



Colony Mountain Community Club

Water System Consumer Confidence Report

January 1- December 31, 2023

Introduction – In 1996 Congress re-authorized the Safe Drinking Water Act (**SDWA**) which requires the EPA to set regulations limiting the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. As a part of this, we are providing you, our customers/members, information annually regarding the types of testing done and contaminants that were detected during the previous year. The purpose of these reports is to provide consumers with information which will allow them to make informed choices regarding their drinking water.

Service and Quality – Our mission is to provide you with safe, reliable drinking water while maintaining the operational and financial health of our water system. This report is a summary of the quality of water provided in 2023 and includes details about where your water comes from and how it compares to stringent standards set by regulatory agencies. Together with our contract operator and various governmental agencies, we are working to utilize the latest information and technologies to provide you with safe drinking water.

CMCC members have an annual meeting in September at which the annual water system report is presented. The elected Board of Directors meet monthly during the year and all CMCC members are encouraged to participate in these meetings. For further information on these meetings contact CMCC President Mark Jacobsen at (360) 770-8627.

Sources – The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water moves through the air, over the surface of the land and through the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can also pick up substances resulting from the activities of humans and the presence of animals.

Our water system relies on groundwater from an underground aquifer. This aquifer is located 177 feet below the surface. The well and pump house are located at 255 feet elevation, so the aquifer is above sea level. Our well and pump house occupy an easement on the

northeast corner of Lot #13 and very close to the intersection of Park Place and Colony Mountain Drive.

Our well head is protected by a provision in our Covenants in that "No toxic materials may be used within one hundred (100) feet of the CMCC well under any circumstances." In addition, our well is included in a water system wellhead protection area. Skagit County Planning & Permit Center requires special precautions on activities within one thousand, one hundred and eighty (1,180) feet of the wellhead. These precautions are associated with building permits and include:

1. Store all chemicals (solvents, fuels, oils, pesticides, etc.) with secondary containment or in a building with a concrete floor. It is assumed that these are normal household quantities only.
2. All application and disposal of all chemicals will be according to the manufacture's label directions or best available County disposal practice. See Skagit County Health Department for more information.
3. No industrial, commercial or agricultural activities that utilize chemicals that could injure the aquifer will be conducted on this property.
4. On-site sewage system disposal installation, alternation, or repair shall be in accordance with Skagit County Code 12.05 or applicable Skagit County Regulations governing on-site disposal systems.

Our system includes approximately 6 miles of pipe ranging from 2-inch to 6-inch in diameter. We have two reservoirs/water tanks with 116,000-gallon total capacity which provide system pressure balancing and emergency reserve water storage.

All water system operators are certified as required by Washington State Department of Health.

Frequently asked Questions and Answers –

Is our water fluoridated? No, our water does not contain fluoride.

What treatment is done to our water? None. Though twice during the calendar year our distribution lines are

flushed to maintain water quality as part of system maintenance.

Do I need to boil my water after a temporary water disruption or system repair? No; following a disruption of service for repairs you do not need to boil your water afterward. The contracted repair technicians are required to disinfect all pipes and materials used in repairs. In the event of system contamination, flood or other major catastrophe, you would be notified by the Association of any necessary precautions or action on your part which may need to be taken.

Have there been any significant changes to our water system? A new pressure controlling station with fire hydrant was installed on Colony Mountain Drive North of Wood lane this spring/summer. Otherwise, the last major system upgrade including new water lines from the well to the tanks, a new pump station and new distribution lines forming a loop from the tanks to Colony Mountain Drive at Toad Lane was completed in March 2019.

Where can I go for answers? You may direct questions or concerns about this report to Robert Connolly (CMCC Water Manager) at (360) 391-2428 or Dave Olson (certified CCMC system operator) at (360) 354-7909 or mail comments to Colony Mountain Community Club, P.O. Box 91, Bow, WA. 98232 or email at info@colonymtcc.org. For answers to billing questions you should contact the CMCC treasurer at (360) 766-7004.

