



Lake Cushman System 5 2019 Water Quality Report

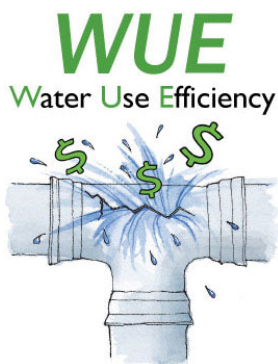
State ID# 035290

Lake Cushman System 5 is pleased to present you with the annual Water Quality Report as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is a snapshot of last years' water quality and the purpose is to provide you with details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Safe drinking water is essential and we are committed to informing you so that you are able to make personal health-based decisions regarding your drinking water consumption and become more involved in decisions which may affect your health. We hope you find this information helpful.

Active Service Connections:	1,519	*Treatment:	Chlorination, Well #1 & Well #9
Depth of Well #1 (SO8):	108ft	Susceptibility rating:	High
Depth of Well #3 (SO1):	38ft	Susceptibility rating:	Low
Depth of Well #5 (SO2):	55ft	Susceptibility rating:	Moderate
Depth of Well #7 (SO5):	40ft	Susceptibility rating:	Low
Depth of Well #8 (SO4):	93ft	Susceptibility rating:	Low
Depth of Well #9 (SO9):	192ft	Susceptibility rating:	Moderate
Depth of Well #11 (SO6):	94ft	Susceptibility rating:	Moderate

**Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.*



Lake Cushman System 5 has set a Water Use Efficiency goal to reduce water consumption by .5% per year for 6 years. In 2019, our wells produced 61,418,600 gallons. We consumed 41,446,938 gallons. This puts our leak rate at 32.5%. We produced 7.4% more and consumed 8.0% more water than in 2018. This resulted in a 0.4% decrease in our leak rate. Please help us achieve our goal by using water wisely and conserving. If you suspect a leak, please notify us so that appropriate action can be taken.

Contaminants in 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, 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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, which can 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.



Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) can 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 animal or human activity.

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 means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline: (800-426-4791).

Source Protection Information:

The Dept of Health Office of Drinking Water has compiled Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) data for all community water systems in Washing. SWAP data for your system is available online at:
<http://fortess.wa.gov/doh/eh/dw/swap/maps>

Lead in Drinking Water: 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. Lake Cushman System 5 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 online at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

For more information regarding your water, please call Randy Bruff at (360) 877-9668

You may reach our office between the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday – Friday at (360) 877-5233

For emergencies, please call (360) 877-5215.

Board meetings are held the second Saturday and fourth Tuesday of every month at the Lake Cushman Maintenance Company office at 3740 N Lake Cushman R, Hoodport, WA 98548. The meetings start at 9:00 a.m. and are open to the public. Check out our website at www.lakecushmanmc.com

Water Quality Data

Your drinking water is regularly tested in accordance with all federal and state regulations for over 50 substances in both the water sources and throughout the distribution system. Consumer Confidence Report regulation requires contaminants detected in the last five years are included in the report. In 2019, Lake Cushman System 5 conducted over 75 tests for the parameter listed below. Only those substances that were detected are included in the water quality summary. **Your drinking water meets all applicable EPA and Dept of Health Standards!**

Table 1: Primary Contaminants Detected in Your Drinking Water

Primary Contaminants	Units	Year Tested	AL	90th Percentile	Samples >AL		Violation? (Y/N)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	ppb	2019	15	4	0 of 10		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	2019	1.3	0.92	0 of 10		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	2019	10	0.61	0 of 7		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant (an additive)	Units	Year Tested	MRDL	MRDLG	Running Average	Range	Violation? (Y/N)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine	ppm	2019	4	4	0.7	0.60-0.88	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts	Units	Year Tested	MCL	MCLG	Sample Result		Violation? (Y/N)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	2019	80	N/A	1.0		No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Table 2: Secondary Contaminants: In an effort to ensure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Secondary Contaminants	Units	Year Tested	SMCL	YOUR WATER	Violation?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Hardness	ppm	2016	N/A	80	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity	Umhos/cm	2016	700	107	No	Substances that form natural deposits
Iron	ppm	2016	0.3	0.05	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sodium	ppm	2016	N/A	2.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Color	Color units	2016	15	5	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity	NTU	2016	N/A	0.2	No	Soil runoff

Terms and Abbreviations used:

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.

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.

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

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed as guidelines to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

Ppm: Parts per million **Ppb:** Parts per billion

N/A: Not applicable

UMhod/cm: Measure of specific conductance

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unity (measure of water clarity)