



Treasure Island Water System

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Our Drinking Water Quality Is Safe

The Treasure Island Country Club Water Distribution Team is pleased to provide you with this year's annual water quality report. We are committed to keeping you, as customers of the Treasure Island Country Club Water System, Grapeview, Washington (Public Water System ID 891508), informed about water quality and the water system.

The Water Distribution Team routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report summarizes our monitoring for 2012. Our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. For details, see the section "Water Quality Summary."

Drinking Water Source Information

Treasure Island water is not treated. Areas around the wells are water supply protection areas, as is the entire island. Our water comes from the Kennedy-Goldsborough Aquifer and is pumped from three deep wells:

- Well #1, located near the bridge, Office of Drinking Water (ODW) source #1
- Well #2, north end of island, ODW source #2
- Well #3, south end of island, ODW source #3

All groundwater is susceptible to potential contamination from various sources. The Washington Department of Health has a summary of our wells' susceptibility to contamination, including maps of our Wellhead Protection Areas, on the web at <https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/eh/dw/swap/maps/>. To update this information, we created a Wellhead Protection Plan as part of our Small Water System Management Program. The potential for groundwater contamination of the water system is assessed as part of our Wellhead Protection Plan. No known potential contaminant sources were identified. Ratings for our wells range from moderate to low in terms of the amount of protection they need from pesticides and other contaminants. For more information contact a member of the Water Distribution Team.

Ratings are important, but they don't protect the wells or groundwater by themselves. As users of the land over the groundwater and around the Island's wells, we are ALL responsible for protecting our water quality. To avoid chemical treatment, please continue to be careful about what you spill or spread on the ground and flush into septic systems.

Water Quality Health Information

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).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).

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, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Additional Information on Lead

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. The Treasure Island Country Club 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 on the web at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Definitions

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) is 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.

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

ppm is parts per million (equivalent to one penny in \$10,000).

ppb is parts per billion (equivalent to one penny in \$10,000,000).

MFL (Million Fibers per Liter) is a measurement of asbestos in water.

N/A means not applicable.

ND means not detected.

pCi/l (picocuries per liter) is a measurement of radiation.

Water Quality Summary

Your drinking water is regularly tested in accordance with federal and state regulations for compounds in the water source and distribution system. All results meet productive standards set by federal and state agencies.

The water quality information presented in the table is from the most recent round of testing done according to the regulations. The data shown were collected during the years noted:

Compound and Year Tested	Highest Level Allowed EPA's MCL	Highest Level Detected	Ranges of Levels Detected	Ideal Goals EPA's MCLG	Potential Sources	Meets Standard
Total coliform 2012	Coliform presence in < 5% of monthly samples ¹	0% of monthly samples	0% of monthly samples	0	Naturally occurs in environment	Yes
Nitrate 2012	10 ppm	< 0.1 ppm	All samples were < 0.1 ppm	10 ppm	Fertilizer, septic tanks, sewage, natural deposits	Yes
Gross Alpha 2009-2010	15 pCi/l	0.5 pCi/l	ND to 0.5 pCi/l	0	Natural deposits	Yes
Radium 228 2009-2010	5 pCi/l	0.6 pCi/l	ND to 0.6 pCi/l	0	Natural deposits	Yes
Lead 2012	Action level = 15 ppb	3 ppb	0 of 5 homes > action level	0 ppb	Household plumbing	Yes
Copper 2012	Action level = 1300 ppb	61 ppb	0 of 5 homes > action level	0 ppb	Household plumbing	Yes
Asbestos 2009	7 MFL	< 0.136 MFL ²	Only one test was taken	7 MFL	Decay of asbestos cement pipe	Yes
Arsenic 2008	10 ppb	5 ppb	<3 to 5 ppb	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	Yes
Sodium 2008	N/A	6.34 ppm	<5.0 to 6.34 ppm	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, salt-water intrusion	Yes

1 Normally we take one total coliform sample per month.

2 The testing lab equipment can only test down to this quantity. This does not mean there is (or isn't) asbestos in quantities less than this number

The Washington Department of Health reduced the monitoring requirements for the groups shown below because the source is not at risk of contamination. The last

samples collected for these contaminants were taken during the year listed and were found to meet all applicable standards:

- Herbicides (2010)
- General Pesticides (2010)
- Volatile Organic Contaminants (2010)

The Department of Health also reduced the monitoring requirements for Dioxin, Endothall, EDB and other soil fumigants, Glyphosphate, Insecticides, and Diquat because the source is not at risk of contamination. We have never been required to test for these groups.

Your drinking water currently meets the 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 diseases are due to factors other than exposure to arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water.

There is no MCL or MCLG for sodium. The EPA has established a recommended level of 20 ppm for sodium as a level of concern for those consumers who may be on sodium-restricted diets. The principal health effect is increased blood pressure.

Drinking Water Week Is May 5 to 11, 2013

In encouraging everyone to celebrate Drinking Water Week this year, the American Water Works Association poses this simple but important question: "What do you know about H₂O?" For more information see their web site: <http://www.awwa.org/>.

Water Use It Wisely

Water saving tip #57: Learn how to shut off your automatic watering system in case it malfunctions or you get an unexpected rain.

For more tips see the Water Use It Wisely web site: <http://www.wateruseitwisely.com>.

Customer Views Are Welcome

If you have questions about this report or the water system, contact a member of the Water Distribution Team:

- Larry Grumme, Water Commissioner, TICC Board, 360-275-2190
- Skip Beahm, Water Distribution Manager III, 360-616-0489
- Daryl Axelson, Water System Operations Manager, 360-275-7975
- Rod Wilkinson, Water System Secretary, 360-373-7491

To learn more, attend the Board meetings or the annual membership meeting in July. Or visit our web page: <http://www.treasureislandcountryclub.org/water.html>.