2024 Water Quality Report

This Water Quality Report is the annual update on our quality of water from January through December 2024. As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), this report includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Washington State Department of Health (DOH) standards.

PWS #22170

Information About Your Drinking Water

Congratulations! Your drinking water meets or exceeds all water quality parameters established by State and Federal Law. In 2024, Eastsound Water performed water quality related tests using state-certified laboratories and in-house field procedures.

Eastsound Water has accomplished a major milestone in 2024! A brand new 35,000 gallons storage tank on Double Hill was built and has been put in service in September 2024. Here's the news about this tank if you want to explore further details.

In 2024, Eastsound Water Operators took daily Chlorine residuals at different sample locations, tested Coliform samples monthly along with other analytes required by DOH on our Water Quality Monitoring Schedule. Some analytes are not tested annually but we are required to inform our customers the last sampling period and results. Below is a summary of what analytes were tested before 2024.

- Complete Inorganic (IOC) – sampled in 2021 and 2022 – below MCL or non-detected.
- Copper – sampled in 2022 – non-detected.
- Gross Alpha / Radium 228 – sampled in 2021 – non-detected.
- Herbicides – sampled in 2019, 2021 and 2022 – below MCL or non-detected.
- Manganese (EPA Regulated) as Secondary contaminant – sampled in 2023 – non-detected.
- Pesticides – sampled in 2016, 2019, 2021 and 2022 – below MCL or non-detected.
- PFAS – sampled at Purdue Lake in 2022 – non-detected.

Of all of the required and investigative coliform samples taken from source and distribution locations in 2024, all results were absent of coliform. We also tested Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC). Among 61 analytes in the test panel, all results were below MCL. In addition, we sampled Chloride and Conductivity for various sources from our groundwater sources, all results were below MCL.

Special Risk Populations

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, DOH and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, potential health effects, and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminants in Drinking Water

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. Before treatment, such substances may include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, parasites, and bacteria. These may come from sewage disposal methods, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals which can occur naturally or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or wastewater discharges, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from such sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can occur naturally.
- Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems.

Source of Your Drinking Water

After coming online in the mid-1980s, the Purdue Lake Reservoir Treatment Plant has produced about half of EWUA's water. The other half has come from wells in the Eastsound area. One group of these wells is on Terrill Beach Road at the corner of Mt Baker; and the other wellfield is on the north end of Blanchard Road. At Nina Lane, we have another groundwater source which is used on a seasonal basis, mostly during the summer time. We prioritize the protection of our water source and continuously updating our well sites to ensure that we have safe, clean drinking water from our source for decades to come.

Source Name	Water Type	Location	Treatment & Purpose Of Treatment
Purdue Lake	Surface	Buck Mountain Purdue Lake Rd	Conventional rapid sand filtration for turbidity reduction, disinfection for microbial inactivation
Well #2	Ground	Terrill Beach Well Field	Chlorination for distribution system residual
Well #5	Ground	Blanchard Well Field	Manganese removal, chlorination for distribution system residual
Well #7	Ground	Blanchard Well Field	Manganese removal, chlorination for distribution system residual
Well #8	Ground	Terrill Beach Well Field	Chlorination for distribution system residual
Well #12	Ground	Blanchard Well Field	Manganese removal, chlorination for distribution system residual
Well #13	Ground	Nina Lane	Aeration, chlorination for distribution system residual

Source of Your Drinking Water

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility.
You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.	If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
Pick up after your pets.	Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

Source Water Assessment and Availability

- Drinking Water System Data
- Sentry Database - Find Water Quality
- Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP)
- Source Water Assessment Interactive GIS Mapping

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Small changes can make a big difference.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower compared to a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, and easy to install.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- 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 it with a new and more efficient model.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Boil Water Advisory

In January of 2024 freezing conditions caused a pipe to burst which resulted in a low-pressure event that affected the Upper Buck Mountain service area. A precautionary boil water advisory was issued to the members in this pressure zone. The boil advisory was lifted after satisfactory results were returned from the lab following testing. Contamination was never detected during this event.

Water Treatment Process

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. We monitor our treatment facilities 24/7 to ensure delivery of clean and safe drinking water.

