

**Tulalip Tribe's – PSCC Well System #1
Water Quality Report
2022**



INTRODUCTION:

Port Susan Camp Club is pleased to provide this annual Consumer Confidence Report, (CCR) describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise an understanding of your drinking water and awareness of the need to protect your drinking water sources.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns with your drinking water, please contact:

<p>Park Manager Jeff Price 12015 Marine Drive Tulalip, WA 98271-9306 (360) 652-7520 portsusanmgr@portsusancamping.com</p>	<p>Maintenance Manager Jaimie Bailey, 12015 Marine Drive Tulalip, WA 98271 (360) 654-8755 maintmgr@portsusancamping.com</p>	<p>Operations Manager Becky Angelocci, PO Box 2680 Stanwood, WA 98292 (425) 508-9930 qualitywatercare@yahoo.com</p>	<p>System Operator Eugene Jablonski, 12015 Marine Drive Tulalip, WA 98271-9306 (425) 610-0864 gino@portsusancamping.com</p>
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We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you would like to learn more or volunteer to assist, please contact us.

Port Susan Camp Club routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report includes samples taken in 2022. Please note EPA allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some testing is required monthly while testing for other constituents are done on a quarterly, 3-year and 9-year schedule. This report lists all regulated contaminants found, in any amount, not just those that exceed state or federal standards.

In the following tables you may find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

State Reporting Level or SRL:	Indicates the minimum reporting level required by the Washington
DOH:	Department of Health.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MCL:	Maximum contaminant level, the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
MCLG:	Maximum contaminant level goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
AL:	Action level, the concentration of a contaminant that, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or action that a system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of disinfectant is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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
ppm:	parts per million, or milligrams per liter. (mg/l)
ug/l or ppb or ppå:	Parts per billion, a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter.
pCi/l:	Picocuries per liter, a measure for radiation.
uS/cm:	micro siemens. (Measure the flow of electricity)
NTU:	nephelometric turbidity unit.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ND:	Not detected; the result was not detected at or above the analytical-method detection level.
NA	Not applicable.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

PSCC Well System #1 has one ground water well: Deep Well #1

In general, 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 activities.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. 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.



ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

Contaminants that we test for include: Total Coliform, Inorganic Chemicals, Synthetic Organic Chemicals, Volatile Organic Chemicals, Arsenic, Nitrite, Nitrate, THM, HAA5, Lead & Copper, RAD-Gross Alpha, RAD-Radium, and RAD-Uranium.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably 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 **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) Monday – Friday 10:00 AM – 4:00 PM.**

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

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 **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

AND HERE ARE THE RESULTS FOR 2022...

Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2022	0.5	0.3-0.5	MRDLG=4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	6	0-5.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	07/23/2020	4.8	4.8-4.8	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	12/12/2019	0.0118	0.0118-0.0118	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	12/12/2019	0.1	0.1-0.1	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	0.19	0.19-0.19	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	07/23/2020	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

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.
- ◆ 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 water 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 and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- ◆ Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain 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.



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? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- ◆ 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 you 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.

- ◆ 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, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- ◆ Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- ◆ 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.

LEAD & COPPER

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Port Susan Camp Club is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Lead is a naturally occurring metal that is all around us. It was used for many years in paints, plumbing, and other products found in and around homes. If present, elevated lead levels can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

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. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead



LEAD & COPPER MONITORING RESULTS (Of the samples taken in 2022 the highest result is reported below).

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# of Sites of AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2022	0	15	9.3	1	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.116	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL SURVEY



The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations so that contaminants do not enter the distribution system. If you have any of the following: Underground lawn sprinkler system, Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included), Additional source(s) of water on the property, Decorative Pond, or a Watering trough contact us and if needed, we will survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary. **DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens 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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other

microbial pathogens are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATION?

We want to assure you that we are doing everything possible to comply with drinking water regulations and are committed to providing safe drinking water to the customers of Port Susan Camp Club. PSCC Well System #1 has no current violation.

Violation Type (Rule)	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Tulalip Tribe's – PSCC Well System #2
Water Quality Report
2022**



INTRODUCTION:

Port Susan Camp Club is pleased to provide this annual Consumer Confidence Report, (CCR) describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise an understanding of your drinking water and awareness of the need to protect your drinking water sources.

