



2019 Timberlake Community Club ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



We are pleased to present to you the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, this report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources while improving the system for the future.

Our water source is ground water drawn from 3 deep wells. Our Aquifer draws from the Oakland Bay Watershed. The water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite and filtered to remove iron, manganese and hydrogen sulfide.

In the event of a severe storm or other natural disaster, response by the Government may take days or weeks. Mason County's Emergency management staff is ready to help you become better prepared. Please call 360-275 4467 ext.801 The Timberlake water system has auxiliary power supplies and a siesmaically stable storage tank but everything underground could be at risk during a major earthquake. If you lose water service it could take days or even weeks to restore depending on damage. Please be prepared, storing a two week supply of drinking water is not unreasonable. We will do our best to return the system to service as soon as possible in the event of a major disaster.

Our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Marcus Vind, WDM2 /CCS/WTPO1 at 427-8928 between 8:00 am and 4:30 pm, Monday through Friday. If this is inconvenient please leave a message on our answering

machine and we will return your call. The Timberlake Water Board meets the 3rd Tuesday of each month 6:30 p.m. at the MPC. We would be happy to have you attend. Water Board members are, Water Director Terry Hubbard, James Taylor, Bill Bruder and Scott Woods.

The Timberlake Water Department regularly monitors for various contaminants in your drinking Water according to Federal and State laws. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The MCL's (Maximum Contaminant Level) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless but their presence can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded in these follow-up tests, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. At Timberlake Community Club Inc. we also use the Reader Board at the entrance and our automatic calling system.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders,



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some elderly or 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in the water system. The costs of these improvements may be Reflected in the rate structure.

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum contamination level

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

Maximum contamination 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.

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

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

Millireims per year (MREM/YR): The measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Lit (MFL): The measure of the presence of asbestos fibers longer than 10 micrometers.

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.

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 the control of microbial contaminants.

Variances and exceptions (V&E): State EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. The Timberlake Community Club Inc. water system has not found it necessary to apply for any variances or exceptions.

PPM- Parts per million

PPB- Parts per billion

VOC's- Volatile organic chemicals

Note: We have an asbestos waiver; this is because we have less than 10% asbestos content pipe in our total system.

Also: The Washington State Department of Health reduced the monitoring requirements for Synthetic Organic Chemicals because the source is not at risk for contamination. The last samples collected for these contaminants were taken in 2012 and was found to meet all applicable standards. Nitrate level was >0.5

Tests for total Coliform Bacteria are taken monthly (2 tests at 12 alternating locations throughout the community). All of the samples tested in 2018 were satisfactory, information on these test results are available at the MPC.

Information on your irrigation system and why you may need a **back flow preventer** on your irrigation system, hot water tank expansion and more, are all available at the MPC or at the Water Department.

Water Conservation helps save money and water, we have available at the Timberlake Community Club Inc. MPC or the Water Department "**100 tips to help conserve water**" among others, stop by for a copy.

2880 E Timberlake W Drive
Shelton, WA 98584

WATER QUALITY DATA 2018

The Timberlake Water Department tests for more than 80 drinking water contaminants as required by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Washington State Department of Health (DOH). The DOH 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. Most of the data, though representative of the water quality, is from tests taken during the 2018 calendar year unless otherwise noted. Only those contaminants that have been detected are listed in the table. Complete copies of all contaminants that are tested for are posted in the MPC and available upon request.

EPA Lead Statement: *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. Timberlake Community Club, Inc. 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 your 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 HOT LINE or on line at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*

Timberlake Community Club is required to test for **Lead and Copper** every three years. Ten (10) lead and copper samples were taken in 2016 at various residential locations in the community. All the samples tested and reported were below the **Action Level** of **1.3 mg/l** copper and **0.015 mg/l** lead. The results of the tests were sent to all participating Timberlake Members as required.

Timberlake Community Club started the Disinfection Byproducts **Stage 2** testing requirements in 2014. Timberlake is now required to take two (2) samples annually.

Disinfection Byproducts based on the last EPA required test Sample site # 1

| Contaminants | MCL | MCLG | Timberlake Water | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Typical Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|---|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA's) | | | | | | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| ❖ Monochloroacetic Acid (PPB) | * | 2.0 | ND | 07/31/18 | N | |
| ❖ Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb) | * | 1.0 | ND | 07/31/18 | N | |
| ❖ Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | * | 1.0 | 5.1 | 07/31/18 | N | |
| ❖ Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb) | * | 1.0 | ND | 07/31/18 | N | |
| ❖ Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | * | 1.0 | 15.4 | 07/31/18 | N | |
| • Total HAA's | 60 | 6.0 | 20.5 | 07/31/18 | N | |
| | | | | | | |
| Trihalomethanes (THHM) | | | | | | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| ❖ Chloroform (ppb) | * | 0.25 | 26.9 | 07/31/18 | N | |
| ❖ Bromodichlormethane (ppb) | * | 0.5 | 1.8 | 07/31/18 | N | |
| ❖ Dibromochlormethane (ppb) | * | 0.5 | ND | 07/31/18 | N | |
| ❖ Bromoform (ppb) | * | 0.5 | ND | 07/31/18 | N | |
| **Total THHM/s (ppb) | 80 | .40 | 28.7 | 07/31/18 | N | |

**Disinfection Byproducts based on the last EPA required test
Sample site # 2**

| Contaminants | MCL | MCLG | Timberlake Water | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Typical Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|---|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA's) | | | | | | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| ❖ Monochloroacetic Acid (PPB) | * | 2.0 | ND | 07/31/18 | N | |
| ❖ Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb) | * | 1.0 | ND | 07/31/18 | N | |
| ❖ Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | * | 1.0 | 2.8 | 07/31/18 | N | |
| ❖ Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb) | * | 1.0 | ND | 07/31/18 | N | |
| ❖ Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | * | 1.0 | 11.8 | 07/31/18 | N | |
| • Total HAA's | 60 | 6.0 | 14.6 | 07/31/18 | N | |
| | | | | | | |
| Trihalomethanes (THHM) | | | | | | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| ❖ Chloroform (ppb) | * | 0.25 | 27.5 | 07/31/18 | N | |
| ❖ Bromodichlormethane (ppb) | * | 0.5 | 1.8 | 07/31/18 | N | |
| ❖ Dibromochlormethane (ppb) | * | 0.5 | ND | 07/31/18 | N | |
| ❖ Bromoform (ppb) | * | 0.5 | ND | 07/31/18 | N | |
| **Total THHM/s (ppb) | 80 | .40 | 29.4 | 07/31/18 | N | |

*Potential health effects of HAA's from ingestion of Water: Increased risk of cancer.

**Potential Health Effects of THHM's from Ingestion of Water: Liver, kidney or central nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer

Complete Timberlake Water System Data is available by entering system ID number 88370 at:
<http://www4.doh.wa.gov/SentryInternet/FindWaterSystem.aspx>

For more information: Division of Drinking Water: <http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw>

EPA Arsenic Information: <http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW/arsenic.html>

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention): <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/tfacts2.html>