

Herron Island Water System

Consumer Confidence Report 2017

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from two wells on Herron Island and is considered groundwater.

Source water assessment and its availability

In 2012 HMC replaced all of the distribution system piping and well pumps that bring water to your homes. This project was successfully completed and approved by the Dept. of Health's Office of Drinking Water in March 2013, increasing service reliability and minimizing the potential for problems due to failed water lines and equipment.

Are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Washington State 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 Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Reminder!

Any hazardous material that you put onto the ground or in your septic tank could potentially pollute the groundwater. Please prevent groundwater contamination by reducing use of pesticides and toxic substances.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is not treated (no chlorination, filtration, pH adjustment, etc.). Your water comes from two wells owned by HMC. These wells are 196 and 200 feet deep, both tapping the same aquifer.

Water Conservation on Herron Island

Herron Island Water draws on a deep aquifer which extends from Canada to California. It is a shared resource, and conservation is important. HMC's Water Use Efficiency goal is to reduce well production by 5% in the next six years, through elimination of leaks in customer connections and water metering.

The Herron Island Water System is administered by the HMC Board of Directors, which meets the second Saturday of each month. If you have questions regarding your water system, you can email the Board at memberinput@herronisland.org or the Island Manager at hmcmanager@herronisland.org; phone 253-884-9350.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data,

though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL</u> , <u>TT</u> , or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>		<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>		<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants									
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.7	ND	1.7	2013		No	Possible runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)		MPL	9	ND	9	2013		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>		# Samples Exceeding AL		<u>Exceeds</u> <u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.7	2013		0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	5	2013		0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions		
Term	Definition	
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	
NA	NA: not applicable	
ND	ND: Not detected	
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.	

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level