Polymer

During water treatment, organic polymer coagulants are added to improve the coagulation and filtration processes that remove particulates from water. The particulates that are removed can include viruses, bacteria and other disease-causing organisms. The EPA sets limits on the type and amount of polymer that a water system can add to the water. In addition to the EPA limits, the State of Washington requires that all polymers used be certified safe for potable water use by an independent testing organization (NSF International). During treatment, EWUA adds only NSF approved polymers and the levels used are far below the safe limits set by the EPA.

EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions

On January 15, 2021, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) that went into effect on December 16, 2021. Group A Community Water Systems are required to follow this LCRR. On November 1, 2024, the EPA published a finalized Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI), which builds on the requirements of the LCRR. These new LCRI requirements will take effect in November 2027.

Eastsound Water has complied with the LCRR. We developed and submitted a Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) to the state on October 16, 2024. We did not find any lead or galvanized service line in our system. By law, the LSLI report is required to be publicly accessible. As a result, a detailed inventory of our service connections is available for your review. A printed copy is located at the Eastsound Water Office; you are welcome to visit our office during business hours to review this report.

Inventory Summary

PWS Name: Eastsound Water Users Association
PWSID: 22170

Enter Date Last Updated:	10/16/2024

Purpose of this worksheet: *For water systems to provide a summary of their service line inventory, including information on ownership, inventory format, and the number of service lines for each of the four required materials classifications.*

Part 1. General Information

1. Is this the **Initial Inventory** or an **Inventory Update**?	*Initial Inventory*
2. If you used a lead ban date to classify non-lead, what date did you use? Provide rationale if date used is prior to 1986.	
6/19/1986	
3. Do you have lead goosenecks, pigtails or connectors in your system?	*Don't Know*

Part 2. Inventory Summary Table [1]

The below summary will help you when submitting your inventory to the state. The classifications listed in the "Detailed Inventory" tab Column K "Entire Service Line Material Classification" are used to calculate the total number of service lines for each of the four material classifications below. ***These are the totals for the four classifications for all service lines inventoried.***

Service Line Material Classification	Definition	Total Number of Service Lines (REQUIRED to be reported under the LCRR)
Lead	Any portion of the service line is known to be made of lead.[2]	0
Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR)	The service line is not made of lead, but a portion is galvanized and the system is unable to demonstrate that the galvanized line was never downstream of a lead service line.	0
Non-Lead	All portions of the service line are known NOT to be lead or GRR through an evidence-based record, method, or technique.	1,232
Lead Status Unknown	The service line material is not known to be lead or GRR. For the entire service line or a portion of it (in cases of split ownership), there is not enough evidence to support material classification.	0
	TOTAL	1,232

Notes

[1] This summary table is for reporting material for the entire service line connecting the water main to the customer's plumbing. See the **Classifying SLs** worksheet for additional guidance on assigning a materials classification to the entire service line when ownership is split. Remember that systems must track the system-owned and customer-owned portions separately in their inventory.

[2] A lead-lined galvanized service line is consistent with the definition of an LSL under the LCRR ("a portion of pipe that is made of lead, which connects the water main to the building inlet") (40 CFR §141.2) and must therefore be classified in the inventory as an LSL. Do NOT, however, count non-lead service lines with a lead gooseneck or pigtail as lead service lines unless required by your state.

Detailed Inventory

PWS Name: Eastsound Water Users Association
PWSID: 22170

Date Last Updated:	10/16/2024

Purpose of this worksheet: This is a modified version of EPA's template, modified to assist water systems with

