

2020 TULALIP UTILITIES WATER QUALITY REPORT



CONTACT INFORMATION:

Please contact the numbers listed below if you would like more information about this report or for any questions related to your drinking water:

EPA's Hotline: 1 - 800 - 426 - 4791

Tulalip Utilities (360) 716 - 4840

TUA Fax: (360) 716 - 0700

Gus Taylor (360) 716 - 4011

Mike Leslie (360) 716 - 4840

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.

How can I get involved?

At this time we do not hold public meetings on a regular basis. You may contact our office at 360-716-4840 for any inquiries, questions or concerns that you may have.

Is it ok to drink water from a garden hose?

Many hoses are made of PVC, a material that uses lead as a stabilizer. When water settles in these lead based hoses the concentration of lead increase 10 to 100 times the allowable limit set by the environmental health agency. However, you can purchase lead free hoses from your local store. Make sure that they state, "drink-safe", or, "safe for potable water" or "lead-free". This indicates that they are plated with nickel as opposed to lead.

***Lead poisoning interferes with a variety of body processes and is very toxic to many of our organs and tissues. It interferes with the development of our nervous system, thus is very harmful to the developmental process of our children so be sure to purchase hoses that will be safe for them play in and drink water from.**

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 and, in some cases radioactive material and 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; 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 run-off and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems (PWS). 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 help conserve water?

The average U.S household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day. There are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference! There are many ways in which you can help to conserve water:

- 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 are inexpensive, easy to install and can save 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
- The average car wash uses over 30 gallons of water
- 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 with a new model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn and flowers are watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and only water during the coolest parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure future generations use water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce your water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information

Frequently Asked QUESTIONS

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LEAD:

If present elevated lead levels 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. Tulalip Utilities Authority 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 your 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



Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>

How is my water treated?

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.

How much water is used in a typical shower?

The Federal Energy Policy Act (FENPA) set a nationwide regulation that limits showerheads to a maximum flow of 2.5 gallons per minute (GPM). Showerheads made before 1980 are rated at 5 GPM. Since the average shower is estimated to last 8.2 minutes, the old showerheads use 41 gallons of water while the newer, low-flow showerheads use only about 21 gallons.

How many contaminants are regulated in drinking water?

The U.S. EPA regulates over 80 contaminants in drinking water. Some states may choose to regulate additional contaminants or to set stricter standards, but all states must have standards at least as stringent as the U.S. EPA's. Each well site has their own set of standards and regulations that are imposed and carefully supervised year round.

Where can I find source water assessment and its availability?

You may contact Tulalip Utilities at 360-716-4840 to inquire about this information.

How can I help protect our valuable source water?

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. There are a number of ways in which you can help to protect your communities water source:

- 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 sewer 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 or visit the Watershed Information Networks How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to street drains 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.

Why do I get this report every year?

Community water system operators are required by Federal law to provide their customers an annual water quality report. The report helps people make informed choices about the water they drink. It lets people know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water and how these contaminants may affect their health. It also gives the system operators a chance to tell customers what it takes to deliver safe drinking water.

“It is our goal to provide adequate safe drinking water for everyone in our community.”

Tulalip Bay #105300003

TULALIP BAY

Water for the Tulalip Bay water system is supplied by surface water from the City of Everett. The water source is Spada Lake, 30 miles east in the Cascade Mountains. Tulalip Bay water system serves approximately 5440 persons. The system now also serves approximately 360 persons at Aspen Estates as well as approximately 168 persons from the former John Sam Lake system. The system currently has 1,811 residential connections and 97 non-residential connections. Typical demand is 1.0 MGD and peak demand is approximately 1.0 MGD. Disinfection is supplied by the city of Everett. Everett maintains a 1.0 mg/l fluoride concentration in the water supplied to the Tulalip Bay system.

