

Del Mar Community Service Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report 2016

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We believe the information provides a valuable service to our customers. Our constant goal is to provide you with safe drinking water.

Who We Are.....

Del Mar Community Service is a water utility of 312 connections. 100 percent of our water is provided by the City of Anacortes. Our Board of Directors consists of 7 volunteer Del Mar members, voted upon by the community at the Fall Membership meeting. Any member or resident of this water utility is welcome to attend our regularly scheduled board meeting the third Thursday of each odd-numbered month at 6:30 pm, at the Mt Erie Fire Hall. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the water utility, your water supply, or this report we will be happy to answer them.

For more information, please contact our Business Manager, at 360-299-2653. **In case of emergency, please call our emergency hotline at 360-420-3111.**

Please register on our website www.delmarcommunity.com (registration passphrase: rancho), so that we can contact you in the event of a water service notification, or emergency. Our email address is office@delmarcommunity.com.

Presence of 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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 wastewater 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.

Presence of Contaminants Continued....

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2016. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

Terminology

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): the level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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 (e.g. chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide).

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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ND (Not Detected)

ppm (parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)): about the same as ½ an aspirin tablet dissolved in a bathtub (50 gallons) of water

ppb (parts per billion or micrograms per liter): about the same as 1 dissolved aspirin tablet in a 100,000 gallon swimming pool.

Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Del Mar Water	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.3	3.3	2008	NONE	Runoff from fertilizer use
Total Coliform Bacteria (samples detected)	0 samples	2 per month	0	n/a	2016	NONE	Naturally present in environment
Lead & Copper	MCLG	AL	Del Mar Water	# of Samples Exceeding the AL	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	0	15	8*	1 out of 10	2014	NONE	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.269*	0 out of 10	2014	NONE	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts (ppb)	MCLG	MCL	Del Mar Water	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids 5 (ppb)	N/A	60	17.0	17.0	2016	NONE	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	N/A	80	26.8	26.8	2016	NONE	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine residual (ppm)	4.0 (MRDLG)	4.0 (MRDL)	.60 Avg	.19 - .86	2016	NONE	Measure of disinfectant added to water

* 90th percentile for 10 samples (Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level)

Water Quality Data Continued....

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some elements have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels. Every month our system is tested for Fecal Coliform Bacteria – a potentially harmful microorganism. As you can see in the Water Quality Data tables, our system had no violations in 2016. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

Our Water Source:

In 2016, 100% of Del Mar's water was provided by the City of Anacortes. The water purchased from the City of Anacortes is treated at the Anacortes Water Treatment Plant. This treatment plant uses a continuously monitored, multi-barrier approach to filter surface water from the Skagit River. The City of Anacortes disinfects the water with chlorine, and adds fluoride to the water. More information about the City of Anacortes Water Treatment Plant may be found at: <http://www.cityofanacortes.org/wtp.php>. Del Mar periodically injects additional chlorine into the water system in order to meet state and federal requirements for minimum disinfection levels.

How much water are we talking about?

- In 2016, Del Mar's total water distributed was 3,128,490 cubic feet (23,404,234 Gallons), an average of 8,571 cubic feet (64,121 Gallons) of water per day.

Anacortes issued its own 2016 Consumer Confidence Report, which includes the following data:

The data presented in the tables below are from tests conducted, in accordance with regulations, in 2016 unless otherwise noted in the table.

Compounds and Units	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violations
RAW WATER			
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	0.75	0.56-0.88	NONE
FINISHED WATER			
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	0.27	0.00-0.41	NONE
Nitrate (ppm)	N/D	N/D	NONE
Total Coliform Bacteria	0%	N/D	NONE
Chlorine (ppm)	1.14	0.69-1.38	NONE
Haloacetic Acids 5 (ppb)	14.02	9.20-21.60	NONE
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	16.73	9.10-33.00	NONE
Sodium (ppm)	3.4	N/A	NONE
Barium (ppm)	0.008	N/A	NONE
Fluoride (ppm)	0.73	0.40-1.03	NONE
Turbidity (NTU)	0.02	0.018-0.024	NONE
Compounds and Units	90th Percentile Level	Homes Exceeding Action Level	Date of Sample
Lead (ppb)	1	0 out of 32	2016
Copper (ppm)	0.047	0 out of 32	2016

Additional Information

Why do the taste and odor of my water sometimes differ? Water naturally varies in taste and odor at different times of the year. Taste and odor problems can also come from new or old pipelines, plumbing fixtures or changes in water quality. Customers may notice changes during severe winter storms, when reservoirs are low, or during hot weather.

Water meters – Know where it's located. In the event of a leak, you will need to shut off your water quickly. Know where your meter and shutoff valve is located. Water meters must be accessible – trim or remove plants, shrubs, etc near your meter box. Do not cover water meter boxes with bark, stones, etc. Customers are responsible for repairing any leaks on their side of the water meter. The customer will be billed for all water lost due to leaks on their side of the meter.

Water Use Efficiency Update. We are required by Washington State Law to meet water use efficiency goals. Our goals are to consume less than 214 average Gallons Per Day per household, and to reduce our water leakage rate to less than 10%. For 2016, our water use per household was an average of 213.7 Gallons per Day and our water leakage rate was 10.3% .

YOUR WATER RATES HAVE INCREASED – PLEASE CONSERVE WATER!

IMPORTANT WATER CONSERVATION TIPS:

Leaks:

- Make sure you don't have any water running and then check your water meter to verify that it is not spinning. If it is spinning, even slowly, then you have a leak.

Bathroom:

- Check toilets for leaks. Drop food coloring or a leak-detection tablet in the toilet tank. If color appears in the bowl, there is a leak that requires immediate attention.
- Reduce the water level per flush by installing a water displacement device in the toilet tank. A plastic bottle, weighted with water or sand works well. Never use a brick.
- Install water-saving shower-heads or flow restrictors, which are available at local hardware stores.
- Check faucets and pipes for leaks. A small drip from a faucet can waste 20 or more gallons a day.

Kitchen & Laundry:

- Turn the dishwasher and washing machines on only when full.
- Buy and install a faucet aerator.

Lawn & Garden:

- Water only when needed. Replace grass and plants with "water-wise" landscaping. Decrease landscape irrigation frequency. A yard sprinkler system can use over 30,000 gallons monthly.
- Water lawn & plants in the late evening or early morning when evaporation is less likely to occur. Use a broom, not a hose when cleaning driveways and walkways.

DEL MAR COMMUNITY SERVICE

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