Our goal is to always supply safe water to our customers. We are pleased to report on our efforts to meet this goal. This report contains detailed information about water quality and water testing completed between January 1, 2000 and December 31, 2000. In summary, the water we supplied met all Federal quality standards. We continue to monitor the water monthly for bacteria and conduct special studies for lead and copper contamination. The Utility Department and the Swinomish Tribal Community remain committed to ensuring the highest quality of drinking water.

Our Water System

The Swinomish Tribal Community buys water from the city of Anacortes. We then pipe the water throughout the Reservation to serve the Village and other Tribal neighborhoods. We also sell water to commercial customers and other neighborhood users. We have two backup emergency wells on Reservation Road. To distribute the water, we maintain storage tanks, pumps, and miles of pipeline.

About Water Quality

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, radio-active material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it 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 waste water 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.

Our water supply is routinely checked and evaluated for these potential contaminants.
2000 Water Quality Data

The table below shows the results of our water quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each contaminant, the highest level allowed by the regulations (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amount detected, and the usual sources of such contamination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants</th>
<th>MCL (mg/l)</th>
<th>MCLG (mg/l)</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detection</th>
<th>Number of Sites above AL</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.293 average</td>
<td>0.161-0.429</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This information below was provided by our supplier, The City of Anacortes. The data from samples collected in 2000:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants</th>
<th>MCL (ppb)</th>
<th>MCLG (ppb)</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detection</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27.7 average</td>
<td>0.71-1.27</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>By product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table Definitions:

**Maximum Contaminant Level**: The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**: The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.

**Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)**: Equivalent ratios of the contaminant in the water. By comparison 1 ppm would be like 1 penny in $10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)**: Equivalent ratios of the contaminant in the water. By comparison 1 ppb would be like 1 penny in $10,000,000.

**Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

What does the data mean?

The table shows that while some contaminants were detected, the levels were well below the established standards for drinking water. We are in full compliance with the established regulatory standards for public water supply operation. Our water quality reports are available for inspection at the Utility Office. We also have the current consumer confidence report from our supplier on file. Please contact our office if you would like to review this information.
A Monitoring Waiver

The Swinomish Tribal Water System received a monitoring waiver from the EPA for testing chemicals in our backup well supply. The EPA issued this waiver because our system has shown to be in past compliance and the wells are only used infrequently during emergen-
cies. The waiver saves valuable financial resources from our budget. The EPA routinely ex-
amines the waiver to insure that public health is not com-
promised. If the situation changes and the EPA deter-
mines that our water may be vulnerable to contamination, or
the well source use is in-
creased, we will then resume water quality monitoring for our
back-up water supply wells.

Should I be concerned about lead?

Some customers who live in older homes may have plumbing components and fixtures that contain lead. Infants and
young children are more at risk from lead contamination.
The Swinomish Water Depart-
ment test for lead and copper in its drinking water every three
years. Our test have been in
compliance with Federal stan-
dards.
If you are concerned about ele-
vated levels in the water in your
home, you can minimize your
exposure by:
♦ Flushing your tap for 30 sec-
tonds to 2 minutes before
using the water, particularly if
the water has been standing
in the pipes for several hours.
♦ Using only cold water for
cooking, drinking, and mak-
ing baby formula.

Additional information is avail-
able from the Safe Drinking
Water Hotline (1-800-426-
4791)

Why does the water sometimes taste like chlorine?

Our water treatment process
includes adding chlorine to kill
bacteria. The drinking water
regulations require that we
keep a chlorine residual throughout our water distribu-
tion system. This insures that
disinfection is accomplished
throughout the system. Many
factors influence the level of
chlorine in the water. These
include: system maintenance,
line flushing, fire hydrant main-
tenance, water temperature,
and the quantity of water flow-
ing through the pipes. Any of
these may cause you to notice
the smell or taste of chlorine.

Water leaving our treatment
facility has a level of around 0.5
parts per million. We attempt to
keep just a trace amount of
chlorine residual, at the ends of
the distribution system, to pro-
vide bacteria contamination
protection for all customers.

What about fluoride and water?

Fluoride is a naturally occurring
chemical often found in water
sources. Public health research
has found that people who
drink water containing optimal
levels of fluoride have better
dental health than consumers
of fluoride deficient water. We
adjust the fluoride concentra-
tion in our water to optimal
levels. We test the water daily
for fluoride concentration and
use our equipment to maintain
the level at about 1.0 part per
million throughout the distribu-
tion system. Our customers
receive the benefit of consum-
ing water containing the opti-

“Our customers receive the benefit of consuming water containing the optimum level of fluoride.”

According to EPA:

All 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
the water poses a health risk. More information about
contaminants and potential health
effects can be obtained by calling
the Environmental Protection
Agency's Safe Drinking Water
Hotline at 800-426-4791.
The Swinomish Tribal Community

Utility and Housing Authorities
Swinomish Tribal Community
P.O. Box 340
LaConner, WA 98257

Phone: 360-466-7223
Fax: 360-466-7219

“*We are committed to always supply safe water to our customers*”.

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**Our Goal Is To Provide Safe Water!**

The Swinomish Tribal Community manages the water utility to provide valuable water service to community members and other customers. The tribal utility department will continue to maintain and monitor the water supply so that our goal, "*to always supply safe water to our customers*" is achieved. Please contact us if you have questions or if you would like more detailed information.

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**Special Health Concerns:**

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 cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).