YOUR DRINKING WATER IN 2024

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Stinson Water

TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

The Stinson Beach County Water District is pleased to present our Annual Water Quality Report. As your local public water provider, we take pride in delivering a product that meets or exceeds all drinking water standards set by the state and federal governments. This report includes water quality data collected throughout calendar year 2024 and answers questions you may have about your tap water.

We frequently test your drinking water quality and make regular treatment process improvements to keep your drinking water among the best in the country. Additionally, the District is committed to making prudent capital investments that ensure a reliable, well-maintained system that delivers high-quality water to our customers at all times.

We hope you find this report useful in illustrating the high quality of your drinking water service. If you have any questions, please contact us using the information on the right.

-Kent Nelson, PE
General Manager

WANT MORE INFORMATION?

Visit our website at:
stinsonwater.org

or give us a call at:
(415) 868-1333

or email us at:
info@stinsonwater.org

SAFETY STANDARDS ENSURE QUALITY

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 District's water supply is provided by both surface and ground water. Surface water is supplied by the Fitzhenry, Black Rock, and Stinson Gulch Creeks. Groundwater is supplied by Alder Grove, Ranch, Laurel, and Highlands wells, which operate intermittently. Collected raw water, except Alder Grove, is piped to the Laurel Water Treatment Facility where it is filtered and disinfected prior to distribution. Alder Grove is disinfected at the wellhead and pumped directly into distribution.

POTENTIAL SOURCE WATER CONTAMINANTS

Microbial contaminants include viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants include 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.

Organic chemical contaminants include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

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

REGULATORY AGENCIES

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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

The District neither produces nor distributes bottled water. The State Division of Drinking Water mandates that the statements about bottled water be included in this report.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. US EPA/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 at: 1-800-426-4791**

WATER QUALITY NOTIFICATIONS

The District tests the quality of the drinking water it produces for its consumers as required by State and Federal Regulations. In fact, the District conducts over 500 chemical and bacteriological tests annually. This report shows the results of said monitoring for the period from January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024.

Drinking water regulations are categorized into primary and secondary standards. Primary standards relate to public health issues; secondary standards relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and color. We are proud to report that the District had no water quality violations.

Enclosed you will find all pertinent information relating to the water quality of your drinking water here in Stinson Beach, and is provided 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 federal and state standards.

LEAD AND COPPER IN DRINKING WATER

The District is required to sample for lead and copper every three years. The District has implemented corrosion control treatment and continues to monitor its effectiveness. The next sampling period is 2026.

Lead was not detected above the regulatory action level. 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 plumbing in buildings and homes.

Copper was not detected above the regulatory action level. 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.

The 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 and copper exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two 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 or copper in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791** or at www.epa.gov/lead.

ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The US EPA 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 is based on a running average.

FLUORIDE

Prolonged exposure to drinking water containing fluoride concentration greater than current regulations may lead to bone disease in adults and mottled teeth in children.

DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically or technologically feasible

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants

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

mg/L – Milligrams per liter, also expressed as parts per million (or PPM)

n/a – Not analyzed or not applicable (when used in average column, only one data point is available)

ND – Not detected at or above the reporting level

ng/L – Nanograms per liter, also expressed as parts per trillion (or PPT)

NTU – Nephelometric turbidity units

Primary Drinking Water Standards – MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements

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 Office of Health and Hazard Assessment

RAA – Running Annual Average

Secondary Drinking Water Standards – Secondary MCLs are set for contaminants that affect the odor, taste or appearance of water

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

TON – Threshold Odor Number

µg/L – Micrograms per liter, also expressed as parts per billion (or PPB)

µmhos/cm– micromhos per centimeter (a measure of conductivity)

HOW TO READ THE TABLES

The following tables contain detailed information about your delivered water, which is regularly tested for more than 120 chemicals and substances, as well as radioactivity. Only those constituents that were detected last year are listed in the tables.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS
Contaminants that may affect health

Inorganic	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average
Fluoride (mg/L)	1 ①	2 ②	0.6-0.8	0.7 ③

① **State or Federal Goal (PHG, MCLG or MRDLG)** – The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health

② **Highest Amount Allowed (AL, MCL or MRDL)** – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water

③ **Average** – The average level of a detected contaminant in drinking water

UNITS	EQUIVALENCE
mg/L (milligrams per liter) **ppm** (parts per million)	1 second in 11.5 days
µg/L (micrograms per liter) **ppb** (parts per billion)	1 second in nearly 32 years

Stinson Water

COMMON SOURCES OF CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS

The list below shows common sources for chemicals or constituents that may have been detected in your water. Consult the tables on the following pages to see what was detected in your drinking water.

CONSTITUENT	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	Leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Naturally-occurring organic material
Copper	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion from natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Hardness	Presence of calcium, magnesium and other minerals in water
Lead	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; leaching from natural deposits
Odor	Naturally-occurring organic material
Sodium	Leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductivity	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Coliform	Naturally present in environment; leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Total Dissolved Solids	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity	Soil runoff

STINSON BEACH COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

TABLE OF CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN WATER IN 2023

GENERAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

Non-regulated parameters of general interest to consumers

	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average
Hardness (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	2 – 130 *(moderately hard)*	95
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	17 - 36	23.7

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Contaminants that may affect health

	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Average
Arsenic (µg/L)	0	10	ND – 4.1	1.42
Fluoride (mg/L)	1	2	ND – 0.23	0.10

CORROSION TESTING: LEAD AND COPPER *(testing performed in 2023)*

Contaminants that may affect health

	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	# or Sites Tested/ # Exceeding AL	90th Percentile
Lead (µg/L)	0.2	15	10 / 0	ND
Copper (µg/L)	300	1,300	10 / 0	534

DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminants that may affect health

	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Range Detected	Highest Quarterly RAA
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L)	n/a	80	5.7 - 65	34.7
Haloacetic Acids (µg/L)	n/a	60	1.4 - 20	10.3

STINSON BEACH COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

TABLE OF CHEMICALS OR CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN WATER IN 2023

MICROBIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS

Contaminants that may affect health

	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Allowed	Highest Single Measurement	Average *or* [% Samples Meeting Requirement]
E. coli (# present)	n/a	0	0	0
Turbidity (NTU) *Surface Water Sources*	TT	95% ≤ 0.3	0.650	[100%]
Turbidity (NTU) *Aldergrove Well #3*	TT	95% ≤ 0.3	0.283	[100%]

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Non-enforceable standards for contaminants that may affect the odor, taste or appearance of water

	State or Federal Goal	Highest Amt. Recommended	Range Detected	Average
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	250	20 - 29	26
Color (units)	n/a	15	ND - 15	4
Odor (TON)	n/a	3	ND - 3	0.5
Specific Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	n/a	900	290 - 390	333
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	250	14 - 50	30
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	n/a	500	160 - 250	197