

# 2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT

**SURFSIDE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION** - Ocean Park, Washington 98640 - Public Water System ID: 86470

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is a brief annual water quality report for our members and water users. The CCR is a summary of the water quality data the water system collects. It also includes information on compliance, source water, and some required educational information. You will learn where your water comes from and what the water system does to deliver safe drinking water to you. You will learn what contaminants are in the drinking water and how these contaminants could affect your health. We hope this report helps you understand what it takes to deliver safe drinking water to every tap.

## SOURCE

Your drinking water is drawn from a single GROUNDWATER source consisting of four (4) active wells and two (2) seasonal wells. The wellfield is located off J Place and is commonly called the "J-wellfield". This wellfield is designated by the Department of Health (DOH) as S-11. For emergency purposes water systems may have more than one source. Currently, Surfside Water has no interties or interconnections with any other water source or water system. **Your source water's susceptibility to contamination is low.** Currently, the highest risks to our source water are septic systems. Septic systems create high nitrates and may be a path for flushed and discarded contaminants to travel to the groundwater.

To review potential source hazards in your area, visit the Washington State Department of Health, [Office of Drinking Water](https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/swap/) (<https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/swap/>) site. Click *Start* near the bottom of the page, then *Go* for the pop-up. In the upper left select the search box *Find system by name or id*. Enter the number 86470 and click the search tool.

## TREATMENT

Your water is filtered through carbon to remove organics and color, then chlorinated and filtered through pyrolusite to remove iron and manganese, and finally re-chlorinated before leaving the plant to provide disinfection.

## DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

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 the 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 (1-800-426-4791). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, those 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 also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426- 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, such as viruses, parasites, and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals. These occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from various 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. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the DOH 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.

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# 2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT - RESULTS

The data in the chart below includes Department of Health (DOH) required sampling results. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in 2021. The chart contains the most recent water sample performed in the past five years. The chart does not include any sample results which were so low they fell below the trigger level for reporting to the state. For a complete list visit:

<https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/eh/portal/odw/si/intro.aspx>, select **Start**, enter **Water System ID 86470**, select **Submit**, select the **Samples** tab.

REQUIRED SAMPLING OF WATER QUALITY IN THE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM							
Contaminant	MCLG*	MCL*	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Potential Health Effects	Common Sources of Contaminant
<b>Copper</b>	1.3 ppm*	1.3 ppm*	.03-.675 ppm*	2021	No	Short-term exposure: gastrointestinal distress. Long-term exposure: liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level.	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; leaching from wood preservatives; erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)</b>	n/a	60 ppb*	32.5-33.6 ppb*	2021	No	Increased risk of cancer.	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Lead</b>	0	15 ppb*	Not detected to 2.1 ppb*	2021	No	Infants and children: delays in physical or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults: kidney problems; high blood pressure.	In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components use in household plumbing.
<b>Total Trihalo-methane (THM)</b>	n/a	80 ppb*	79.2-84.5 ppb*	2021	No	Liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer.	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

REQUIRED SAMPLING OF WATER QUALITY AT THE SOURCE (WELLFIELD GROUNDWATER)							
Contaminant	MCLG*	MCL*	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Potential Health Effects	Common Sources of Contaminant
<b>Arsenic</b>	0	10 ppb*	4 ppb*	2018	No	Skin damage or problems with circulatory systems; may have increased risk of getting cancer.	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
<b>Gross Alpha</b>	0	15 pCi/L*	Not detected	2021	No	Increased risk of cancer.	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
<b>Herbicides/ Pesticides</b>	The Washington State Department of Health reduced the monitoring requirements because the source is not at risk of contamination. The last sample collected was taken on 04/09/07 and 04/05/12 and was found to meet all applicable standards.						
<b>Nitrates (measured as Nitrogen)</b>	10 ppm*	10 ppm*	Not detected	2021	No	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate more than the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Radium 228</b>	0	5 pCi/L*	Not detected	2021	No	Increased risk of cancer.	Erosion of natural deposits.

# 2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT - RESULTS

## \*DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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.

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter.

**ppb:** parts per billion.

**ppm:** parts per million.

### LEAD

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to leads, for any drinking water tap that is not used for six (6) hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Public Meetings

The Water System Planning Committee meets every second Thursday of the month at the Surfside HOA business office. The Surfside HOA Board of Trustees meets every third Saturday of the month at the Surfside HOA business office.

For questions, please contact the Surfside HOA Business Office at 360-665-4171.



Date Submitted: 6/28/2022

## Water Use Efficiency Annual Performance Report - 2021

WS Name: SURFSIDE HOMEOWNERS

Water System ID# : 86470                      WS County: PACIFIC

Report submitted by: *Justin Rankin*

### Meter Installation Information:

Estimate the percentage of metered connections:    *100%*

If not 100% metered – Did you submit a meter installation plan to DOH?    *No*

Within your meter installation plan, what date did you commit to completing meter installation?

Current status of meter installation:

### Production, Authorized Consumption, and Distribution System Leakage Information:

12-Month WUE Reporting Period            *01/01/2021 To 12/31/2021*

Incomplete or missing data for the year?    *No*

If yes, explain:

<b>Total Water Produced &amp; Purchased (TP)</b> – Annual volume gallons	<i>92,283,967</i> gallons	
<b>Authorized Consumption (AC)</b> – Annual Volume in gallons	<i>87,641,769</i> gallons	
Distribution System Leakage – Annual Volume TP – AC	<i>4,642,198</i> gallons	
Distribution System Leakage – DSL = [(TP – AC) / TP] x 100 %	<i>5.0 %</i>	
3-year annual average - %	<i>7.0 %</i>	<i>2019, 2020, 2021</i>

### Goal-Setting Information:

Enter the date of most recent public forum to establish WUE goal:    *03/21/2015*

Has goal been changed since last performance report?    *No*

*Note: Customer goal must be re-established every 6 years through a public process.*

### Customer WUE Goal (Demand Side):

- 1. Reduce Average Day Water Demand (ADD) per Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) by an average of 1% per year from 2015-2020.*
- 2. Reduce Maximum Day Water Demand (MDD) per Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) by an average of 2.5% per year from 2015-2020.*

## Customer (Demand Side) Goal Progress:

### Water savings & Progress

- 1) We have reduced total production by 10% from our high of 95.1 MG in 2017.
- 2) We have reduced the average per day meter use (residential & commercial) from a high of 96 gallons in 2017 to 94 gallons in 2021. We have new meter reading software to track water usage.

### WUE measures

- 1) Annual water consumption charts are sent to all members.
- 2) Leak letters are sent out monthly with data logs providing leak size and when the leak began. Leaks are required to be repaired within 30 days.
- 3) Conservation information is posted on our website.
- 4) Implementing a conservation rate of 5,000 cu ft., usage above 5,000 cu ft. is charged at 3 cents per cu ft.

## Additional Information Regarding Supply and Demand Side WUE Efforts

*SUPPLY SIDE GOAL: Reduce distribution system leakage to below 10%*

## Describe Progress in Reaching Goals:

- Estimate how much water you saved.
- Report progress toward meeting goals within your established timeframe.
- Identify any WUE measures you are currently implementing.
- If you established a goal to maintain a historic level (such as maintaining daily consumption at 65 gallons per person per day for the next two years) you must explain why you are unable to reduce water use below that level.

### *Supply side Efforts:*

- 1) *Replace aging water mains. Surfside has replaced 1 mile of old AC pipe per year since 2009.*
- 2) *Pressure test all new water main installation.*
- 3) *Locate and decommission lost and abandoned water services.*