For questions about the Community's water system, testing, maintenance, or to report leaks you should call the CMCC Water Manager at **(360) 391-2428** or CMCC Treasurer at **(360) 766-7004**.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre agua potable. Truduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo enntienda bien.

Facts – Drinking water, both bottled and tap, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. **The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.** The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes regulations for bottled water. A contaminant is defined as any substance or matter in water. Not all contaminants are harmful and some are of concern only above certain levels. The EPA has established both primary and secondary standards for drinking water.

Primary standards address concerns for public health and *Secondary standards* are non-enforceable guidelines that relate to the taste, odor, and appearance of drinking water.

Contaminants, which may be present in source water, include:

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or resulting from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater, petroleum production, mining or farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from residential, urban storm water runoff and agriculture.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic compounds which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria from sewage and septic tanks, livestock or wildlife.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of petroleum production or mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, people with transplanted organs, people with AIDS/HIV or other immune system disorders, as well as the elderly and infants can be at higher risk for infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. Information is also available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4971**.

PROTECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations, which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age.

High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause Blue Baby Syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. While nitrates have been detected in our water they are below the action level of 5 ppm as indicated in the table on page 4 of this report.

What You Should Know About Lead & Copper in Your Home. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than adults. Lead levels at your tap could be higher than at other homes because of plumbing materials. If you are concerned about lead levels in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

You can reduce your lead and copper exposure by:

- Flushing home plumbing if water has been standing in the pipes for more than 6 hours. Run the water until it is cold (about 30 - 60 seconds).
- Using only cold water for cooking, drinking, and making baby formula.
- Using only lead-free solder when making plumbing repairs.
- If you replace plumbing, use lead-free faucets and plumbing components. The US Safe Drinking Water Act requires faucets and plumbing components sold after August 6, 1998 to be "lead-free".

NOTICE FROM DOH: 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. CMCC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control a 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>.

More information about contaminants and any potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's SDWA hotline at 1-800-426-4791** or by visiting their Website at: www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.

Additional information can be found at the Department of Health www.doh.gov and the American Water Works Association www.awwa.org. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Definitions and Abbreviations –

ADD: Average Day Demand used by the Community (expressed in gallons or cubic feet/day).

AL: Action Level; the concentration of contaminate(s) which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other required actions that the water purveyor must follow.

DOH: Washington State Department of Health; The State agency charged with ensuring water quality.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency; The federal agency charged with ensuring water quality.

Finished Water: Treated water entering the distribution system.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level; The highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water at which level there is no known or expected health risk. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; The level of a contaminant in drinking water at which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

mg/L: Milligrams per Liter, converts to parts per million.

Microbiological: These are potentially harmful micro-organisms, which may be naturally occurring or introduced by humans or animals. Cryptosporidium and Giardia are microscopic organisms that, when ingested, can cause fever, diarrhea, vomiting, and abdominal pain that can last from a few days to months, with onset of symptoms within 2 to 12 days after exposure. The disease can be transmitted by ingesting the organism in contaminated water or food, person-to-person contact and other exposure routes. The disease cryptosporidiosis can be fatal to young children, the elderly or immune-compromised individuals.

PPM: Parts per million, the approximate equivalent of one drop in 22 gallons.

PPB: Parts per billion, the approximate equivalent of one drop in 22,000 gallons.

Primary Standards: The mandatory standards established and enforced by the State of Washington **DOH** and the U.S. **EPA**. These include maximum contaminant levels (**MCL**), and maximum contaminant level goals (**MCLG**), action levels (**AL**), and treatment techniques (**TT**).

TT: Treatment Technique; The process intended to reduce the level of contaminate in drinking water.

Secondary Standards: Non-enforceable guidelines that relate to the taste, odor, and appearance of drinking water.

