

## 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

**Water System Name:** Belmont Terrace Mutual Water Company

**Report Date:** July 22, 2022

**Type of Water Source(s) in Use:** Groundwater Wells

**Name and General Location of Source(s):** 7906 Bella Vista Dr, Sebastopol, CA; Well #2 is the primary water supply and Backup Well #1 was not used in 2021.

**Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:** Summary of 2003 vulnerability study is as follows: The sources (for Well #1 & Well #2) are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

- Dry Cleaners,
- Underground storage tanks – confirmed leaking tanks.
- Historic gas stations
- Septic systems (high density).

Discussion of Vulnerability Well #1: Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) has been detected in this well. The source of the PCE is currently under investigation, but it probably coming from one of the two nearby dry cleaners. This source is also considered vulnerable to other activities located near the source. (Last detection was a trace amount in 2006.) Well #1 was not used in 2021

Discussion of Vulnerability Well #2 (Main source of water): No known contaminants have been detected in this source; however, tetrachloroethylene (PCE) has been detected in the water system's standby well (see above). This source is also considered vulnerable to other activities located near the source.

**Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:** Please contact [Board@BelmontTerrace.org](mailto:Board@BelmontTerrace.org) for schedule, time, and location. Usually, the 2nd Tuesday each month.

### For More Water Information:

Contact Water operators: [operator@BelmontTerrace.org](mailto:operator@BelmontTerrace.org) or by phone:  
Bruce Petersilge, 707-820-7787 or Debby Turner 707-820-7633

### About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

## Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse **Belmont Terrace Mutual Water Company** a [Board@BelmontTerrace.org](mailto:Board@BelmontTerrace.org) para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 **Belmont Terrace Mutual Water Company** 以获得中文的帮助: [Board@BelmontTerrace.org](mailto:Board@BelmontTerrace.org)

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa **Belmont Terrace Mutual Water Company** o tumawag sa [Board@BelmontTerrace.org](mailto:Board@BelmontTerrace.org) para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ **Belmont Terrace Mutual Water Company** tại [Board@BelmontTerrace.org](mailto:Board@BelmontTerrace.org) để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau **Belmont Terrace Mutual Water Company** ntawm [Board@BelmontTerrace.org](mailto:Board@BelmontTerrace.org) rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

### Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Term	Definition
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ )
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

## Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

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 byproducts 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.

## Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

## About Your Drinking Water Quality

### Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria - none to report**

**Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper**

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	09-17-2020 to 09-18-2020	5	0	none	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	09-17-2020 to 09-18-2020	5	0.026	none	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm) Well #2 Backup-Well #1	03/24/2021 07/08/2016	13 16		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Well #2 Backup-Well #1	03/24/2021 07/08/2016	110 16		None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Barium (ppm) Backup Well #1	07/08/2016	0.18		1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total) Backup Well #1	07/08/2016	7.0		50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) Backup-Well #1 Well #2	03/16/2017 04/17/2016	3.0 0.020		15	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Nitrate Backup Well #1	03/24/2021	5.7		10	.4	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	08/21/2019	4.1		80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) Distribution System	08/21/2019	3.7		60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

**Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>SMCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Chloride Backup Well #1 Well #2	07/08/2016 03/24/2021	10. 10.		500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color Backup Well #1 Well #2	07/08/2016 03/24/2021	5.0 5.0		15		Naturally-occurring organic materials
*Iron Backup Well #1 Well #2	07/08/2016 03/24/2021	330.0 170.0		300	100	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
*Manganese (ppb) Primary Well #2	03/24/2021	70		50	20	Leaching from natural deposits

**Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard – cont.**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>SMCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Specific Conductance ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ) Backup-Well #1 Well #2	07/08/2016 03/24/2021	140 260		1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm) Backup-Well #1 Well #2	07/08/2016 03/24/2021	0.74 12.		500	.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm) Backup-Well #1 Well #2	07/08/2016 03/24/2021	130 170		1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units) Backup-Well #1 Well #2	07/08/2016 03/24/2021	2.9 0.4		5	.1	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppb) Backup-Well #1	07/08/2016	87.0		5000	50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
*There are no PHGs, MCLs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCL's are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns						

**Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Notification Level</b>	<b>Health Effects</b>
None to report					

### Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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

**Lead-Specific Language:** 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. **Belmont Terrace Mutual Water Company** 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 drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

**Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*:**

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): **None to report.**

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

**Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
*Iron	Backup Well #1	On going	Backup well was not used in 2021	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 µg/L. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.				
*Manganese	Well #2	On going	Flush water system 3 times each year to remove excess iron and manganese from distribution system	Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.

\*There are no PHGs, MCLs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCL's are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns

**Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater 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	[All Dates]	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	[All Dates]	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	[All Dates]	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

**Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT – None to Report**