each rated at 100 gallons per minute. Sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) is added after filtration for disinfection purposes.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, 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).

Regulatory agencies

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain 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.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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 and 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or 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 affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

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: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MPN: most probable number

ND: not detectable at testing limit

PPM: parts per million =/or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

PPB: parts per billion =/or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

PPT: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

The following tables list all drinking water contaminants detected during 2022. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, allows the District to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. For this reason, some of the data is more than one year old. The Stinson Beach County Water District testing results indicated that the water did not exceed any contamination levels in 2022.

WATER HARDNESS:

Many water users are concerned about the hardness of their domestic water supply. Hardness (in water) is caused by compounds of calcium, magnesium, and other minerals. The hardness of Stinson Beach water according to the Water Hardness Scale ranges from 90-110 PPM (parts per million) or "Moderately Hard". This information may be used to follow recommended settings when installing dishwashers and washing machines.

Water Hardness Scale: Less than 17.1 Parts per Million: Soft
17.1 – 60 Parts per Million: Slightly Hard
60 – 120 Parts per Million: Moderately Hard
120-180 Parts per Million: Hard
Over 180 Parts per Million: Very Hard

WATER HARDNESS						
Constituent	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detection Levels**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Hardness	8/23/22	120	110-140	None	None	Generally found in ground & surface water

SODIUM:
Sodium is the sixth most abundant element on the earth and is widely distributed in soils, plants, food and water. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has a draft guideline for sodium in drinking water of 20 PPM (or milligrams per liter, mg/L).

SODIUM						
Element	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detection Levels**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium	8/23/22	19.5	18-21	None	None	Generally found in ground & surface water

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD
California drinking water standards, also referred to as "Maximum Contaminant Levels" (MCL) are divided into two categories, primary and secondary: Primary standards relate to public health issues; secondary standards relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and color. In the following table, a value in the "Level Detected" column that exceeds the "MCL" value is out of compliance. **The SBCWD has no levels that exceed the MCL.**

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Samples are drawn monthly and quarterly. Compliance with the **Arsenic MCL is based on the running average**.

Fluoride: Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the Federal MCL of 4 PPM (mg/L) over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 PPM (mg/L) may get mottled teeth.

Nitrate: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill, and if untreated, may die.

CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>PRIMARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent	**Sample Date(s)**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detection Levels**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Arsenic	1/18/22 & various	1.45 PPB	<2-5.6 PPB	10 PPB	.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	8/23/22	0.125	0-0.20 PPM	2 PPM	1 PPM PHG	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate N	8/23/22	0.56 PPM	<.44-0.8 PPM	10 PPM	10 PPM	Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from septic systems

CORROSIVE TESTS: LEAD AND COPPER – PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD
The District conducts pipeline corrosion testing by monitoring levels of copper and lead in sample households throughout Stinson Beach. In order for the testing results to be in compliance, 90% of the tests must remain below the regulatory action level. In 2022, 100% of the tests results were below the regulatory action level. As a result, the sampling period continues at every three years. The District has implemented corrosion control treatment and continues to monitor its effectiveness. The next sampling period is 2023.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver and kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their doctor.

Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Stinson Beach County Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov.lead.

CORROSION TESTING: LEAD AND COPPER						
Chemical	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites exceeding Action Level**	**Regulatory Action Level**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead	10	<.005 PPM	0	.015 PPM	.002 PPM	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	10	.780 PPM	0	1.3 PPM	0.17 PPM	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Secondary drinking water standards relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and color. In the following tables, a value in the "Level Detected" column that exceeds the "MCL" value is out of compliance. The SBCWD has no levels that exceed the MCL.

CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detection Levels**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chloride	8/23/22	21.75 PPM	17-26 PPM	500 PPM	N/A	Runoff, leaching of natural deposits, seawater influence
Sulfate	8/23/22	20.5 PPM	13-29 PPM	500 PPM	N/A	Runoff, leaching of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	8/23/22	177.5 PPM	170-190 PPM	1,000 PPM	N/A	Runoff, leaching natural deposits
Color	8/23/22	11.25 Units	<5-25 Units	15 Units	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor	8/23/22	<1 Units	<1-<1 Units	3 Units	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	8/23/22	320 umhos/cm	300-350 umhos/cm	1,600 umhos/cm	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS					
Microbiological Contaminants	**Total No. of Samples**	**Sample Dates**	**Range of Detection Levels**	**Locational Annual Running Average**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	3	Various	22.27-90.05 ppb	63.7 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5)	3	Various	6.6-18.37 ppb	14.43 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	0	Various	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

SAMPLING RESULT SHOWING ALDER GROVE WELL 03 TURBIDITY		
Location	**Sample Date**	**Turbidity**
Alder Grove Well 03 only	8/23/23	0.15 NTU

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Membrane
Turbidity Performance Standards (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.427
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0