

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.

Customers can set up a personalized mobile or desktop online portal to monitor their water usage at www.eyeonwater.beaconama.net/signin. Complete instructions on how to create an ***Eye on Water*** leak alert are available on the District's website, www.stinson-beach-cwd.dst.ca.us, under the "Services" tab. Contact the District if you have any questions, at (415) 868-1333 or sbcwd@stinson-beach-cwd.dst.ca.us.

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 sbcwd@stinson-beach-cwd.dst.ca.us or at (415) 868-1333.

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, www.stinson-beach-cwd.dst.ca.us, 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 his or her own riser lids for adequate sealing. Contact the District if you have any questions about this process.

STINSON BEACH COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

2021 WATER QUALITY/CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

DISTRIBUTED JUNE 2022

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: sbcwd@stinson-beach-cwd.dst.ca.us
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 2021 calendar year Water Quality/Consumer Confidence Report in which we had **NO** water quality violations. During the calendar year 2021, the District did not monitor for Arsenic from Blackrock/Webb raw water manifold and Laurel raw water manifold for the second quarter and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. See page 6 for more information.

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, 2020. 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.

Ed Schmidt, General Manager

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

WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

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.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

The world's drinking water supply is provided by rivers, lakes, ponds, springs and wells. As this water moves across the surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material or animal/human substances. The Federal Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, have established limits for contaminants in both tap water and bottled water.

POSSIBLE SOURCE WATER CONTAMINANTS:

Microbial Contaminants: Includes viruses and bacteria that come from onsite septic systems, sewage systems, livestock and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants: Includes naturally occurring salts and metals, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, and contaminants resulting from mining and farming.

Organic Contaminates: Includes synthetic, volatile chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes, petroleum product runoff, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants: Includes naturally occurring or man-made contaminants resulting from gas production and mining.

Pesticide and Herbicide Contaminants: Includes contaminants resulting from agricultural use, residential use and urban storm water runoff.

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.

Variations 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 2021. 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 2021.

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	8/27/19 8/24/21	110.5	110-120	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	8/27/19 8/24/21	17.75	17-20	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 PRIMARY 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	1/19/21 & various	2.45 PPB	<2-4 PPB	10 PPB	.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	8/27/19 8/24/21	0.19	0.15-0.18 PPM	2 PPM	1 PPM PHG	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate N	8/27/19 8/24/21	0.42 PPM	<.4-0.46 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 2021, 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	8/27/19 8/24/21	23 PPM	19-26 PPM	500 PPM	N/A	Runoff, leaching of natural deposits, seawater influence
Sulfate	8/27/19 8/24/21	22.5 PPM	17-31 PPM	500 PPM	N/A	Runoff, leaching of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	8/27/19 8/24/21	182.5 PPM	170-220 PPM	1,000 PPM	N/A	Runoff, leaching natural deposits
Color	8/27/19 8/24/21	6.67 Units	<5-10 Units	15 Units	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor	8/27/19 8/24/21	<1 Unit	<1-<1 Unit	3 Units	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	8/27/19 8/24/21	300 umhos/cm	290-330 umhos/cm	1,600 umhos/cm	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence

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
<i>E. coli</i>	0	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

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	.591
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Monitoring requirements not met for Stinson Beach County Water District

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the second quarterly sampling period of 2021 we failed the collect the required arsenic samples from two raw surface water intakes, Blackrock/Webb manifold and Laurel Manifold, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

Our monthly samples taken at the water treatment plant prior to the water distribution system were consistently below the MCL (maximum contaminant level) for arsenic.

What should I do?

- There is nothing that you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the month of May 2021, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Arsenic	Quarterly	Three	February, May, August and November	February, August and November

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

The violation is for failure to pick up a sample. At the time of the missed quarterly samples:

- The Laurel manifold raw water source was offline for the entire second quarter of 2021;
- The Blackrock/Webb manifold raw water source was used for only ten days in May 2021; and
- Monthly treated water samples continue to be consistently below the MCL (maximum contaminant level) for arsenic.

For more information contact Stinson Beach County Water District
at (415) 868-1333 or sbcwd@stinson-beach-cwd.dst.ca.us

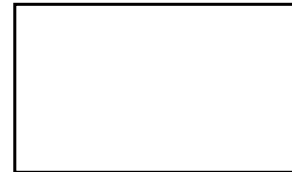
This notice is being sent to you by Stinson Beach County Water District.

State Water System ID #2110004

Date distributed 7, 2022



Stinson Beach County Water District
P.O. Box 245
3785 Shoreline Highway
Stinson Beach, CA 94970



**2021
Stinson Beach County Water District
Annual Water Quality Report/Consumer Confidence Report**

**CONSERVE TODAY,
PRESERVE TOMORROW.**