CONTAMINANT	DATE	HIGHEST DETECTED	RANGE DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	0.6	0.4-0.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (ppb)	2020	27	19.5 - 32.6	No goal for the total	60	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb)	2020	54	38 - 64	No goal for the total	80	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2020	1.6	0 - 1.6	10	10	NO	Runoff from fertilizers; Septic tanks/sewage leaching; Erosion
CONTAMINANTS	DATE	MCLG	AL	90TH PERCENT	# OVER AL	VIOLATION	CONTAMINAT DESCRIPTION
Copper (ppm)	2020	1.3	1.3	0.026	0	NO	Erosion; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead (ppb)	2020	0	15	0.7	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of Natural deposits

*Source water testing results can be obtained from the City of Everett's water quality report at: <https://everettwa.gov/325/Public-Works>



DELIA JIMICUM #105300135

DELIA JIMICUM

The Delia Jimicum system consists of 12 residential connections serving approximately 42 persons. The water is supplied by one ground water well, with a 5,000 gallon capacity storage tank. Water production is estimated at 2,100 gals/day. Disinfection is accomplished by injecting dilute sodium hypochlorite solution when the well pump is pumping to the reservoir.

CONTAMINANT	DATE	RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	0.4 - 0.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (ppb)	2019	2.5	No goal for the total	80	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
**Arsenic (ppb)	2019	5.5	0	10	NO	Erosion; Run-off from orchards and glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2019	.0078	2	2	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; Erosion
Chromium (ppb)	2019	3.4	100	100	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	2020	1.68	10	10	NO	Run-off from fertilizer use; Septic tanks/sewage leaching; Erosion
CONTAMINANT	DATE	90th PERCENT	AL	# Over AL	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Copper (ppm)	2018	.314	1.3	0	NO	Erosion; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	2018	1	0	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion

MADISON ESTATES #105300144

MADISON ESTATES

The Madison estates water system consists of 25 water connections serving approximately 86 persons. The water is supplied by one ground water well with an above ground concrete storage tank with a capacity of 49,000 gallons. Average production is estimated at 9,636 gals/day. Disinfection is accomplished by injecting dilute sodium hypochlorite solution when the well pump is pumping to the reservoir.

CONTAMINANTS	DATE	RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	0.3 - 0.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
**Arsenic (ppb)	2019	4.6	0	10	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Run-off from orchards and glass/electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2019	0.0099	2	2	NO	Discharge of drilling waste/metal refineries; Erosion. Can increase blood pressure
Chromium (ppb)	2019	2.7	100	100	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	2020	0.604	10	10	NO	Runoff from fertilizer; Septic tank/sewage leaching; erosion
Sulfate (Mg/L)	2019	12.2		N/A	NO	A naturally occurring mineral in rocks. It is not harmful for you but may cause water to smell unpleasant.
CONTAMINANT	DATE	90th PERCENT	AL	# OVER AL	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Copper (ppm)	2018	0.564	1.3	0	NO	Erosion; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing

TULARE ESTATES #105300155

TULARE

The Tulare system consists of 12 connections serving approximately 35 persons. Water is supplied by one groundwater well with an above ground concrete storage tank with a capacity of 29,000 gallons. Typical water production is estimated to be approximately 3,800 gal/day. Disinfection is accomplished by injecting dilute sodium hypochlorite solution when the well pump is pumping to the reservoir.

CONTAMINANT	DATE	RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	0.8 - 1.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (ppb)	2019	6.5	No goal for the total	60	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb)	2019	18.7	No goal for the total	80	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
** Arsenic (ppb)	2019	2	0	10	NO	Erosion; Run-off from orchards; glass/electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2019	0.0068	2	2	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes/metal refineries; Erosion. Can increase blood pressure
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	0.14	4	4	NO	Erosion; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	2020	0.01	10	10	NO	Run-off from fertilizer use; Septic tanks/sewage leaching; Erosion
CONTAMINANT	DATE	90th PERCENT	AL	# Over AL	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Copper (ppm)	2019	0.1086	1.3	0	NO	Erosion; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	2019	1.8	15	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion

** While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. (40 CFR§141.155)

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER TERMS & DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology and taking cost into consideration. MCLs are enforceable standards.

Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's 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 the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants

Maximum residual disinfection level goal (MRDLG) - The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

ACTION LEVEL (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements that a system must follow.

ABBREVIATIONS:

Mg/L - Milligrams per liter

PPM - Parts per million

PPB - Parts per billion

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes

HAA5:Haloacetic Acid