Location Information		System-Owned Portion				Customer-Owned Portion			Entire Service Line Material Classification (required)
Location Identifier (required)									
Street Address	Other Location Identifier	System-Owned Portion Service Line Material Classification (required)	If Non-Lead in Column D, Was Material Ever Previously Lead?	Basis of Material Classification (required)	Notes	Customer-Owned Portion Service Line Material Classification (required)	Basis of Material Classification (required)	Notes	
Water systems must track addresses of all service lines in their internal inventory. If the system does not use addresses for their location identifier, other options could include a unique ID, parcel number, landmark, intersection, block, or other details to specify service line locations.		*Dropdown list includes recommended subclassifications. If "Non-Lead Other", describe in Notes field*	*Dropdown list. Select Yes, No, or Don't know. Important for determining if downstream/ customer-owned galvanized service line requires replacement*	*Select option from drop down list. If "Other," describe in the Notes field*	*Use this field for documenting additional relevant information.*	*Dropdown list includes recommended subclassifications. If non-lead other, describe in Notes field.*	*Select option from drop down list.*	*Use this field for documenting additional relevant information.*	*Select the proper classification using dropdown list and "Classifying SLs" tab.*
	1707-23001	Non-Lead - Plastic	No	Field inspection	2024 Field inspection: 1" PVC in and 1" poly out. Photos were taken.	Non-Lead - Plastic	Field inspection	2024 Field inspection: 1" PVC in and 1" poly out. Photos were taken.	Non-Lead
	1707-23002	Non-Lead - Plastic	No	Field inspection	House was built in 1930, remodel in 1974, county records . 2024 Field inspection: 1inch poly to 1 in poly	Non-Lead - Plastic	Field inspection	House was built in 1930, remodel in 1974, county records . 2024 Field inspection: 1inch poly to 1 in poly	Non-Lead
	1707-23005	Non-Lead - Plastic	No	Build/installation date after lead ban	"Comm H20 installed 1997" note in county fieldsheet	Non-Lead - Plastic	Build/installation date after lead ban	3/4 poly to meter, connected to 1" service line .	Non-Lead
	1707-23005	Non-Lead - Plastic	No	Build/installation date after lead ban	Garage structure only, service line connected in 2020, county records	Non-Lead - Plastic	Build/installation date after lead ban	Garage structure on property only. Built in 2020, county records	Non-Lead
	1707-23006	Non-Lead - Plastic	No	Build/installation date after lead ban	Built in 1992, county records	Non-Lead - Plastic	Build/installation date after lead ban	Built in 1992	Non-Lead
	1707-31001	Non-Lead - Plastic	No	Build/installation date after lead ban	Site drawing, 2008. EWUA Meter Profile document says " Used existing 1" tap + saddle. Meter replacement 9/18/2023. "Membership purchased for future service"	Non-Lead - Plastic	Build/installation date after lead ban	Site drawing, 2008	Non-Lead
	1707-31002	Non-Lead - Plastic	No	Build/installation date after lead ban	Built in 1930, remodel in 1990. Application for membership 2002	Non-Lead - Plastic	Build/installation date after lead ban	Built in 1930/remodel in 1990 no info on service line material	Non-Lead
	1707-31004	Non-Lead - Plastic	No	Records	3/4 " class 200 PE service line , EWUA Service Evaluation Form, 2001	Non-Lead - Plastic	Records	3/4" Class 200 PE service line material, EWUA Application, Service Evaluation Form, 2001	Non-Lead
	1707-31004	Non-Lead - Other	No	Build/installation date after lead ban	The membership was purchased but still inactive as of 2004. The recommended service line material was 200 PSI poly	Non-Lead - Other	Build/installation date after lead ban	New meter installed in 2023	Non-Lead

Additional Information for Lead

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead: for any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking.

You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In 2024, Eastsound Water reached out to 19 selected customers for Lead and Copper sampling per the water quality monitoring schedule. All results were satisfactory and they were below action level.

Analytes	Sample Date	MCLG	AL	Sample Result	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source Of Compound
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	9/2024	1.3	1.3	0.832	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	9/2024	0	0.015	0.0053	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

mg/L = Milligrams per Liter, also known as parts per million (ppm)

µg/L = Micrograms per Liter, also know as parts per billion (ppb)

The Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) uses the 90th percentile of sample values for comparison to the respective action levels for lead and copper. The 90th percentile is calculated separately for lead and copper. When more than 5 samples are taken, the sample value of the 90% of number of samples (in ascending order) will be used to compare to the action level. An action level exceedance is not a violation.

