



# NORTH BEACH WATER DISTRICT

## CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2015

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April 6, 2016

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 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Your water comes from the North Wellfield located at 2212 272<sup>nd</sup> Street. All of the wells in the Wellfield have been evaluated by the Washington State Department of Health for susceptibility to contamination. The wells have all been given a "Moderate" Susceptibility rating. The primary reason for the moderate susceptibility rating is due to the close proximity to salt water bodies increasing the potential for sea water intrusion. There is also some concern about the construction of the wells as they were constructed prior to sealing requirement regulations.

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 "Bill" Neal 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.

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.

### Public Participation Opportunities

North Beach Water District ratepayers are invited to attend regular District Meetings held on the first Monday after the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the month (usually the third Monday) at 6:00 PM. Meetings are held at 2212 272<sup>nd</sup> Street, Ocean Park, WA 98640. For information, please contact Jack McCarty, Office Manager, at (360) 665-4144.

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*Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Por favor traducir este informe o que alguien lo que entienden bien el idioma Inglés ayudar .*

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The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year 2015. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The table may also include results within the last five years for analysis that were required in the year 2014.

MICROBIOLOGICAL	MCL <sup>1</sup>	MCLG <sup>2</sup>	OUR WATER	RANGE	YEAR SAMPLED	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATE
COLIFORM BACTERIA	1	0	10	-	2015	YES	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT

CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	MCL	MCLG	OUR WATER	RANGE	YEAR SAMPLED	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATE
ARSENIC (µg/L)	10	NA	6.4	1-12	2015	YES	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
ASBESTOS (MFL)	7	7	1.4	-	2010	NO	DECAY OF ASBESTOS CEMENT WATER MAINS
NITRATE (mg/L)	10	10	ND	-	2013	NO	FERTILIZERS, SEPTIC SYSTEMS, ANIMAL WASTES
GROSS ALPHA (pCi/L)	15	NA	4.5	-	2009	NO	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS (ALPHA RADIATION)
GROSS BETA (pCi/L)	50	NA	5.9	-	2009	NO	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS (BETA RADIATION)
RADIUM (pCi/L)	5	NA	<1	-	2009	NO	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	AL <sup>3</sup>	# HOMES SAMPLED	90 <sup>TH</sup> PERCENTILE	# HOMES EXCEED MCL	YEAR SAMPLED	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATE
COPPER (µg/L)	130	20	9.5	0	2014	NO	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING
LEAD (µg/L)	15	20	1.0	0	2014	NO	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING

mg/L: Number of milligrams of a substance in one liter

µg/L: Number of micrograms of a substance in one liter

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter ( a measure of radioactivity)

MFL: Number of microfibers of a substance in one liter

ND: Not Detected

NA: Not Applicable

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. North Beach Water District is responsible for providing drinking water that meets minimum standards, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home 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>

#### Violations:

**Arsenic:** Your drinking water currently meets EPA's standard for arsenic. However, it does contain low levels of arsenic. There is a small chance that some people who drink water containing low levels of arsenic for many years could develop circulatory disease, cancer, or other health problems. Most types of cancer and circulatory disease are due to factors other than exposure to arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water.

**Microbiological:** Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment. The presence of coliform bacteria in drinking water is an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. The District collected ninety two routine coliform bacteria samples in 2015. Eight of the ninety two sample tested positive for coliform bacteria and two of the routine samples tested positive for e coli bacteria. Thirty repeat samples were collected from the distribution system and thirty samples were collected from the wellfield in response to the bacteria positive samples. All sixty repeat and source samples analyzed were free of bacteria.

<sup>1</sup> **Maximum Contaminant Level** - This highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible to MCLG using the best available treatment technology.

<sup>2</sup> **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

<sup>3</sup> **Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water systems must follow.