
2016 Water Quality Report

Trails End Water District 2

PWS ID # 89055

Trails End Water District 2 is pleased to present this year's Water Quality Report. Our Water System Operator is Andrew Noble of H2O Management Services. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day.

Where does my water come from?

Your water source at Trails End Lake is a ground water well at a depth of 393 ft. This well is located at the pump house property at 101 E. Crest Drive within the Trails End Lake development. This well is designated by the Office of Drinking Water as Source 03 (S03.)

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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, 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** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. **Radioactive contaminants** 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, the Washington State Department of Health and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington State Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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).

Variations and Exemptions (Waivers)

The Department of Health granted TEWD waivers from Herbicides sampling through 2022 & General Pesticides sampling through 2016. A partial waiver was granted for reduced sampling of Inorganics (IOC) through 2019. New waivers will be applied for when offered by the Washington State Department of Health.

Source protection information

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) data is available for all community PWSs in Washington.

SWAP data for your PWS is online at:

<https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/eh/dw/swap/maps/>

If you don't have access to the Web, we encourage you to use the Internet service available through the public library system.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that has been detected during the calendar year January 1 thru December 31, 2014. The presence of 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 in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or 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, is more than one year old.

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG or AL:	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding MCL/AL	Sample Date	Violation or Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.5	NA	8-29-14	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm) 90 th Percentile Results	NA	1.3 AL	.40 (90 th %)	0 of 5	8-29-14	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb) 90 th Percentile Results	NA	15 AL	1 (90 th %)	0 of 5	8-29-14	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

NA: Not Applicable

Important Drinking Water Definitions

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: This highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close 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 which a water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Lead & Copper 90th Percentile (90th %): Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

About 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. TEWD Improvement Association 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>

Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda. (English translation: This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)

Water Use Efficiency Report (WUE)

Records indicate that the TEWD well pumped 14,843,101 gallons of water between 1/1/16 and 12/31/16. Here are some examples on how you can help save water.

- Use a shut-off nozzle on your hose that can be adjusted down to a fine spray, so that water flows only as needed. Check hose connectors to make sure plastic or rubber washers are in place to prevent leaks.
- Consider using a commercial car wash that recycles water.
- Wash your car on the lawn, and you'll water your lawn at the same time.
- More than 50 percent of residential irrigation water is lost due to evaporation, runoff, over watering, or improper system design/installation/maintenance.
- Don't over water your lawn. Lawns only need 1 inch of water per week. Buy a rain gauge so that you can better determine when to water.
- Water the lawn or garden early in the morning during the coolest part of the day. Consider installing an automatic timer. Don't forget to adjust your watering schedule, as days get longer or shorter.
- Raise your lawn mower cutting height—longer grass blades help shade each other, reduce evaporation, and inhibit weed growth.
- Use a broom or blower instead of a hose to clean leaves and other debris from your driveway or sidewalk.
- Don't leave sprinklers or hoses unattended. Set a kitchen timer when watering your lawn or garden to remind you when to stop. A running hose can discharge up to 10 gallons a minute.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.
- To water sloping lawns, apply water for 5 minutes and then repeat 2-3 times.
- If water runs off your lawn easily, split your watering time into shorter periods to allow for better absorption.
- Don't water your lawn on windy days when most of the water blows away or evaporates.
- Use sprinklers for larger areas of grass. Water small patches by hand to avoid waste.
- Let your lawn go dormant during the summer. Dormant grass only needs to be watered every 3 weeks or less if it rains.
- Install low-flow faucet aerators
- Take showers instead of baths and/or take shorter showers.
- Wash only full loads in the dishwasher and clothes washer.
- Do not let water run while brushing teeth, washing dishes, etc.
- Consider purchasing new efficient water saving appliances
- Install low-flow toilets
- Check all faucets and toilets regularly for leaks and drips

If you have any questions about this report contact Trails End Water District 2 at:

Phone Number – 360-552-2503

E-mail – tewd2@outlook.com

Website: www.trailsendwater.org

Mailing Address – PO Box 850, Belfair, WA 98528

**Office Location – 2411 E. Trails End Drive, Belfair, WA 98528
(Located in the Trails End Community Club Building)**

Please note that our office location does not have regular hours.

Or

Online: <http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/>

From the Commissioners:

Your commissioners have been working diligently through the last twelve months to make Trails End Water District 2 a self-sustaining, efficient and effective system. Some of the highlights of this year are as follows:

- The Trails End Water District 2 website address is www.trailsendwater.org. You will be able to find helpful and updated information about the district. Copies of all minutes for 2014 through today are available as will resolutions, financial information, contact information and telephone numbers, links and website addresses to online information about the district, educational information and public notices. You can view the time and date of meetings and district alerts. Please take a few minutes to visit the site. Comments and suggestions are always welcome.
- We have continued our work on West Road line and the easement line, looking for leaks, shut-off valves, blow-off valves, etc. making the system the best possible for providing exceptional water to our customers. The meters are located, cleaned out, repaired or replaced as necessary and read regularly. On-going maintenance continues, including raising some meters to avoid condensation and water in the boxes. One area that has not had much attention is the easement down the old West Drive and extending both directions between Trails End Lake Drive and Razor Road. This area has been over grown for years and is all but impassable. It is a mammoth job to clear out the trees and brush. Working through into 2017, we will be locating lines and repairing any leaks. Shut-off valves and blow-off valves will be installed as well.
- Progress continues to be made toward putting Source Four on line.
- In November, 2016, we had a routine inspection done by the Department of Health. There was only one suggestion made regarding screening and that has been fixed.
- Some of you will notice in the chart on Page 2 of this document that the tests are nearly three years old. Because our district has not had any results exceeding minimum standards in many years, these tests are required only every three years. The tests are scheduled for August 2017, so your next Consumer Confidence Report will have the most updated information. In addition, test results can always be viewed at the Department of Health's website www.doh.wa.gov. Select "Community and Environment," then select "Drinking Water."

Deb Watson, Commissioner

Joe Morris, Commissioner

Sarah Carlson, Commissioner