Water Quality Data Table

ANNUAL NITRATE	Sample Date	Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL (10 Mg/L)	Violation
S-02 and S0-8 (Terrill Beach Well Field)	4/9/2024	1.15	0	Below	No
S-05, S-07, S12 (Blanchard Well Field)	4/9/2024	1.75	0	Below	No
S-13	9/18/2024	0.5	0	Below	No
Purdue Lake	9/18/2024	0.5	0	Below	No

- Nitrate in Drinking Water
- Sources of nitrate include fertilizers, septic systems and natural deposits. 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.
- If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.
- Since 2013, nitrate levels at Purdue Lake have ranged from 0.15 mg/L to 0.5 mg/L for an average of 0.2336 mg/L. Our results continue to be considerably lower than the maximum contaminant level.

Water Quality Data Table (Continued)

QUARTERLY DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Analyte	Sample Date	LRAA (µg/L)	LRAA Limit (µg/L)	RANGE OF SAMPLES (µg/L)	Below MCL ?	Exceedance	Typical Source of Compound
TOTAL Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	Quarterly	44.975	60	27.9 – 69.7	Yes	1*	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL Trihalomethanes (THMs)	Quarterly	50.025	80	25.3 – 107.8	Yes	1*	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection

LRAA = Locational running annual average
µg/L = micrograms per Liter, also known as parts per billion (ppb)
* MCL is based on the Locational Running Annual Average instead of individual sample results.

FINISHED WATER PARAMETERS

Analyte	Sample Date	MCLG Or MRDLG	High Result	Range Of Samples	Below MCL ?	Violation	Typical Source of Compound
Arsenic (ppm)	7/2/2024	0.0104	0.0037	N/A	Yes	No	Natural rock formations. (Blanchard Well Field)
Hardness (ppm)	5/25/2022	N/A	192	N/A	N/A	No	Expressed as calcium carbonate. (S-13)
Turbidity (NTU)	Daily	< 1	0.28	0.05 – 0.28	Yes	No	Soil runoff. 100% of samples met the turbidity limits. (Purdue WTP)
Disinfectant Residuals (ppm)	Continuous	< 4	1.7	0.8 – 1.7	Yes	No	Chlorine is a water additive used to control microbes. (Purdue WTP)

mg/L = Micrograms per Liter, also known as parts per million (ppm)
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

Water Quality Data Table (Continued)

DISINFECTION RESIDUAL IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Sample Locations:
- Judd Cove Blow-off
- WA Fed Meter
- Blanchard Blow-off
- Nina Lane Meter
- Hunt Road Meter
- ESWD Fire Hydrant
- Matia View Meter
- Stonegate Yard Hydrant
- Aerie Lane Yard Hydrant
- EWUA Office
- Library

Treatment Facility: Blanchard Rd

Pump Stations Locations:
- Geer Lane
- View Haven (Lower Station)
- View Haven (Upper Pressure Station)
- Westview Woods

Sample Frequency: Daily

Sampling Month	Total Number of Samples	Min	Max	Avg	Below MCL? (<4 ppm)
January	118	0.27	1.00	0.59	Yes
February	116	0.20	1.31	0.62	Yes
March	120	0.20	1.15	0.73	Yes
April	107	0.30	1.32	0.73	Yes
May	106	0.20	1.42	0.66	Yes
June	108	0.34	1.02	0.67	Yes
July	86	0.29	1.15	0.58	Yes
August	90	0.25	1.05	0.51	Yes
September	92	0.22	1.13	0.51	Yes
October	113	0.21	1.00	0.49	Yes
November	102	0.20	1.16	0.65	Yes
December	107	0.22	1.15	0.73	Yes
Total Sampled in 2024	**1265**	**0.20**	**1.42**	**0.62**	**YES**

mg/L = Micrograms per Liter, also known as parts per million (ppm)

Important Drinking Water Definitions

TERM	DEFINITION
MCLG	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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
Turbidity	NTU: Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Member Participation

The Board of Directors of the Eastsound Water Users Association meets on the third Tuesday of each month. Members are welcome to participate in these meetings.

Please contact us at **(360) 376-2127** or email to **info@eastsoundwater.org** for more information.

The EWUA Annual Membership Meeting is held in November each year.

Members will be notified of the time and place by email, utility bill notification, and posting in advance of the meeting.

Proudly Delivering Clean Drinking Water to its Members Since 1955.