2018 Swinomish Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

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. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate meansto lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Swinomish purchases its water from the City of Anacortes. The City of Anacortes owns and operates a regional water treatment plant (system ID #02200C) located near Mount Vernon, on the east bank of the Skagit River. In 2013, the City essentially replaced the previous water plant with a new plant on the same site on the Skagit River. Construction included the installation of ballasted sedimentation for pretreatment, 8 new filters, a new above-ground clearwell, and a new high service pumping station. The capacity of the new plant is 42 million gallons per day (mgd), expandable to 55 mgd and serves around 56,000 residential, commercial, and industrial customers. The Anacortes Water Treatment Plant uses a multi-barrier approach in turning the raw Skagit River water into tap water. This consists of gates and screens at the Intake Station, disinfection to inactive harmful organisms, and treatment to enhance the formation of large particles that can be readily settled out in the Actifillo ballasted sedimentation and filtered by the plant’s filters. The entire treatment process is continuously and closely monitored. The plant is staffed 24 hours per day, 365 days per year by certified water treatment plant operators. Samples from each phase of the process are tested according to a strict daily schedule at the plant’s laboratory. Independent laboratories conduct additional tests.

Source water assessment and its availability

Copies of all testing are available at the SUA Office. Hours are 8:30AM to 5:00PM M-F.

Why 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA
prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

For more information on water and the Swinomish Utility Authority call Mike Poppe at 360 466-7223.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.

• If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
• Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
• Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA’s Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
• Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for 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. Swinomish 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 at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Descriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Important Drinking Water Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCLG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variances and Exemptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRDLG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRDL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Important Drinking Water Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MNR</th>
<th>MNR: Monitored Not Regulated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPL</td>
<td>MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Mike Poppe  
Address: 17547 First Street  
LaConner, WA 98257  
Phone: 360 466-7223
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others.

Health

Health means different things to different people. For some people, health means being free from all forms of disability. For others, it means being active and productive members of society. For all, it means the ability to enjoy life to its fullest.

To protect people's health, water treatment plants use technologies to remove contaminants from water. These technologies include filtering, chlorination (adding a chemical to kill germs), and sedimentation (allowing solids to settle). By removing contaminants, drinking water becomes safer to drink and people can continue to enjoy all the benefits of life.

Presence of some contaminants may also be detected in bottled water. By the same methods that are used to treat tap water, manufacturers remove contaminants from drinking water to make it safe for people to drink. Some people may still be concerned about the presence of contaminants in bottled water.

Source of Drinking Water

- groundwater
- surface water
- treated wastewater
- treated recycled water
- other

The source of drinking water used by this utility:

Groundwater is pumped from a well drilled into a water-bearing layer of permeable material. Surface water is collected from streams, rivers, and lakes. Treated wastewater is water that has been through a treatment process that includes sedimentation, filtration, and chlorination. Treated recycled water is water that has been through a treatment process that includes sedimentation, filtration, and chlorination and is then disinfected using ultraviolet technology or chlorination.

For more information, contact the utility's customer service center.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the steps made to protect its quality.
A regulatory process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Treatment Technique of TF:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ppm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Goal of MCL:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal of MCL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water Quality Test Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>ppm</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0.73</th>
<th>1.3</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>12/31/2017</th>
<th>Direct Analysis</th>
<th>Indirect Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>Read and Copper</td>
<td>Read and Copper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read and Copper: The concentration of a contaminant which is equal or greater than a water system's MCL.

Direct Analysis: The concentration of a contaminant which is expected to result in a water system's MCL.

Indirect Analysis: The concentration of a contaminant which is expected to result in a water system's MCL.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulated Contaminants</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Levels</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0.3 - 0.3</td>
<td>No goal for 60 ppb</td>
<td>HAAC (HAAS)</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalometanes</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0.3 - 0.3</td>
<td>No goal for 80 ppb</td>
<td>TTHM</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.
- For drinking water disinfection by-products, the total is the sum of individual haloacetic acids.
- By-product of drinking water disinfection.
# 2018 City of Anacortes Water Quality Data

Anacortes Customers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounds and Units</th>
<th>Average Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>Violations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAW WATER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon (ppm)</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.36-1.47</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINISHED WATER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon (ppm)</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.33-0.65</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1.20-1.30</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids 5 (ppb)</td>
<td>13.81</td>
<td>8.10-26.90</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)</td>
<td>14.29</td>
<td>7.70-26.60</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.65-0.79</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>0.016-0.023</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounds and Units</th>
<th>90th Percentile Level</th>
<th>Homes Exceeding Action Level</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 out of 32</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>0 out of 32</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>