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uS/cm:	micro siemens. (Measure the flow of electricity)
NTU:	nephelometric turbidity unit.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ND:	Not detected; the result was not detected at or above the analytical-method detection level.
NA	Not applicable.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

PSCC Well System #2 has one ground water well: Deep Well #2

In general, 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 activities.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. 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.



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While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, PSCC's Well System #2 does contain low levels of arsenic. PSCC's 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.

For more information about arsenic, you can go to:

https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-04/documents/arsenic_april_2021.pdf

AND HERE ARE THE RESULTS FOR 2022...

Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2022	0.5	0.3-0.5	MRDLG=4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	3	0-3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	07/23/2020	7.1	7.1-7.1	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	12/12/2019	0.009	0.009-0.009	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	ND	ND	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	07/23/2020	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

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.
- ◆ 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 water 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 and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- ◆ Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain 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.



WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

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- ◆ 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 you 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.
- ◆ 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, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- ◆ Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
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LEAD & COPPER MONITORING RESULTS (Of the samples taken in 2020 the highest result is reported below).

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# of Sites of AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	08/09/2020	0	15	4.3	0	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems

Copper	08/09/2020	1.3	1.3	0.0402	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
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CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL SURVEY



The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations so that contaminants do not enter the distribution system. If you have any of the following: Underground lawn sprinkler system, Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included), Additional source(s) of water on the property, Decorative Pond, or a Watering trough contact us and if needed, we will survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary. **DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens 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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other

microbial pathogens are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATION?

We want to assure you that we are doing everything possible to comply with drinking water regulations and are committed to providing safe drinking water to the customers of Port Susan Camp Club. PSCC Well System #2 has no current violation.

Violation Type (Rule)	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
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N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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**Tulalip Tribe's – PSCC Well System #3
Water Quality Report
2022**



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ug/l or ppb or ppå:	Parts per billion, a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter.
pCi/l:	Picocuries per liter, a measure for radiation.
uS/cm:	micro siemens. (Measure the flow of electricity)
NTU:	nephelometric turbidity unit.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ND:	Not detected; the result was not detected at or above the analytical-method detection level.
NA	Not applicable.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

PSCC Well System #3 has one ground water well: Deep Well #3

In general, 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 activities.

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ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

Contaminants that we test for include: Total Coliform, Inorganic Chemicals, Synthetic Organic Chemicals, Volatile Organic Chemicals, Arsenic, Nitrite, Nitrate, THM, HAA5, Lead & Copper, RAD-Gross Alpha, RAD-Radium, and RAD-Uranium.

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

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 **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

AND HERE ARE THE RESULTS FOR 2022...

Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2022	0.5	0.3-0.5	MRDLG=4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	08/24/2022	2.4	0-2.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	07/23/2020	4	4-4	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Chromium	12/12/2019	2.5	2.5-2.5	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	08/24/2022	2.14	2.14-2.14	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	07/23/2020	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

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.
- ◆ 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 water 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 and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- ◆ Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain 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.



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? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- ◆ 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 you 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.

- ◆ 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, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- ◆ Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- ◆ 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.

LEAD & COPPER

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Port Susan Camp Club is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Lead is a naturally occurring metal that is all around us. It was used for many years in paints, plumbing, and other products found in and around homes. If present, elevated lead levels can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

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. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead



LEAD & COPPER MONITORING RESULTS (Of the samples taken in 2022 the highest result is reported below).

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# of Sites of AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	09/17/2022	0	15	2.4	0	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	09/17/2022	1.3	1.3	0.481	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL SURVEY



The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations so that contaminants do not enter the distribution system. If you have any of the following: Underground lawn sprinkler system, Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included), Additional source(s) of water on the property, Decorative Pond, or a Watering trough contact us and if needed, we will survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary. **DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens 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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC

guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATION?

We want to assure you that we are doing everything possible to comply with drinking water regulations and are committed to providing safe drinking water to the customers of Port Susan Camp Club. PSCC Well System #3 has no current violation.

Violation Type (Rule)	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A