Carlyon Beach Water System
Annual Consumer Confidence Report for 2024

Where does our water come from?

Carlyon Beach water comes from two deep wells. Well 3 is located at the intersection of Windward and Overlook, adjacent to the maintenance shop and replaced Well 1. Well 2 is in our small park at the intersection of Crestridge and Westwind. It is currently having a backup generator installed. Well 2 is 689 feet deep to first open interval & Well 3 is 675 feet deep to first open interval, which provides some protection, but we are always on the lookout for contamination from septic tanks (which is a potential source of nitrogen and pathogens) and other sources of potential contaminants in the vicinity of our wells. Both wells are inside well houses that are locked. Water from both wells is treated with sodium hypochlorite, a chlorine-based disinfectant. We treat the water to remove a slight taste and odor problem due to raised iron and manganese in our water. Our water system practices breakpoint chlorination, which means we keep a small amount of free chlorine residual in our water system. The wells alternate production to minimize the amount withdrawn from each well. This lessens the chance of saltwater intrusion into our drinking water. It is then stored in our 420,000-gallon water reservoir and from there is delivered by gravity to customers' homes.

Source assessment and availability

Well 2 & 3 continues to be rated with "Low" susceptibility to contamination. Carlyon Beach has more than adequate water rights for now and the near future, but we encourage residents to please conserve water whenever possible.

Is my water safe?

Yes, it is. Last year as in years past, your tap water has met all state drinking water and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) health standards. We are dedicated to bringing you great water, and once again last year our water system did not violate a maximum contaminant level for any primary drinking water standard tested for during the year.
From our routine 24 samples for coliform bacteria, in the past year, we had no detects of coliform bacteria present in a sample, and no E.coli.

Water Testing

The water in Carlyon Beach is tested daily for free chlorine residual, two monthly tests for coliform bacteria from eight testing sites, and yearly testing as required by the Department of Health. Carlyon Beach also tests for conductivity, chlorides, and pH throughout the year.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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). To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, parasites, and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from various sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791): 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 formulas. 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.

Water Quality Data

The state requires us to monitor certain contaminants yearly or as is required by our water quality monitoring program. This year in addition to monthly coliform testing, which was all satisfactory, we tested our water for Nitrates, Halo acidic Acids (HAA5s), and Total Trihalomethanes (TIHM). Halo acidic Acids and Trihalomethanes are often referred to as DBP's or disinfection byproducts. This is why we flush the water system.

The 2024 testing results are:

	Results	SRL	Trigger	MCL
Nitrate Well 2	<0.5	0.5	5	10
TTHM	46.31	--	60	80
PFAS Well 2	ND	--	60	80
HAA5s	27.37	--	45	60
Lead	0.0010	0.001	0.015	
	<0.0010			
	<0.0010			
	0.0015			
	0.0023			
	0.0010			
	<0.0010			
	0.0053			
	<0.0010			
	<0.0010			

Copper	0.84	0.02	1.3
	<0.020		
	<0.020		
	0.034		
	0.025		
	0.029		
	0.028		
	0.049		
	<0.020		
	<0.020		

(TTHM) Total Trihalomethanes

(HAA5's) Halo acidic Acids

ND (Not Detected): This compound was analyzed and not detected at a level greater than or equal to the SRL
SRL (State Reporting Level): indicates the minimum reporting level required by the Washington Department of Health
Trigger level: Systems with compounds more than this level are required to take additional samples
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

About Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants 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 advice from your health care provider.

About Total Trihalomethanes: Trihalomethanes are disinfection byproducts. Some disinfection byproducts have been linked to cancer.

Monthly board meetings are held at the CBHA Clubhouse and if you have any concerns about water quality issues. Copies of water testing can be requested through the office. Carlyon Beach has certified water operators on staff to take care of your water system properly. For more information or questions about your water or this consumer confidence report please contact:

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