



NORTH BEACH WATER DISTRICT

2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE 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 2015.

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 two Wellfields located at 2212 272nd Street and 25600 Z Street.

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 William Neal at 360-244-0068.

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 información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo 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.



NORTH BEACH WATER DISTRICT 2015 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.

CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	NBL ¹	DATE	VIOLATION	CONTAMINATION SOURCE
ARSENIC (µg/l)	N/A	10	ND-8	2010	No	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
BROMATE (µg/l)	10	10	ND-1	2013	No	BY PRODUCT OF DISINFECTION
GROSS ALPHA (pCi/L)	N/A	15	4.5	2009	No	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS (ALPHA RADIATION)
GROSS BETA (pCi/L)	N/A	50	5.9	2009	No	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS (BETA RADIATION)
RADIUM (pCi/L)	N/A	5	0.856	2009	No	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
NITRATE (Mg/L)	10	10	ND	2013	No	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER, LEACHING FROM SEPTIC SYSTEMS, EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS.
COPPER (Mg/L)	1.3	1.3	0.004 to 0.145	2014	No	CORROSION OF PLUMBING, EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS, LEACHING FROM WOOD PRESERVATIVES
LEAD (µg/l)	0	15	ND to 7	2014	No	CORROSION OF PLUMBING, EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM) (µg/l)	N/A	80	1.3	2014	No	BY PRODUCT OF DISINFECTION
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (µg/l)	N/A	60	1.6	2014	No	BY PRODUCT OF DISINFECTION

Units Description:

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Not reported

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Mg/L is milligrams per liter

µg/l is micrograms per liter

pCi/L is picocuries per liter

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. Your water system 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/Lead>

¹ North Beach Water level of contaminant in drinking water as reported by analyzing laboratory.