

## West Beach Road Association

## 2002 Water Quality Report

West Beach Road Association presents herein our annual Water Quality Report (known as a "Consumer Confidence Report"), as required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). West Beach is committed to providing you with water that meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. This report sets out where our water comes from, what the current year tests show about it, and other information that you may wish to know about drinking water.

### WATER SOURCE

Our system pumps groundwater from the Island County aquifer, and transmits the water to the treatment plant. As a result of new State requirements, your well was tested for arsenic during the year. Levels of 4 ppb were reported, which is below the detectable level and compares to the maximum contamination level (MCL) of 50 ppb.

Our water is untreated. The reservoir was again cleaned in May; it is our intent to continue with this annual schedule. If you experience any extended deterioration in water quality please call King Water and they will flush the lines.

King Water Company performs water system management and operations, is responsible for all water testing and ensures compliance with all federal, state and county standards. King Water is a state certified Satellite Management Agency. For more information about this report, or for any questions you may have about your drinking water, please contact Clive Defty at King Water (telephone (888) 2412503 or (360) 6785336).

### Substances expected to be in Drinking Water

To ensure that tap water meets acceptable drinking standards, the US EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants that may be in drinking water. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some of these contaminants. Further, their presence does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk. Such substances may include:

Microbial contaminants, such as bacteria and viruses, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock or wildlife. These are tested for monthly.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, mining or farming. These are tested for based on a schedule prescribed by the state Department of Health (DOH); they include nitrates, which are tested for annually.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff and residential uses. These are tested for based on a schedule prescribed by the DOH.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, gas stations, storm water runoff and septic systems. These are tested for based on a schedule prescribed by the DOH.

Radioactive contaminants, which are usually naturally occurring. These are tested for based on a schedule prescribed by the DOH.

### WATER QUALITY TABLE

#### Table of Definitions

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 allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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The information set out below is based on tests conducted during the year. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined above.

| Contaminant | Test Date | Unit | MCL  | MCLG | Result     | Source   | Violation |
|-------------|-----------|------|------|------|------------|--|-----------|
| Bacteria    | Monthly   | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  | All passed | Naturally present                                    | No        |
| Nitrate     | August    | Mg/l | 10   | 10   | <0.5       | Runoff - fertilizers, natural deposits, septic tanks | No        |
| Arsenic     | August    | Mg/l | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.004      | Erosion of natural deposits                          | No        |

### NITRATES IN WATER

Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm are considered to be a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

### EXPLANATION OF VIOLATIONS

**We are pleased to report that there were no violations in 2002.**

### Iron and Manganese

Typical of much of the Island's water, our water contains elevated levels of Iron and Manganese, which are abundant in the rocks and soils in the area. These are secondary contaminants and the US EP A has not set maximum levels for the occurrence in water. Scientific findings suggest that the levels found pose no threat to human health. Manganese and iron are considered to be an aesthetic problem. At sufficient concentrations, iron can adversely affect the taste of water and can leave rust colored stains on laundry, plumbing fixtures and porcelain, Manganese can cause similar problems, has a bitter metallic taste and may leave black "specks" in ice cubes, Manganese can also produce staining and cause water to have a brown or black discoloration.

The treatment system we have should remove the majority of iron and manganese present in our system, King Water periodically tests the water for iron and manganese, to ensure that the treatment system is working properly,

### Conductivity and Chlorides

The system is tested twice a year for conductivity and chlorides; this is to ensure that our water source is not being contaminated by salt water. Levels are set out below:

| Contaminant  | Test Date  | Unit     | MCL | MCLG | Result    | Source                         |
|--------------|------------|----------|-----|------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Chloride     | Aug. & May | M/l      | 250 | 250  | 61 & 59   | Salt water or natural deposits |
| Conductivity | Aug. & May | µmhos/cm | 700 | 700  | 790 & 780 |                                |

### Lead and Copper

Five houses were checked for lead and copper content in the water, Results showed very low levels - lead was hardly detected and copper levels were below 0.33 ppm, which is below the state AL of 1.3 ppm.

### ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. They include immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer, those undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, the elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers before drinking any water. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).