

North Beach Water District

2010 Water Quality Report

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared for your information to comply with a Federal law, which requires that water utilities provide water quality information to customers each year. The information is based on water samples taken before 2010.

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we have provided. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Some of the 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. EPA/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 (800-426-4791).



Your water comes from one well field located near the community.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 through 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.*
- *Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.*
- *Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.*
- *Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.*
- *Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.*



For more information about your water and water system, call Michael J. Berlien at 360-665-4144.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. These regulations require that water systems sample for lead and copper, Inorganic (iron, manganese, etc.), Volatile Organic (gasoline derivatives), radionuclides and Synthetic Organic Chemicals (pesticides) on a regular basis. In addition, we sample for coliform bacteria monthly.

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

The information attached to this report lists all the drinking water elements that were last detected. The presence of these elements in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	NA	10	8	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Bromate	10	10	5.7	ND-22	2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Gross Alpha		15	4.5	ND-4.5	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposit of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Gross Beta		50	5.9	ND-5.9	2009	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of Certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND-0.86	NA	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radium		5	0.856	ND-0.856	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant(s) (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Contaminants							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.028	0	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	0	15	6	0	2008	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Units Description:

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Not reported

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Additional testing has been completed in 2009 with no detections to report.