Year 2023 Water Quality Data

The table below is a list of health-related drinking water contaminants that have been detected during 2023. If we were not required to test for the contaminant during 2023, the most current results are listed. Unless otherwise noted, the tables below show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st of 2023. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than yearly because concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. We are not required to list contaminants for which there were no detections.

Primary Drinking Water Standards

System ID # 14069F

Contaminant	Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violations	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead								Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.
*	ppm	0	0.015	0.001	0 - 0.0013	None	8/23	
Copper								Same as above. Also leaching from wood preservatives.
*	ppm	0	1.3	0.020	0 - 1.280	None	8/23	
Arsenic								Leaching of mineral deposits, industrial activities, mining.
	ppm	0	.0104	0.0032	0 - 0.0032	None	4/18	
Nitrate								Run-off from fertilizer use.
	ppm	NA	10.0	0.500	0 - 0.500	None	4/23	
Iron (not regulated substance/secondary standard)								Erosion of natural deposits.
	ppm	NA	0.300	0.380	0 - 0.380	None	4/22	

Note: In 2002 the EPA lowered the maximum allowable levels of Arsenic from .050 ppm to .010 ppm. *Arsenic is a known carcinogen and can cause circulatory problems and skin damage.*

* Five samples for this test were taken from customer houses, so the results include their house plumbing. The prior test taken from the CMCC source lines detected 0.020 ppm of copper and 0.001 ppm of lead.

Additional Testing / Contaminate Levels –

Throughout the year our contract operator collected a minimum of one water sample per month to test for the presence of coliform bacteria. The samples are taken throughout the distribution system, tested by Exact Scientific Services Inc., and results forwarded to the DOH. The presence of total coliform bacteria is an indicator of contamination from the environment such as soils and plants. When total coliform bacteria is present in the water supply, follow up samples are collected within 24 hours to determine if there are any harmful bacteria present.

PFAS in Drinking water - Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large family of human-made chemicals in use since the 1950s to make a wide variety of stain-resistant, water-resistant, and non-stick consumer products. In April 2024, EPA released a final federal rule for regulating six PFAS in drinking water. Washington State DOH is working on adopting the EPA rules in the next few years. For more information, visit their web site: <https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/contaminants/pfas>.

Certified System Operator	Dave Olson	(360) 354-7909
CMCC Water System Manager	Robert Connolly	(360) 391-2428
CMCC Board President	Mark Jacobsen	(360) 770- 8627
Washington DOH	DOH	(360) 236-3100
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline	EPA	(800) 426-4791

For additional information on our water system visit DOH web site:

<https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/eh/portal/odw/si/Intro.aspx> - System ID # 14069

Water Use Efficiency/Conservation – In 2007 Washington State enacted the Water Use Efficiency Rule (WUE) into law. This requires all water systems to establish water efficiency goals and to monitor and report progress annually to their customers and the DOH. Water Associations are required to prepare a Water Use Efficiency Program which includes setting goals for Wise Use of water. More important, tracking this information will help us monitor for possible leaks that can reduce water pressure and present the opportunity for contamination. Water pumped in 2023 was 5,967,591 gallons. Our consumer usage was 4,378,418 gallons. Overall our water loss was 5.3% which is below the industry leakage standard of 10%.

At the CMCC 2023 annual meeting, the following WUE goals were adopted:

- Maintain unaccounted for water system loss below 10%.
- Maintain average daily per person consumption of 70 gallons or less.

Total Water Pumped	5,967,591	gallons	
Total Metered Water Consumption	4,378,418	gallons	
Distribution System Loss (accounted for)	1,270,000	gallons	
Unaccounted for System Loss	319,173	gallons	
Unaccounted for System Loss (percentage)	5.3%		Goal Met
Service Connection Consumption CY 2023	4,378,418	gallons	
Estimated Population CY 2023	196		
Average Daily per Person Water Consumption CY2023	61	gallons	Goal Met