Carlyon Beach Water System

Consumer Confidence Report for 2023

Where does our water come from?

Carlyon Beach water comes from two large wells. Well1 is located at the intersection of Windward and Overlook. It is 420 feet deep and has been filling up with sand and must be replaced. We had American Pump and Drilling build us a new well last summer. We are in the middle of getting Well1 decommissioned, and it is physically disconnected from the water system. The well pump and pipe were removed, and we are preparing to have it sealed up with Cementous grout, and having it replaced with Well3, which was drilled to a depth of 755 feet. We are waiting for approval of Well3 before we put it into production from the Department of Health.

Well2 is in our small park at the intersection of Westwind and Crestridge. This well is over 700 feet deep and protected, but we will always be on the lookout for contamination from septic tanks or other sources in the vicinity of our wells. Water from both wells is treated with sodium hypochlorite, a chlorine-based disinfectant which is then stored in the 420,000 gallon reservoir.

Source assessment and availability

Well 2 continues to be rated with a "low" susceptibility to contamination. We have plenty of adequate water rights now and in the future to come, but encourage residents to conserve water whenever possible.

Is my water safe?

Yes, 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 with a standardized battery of tests throughout the year.

Water Testing

The water is tested daily Monday – Friday for the free chlorine residual in the water distribution system, and two tests are performed each month for bacteria in the water. Our water system follows our current water quality monitoring program.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, and yes "bottled water", may reasonably be expected to contain some trace amounts of contamination. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that water poses any health risks. The sources of drinking water for both can come from lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, springs, snow melt, and wells.

As water travels through the ground or over land it slowly dissolves trace amounts of minerals and radio-active material, and can dissolve and dilute organic matter from animal or humans. Many

kinds of contaminants can be found in water; microbial bacteria and viruses can be traced from septic systems, livestock, sewage treatment plants, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants such as salts or metals which occur naturally or from storm water run-off, domestic or industrial wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as urban storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including both volatile organic chemicals (VOC) and synthetic organic chemicals (SOC) are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, vehicles, stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radio-active contaminants can be naturally occurring or manmade by-products.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has regulations that limit the number of contaminants in drinking water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) regulations establish the contaminant limits in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and health effects can be had by calling the EPA safe drinking water hotline (800) 426-4791.

Do I need to take special precautions?

There are some people who are more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. These include people with HIV/Aids, and immuno-compromised people who might have undergone an organ transplant or are undergoing chemotherapy. The elderly and infants can be more at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. For means to lessen the risk of cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants you can contact the EPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) sat their hotline. (800) 426-4791.

Water Quality Data

The state requires us to monitor for 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 synthetic organics, volatile organics, and Nitrates.

The 2023 testing results are:

Well1	Results	SRL	Trigger	MCL
Nitrate	<0.20	0.5	5.0	10
Iron	3.0	0.1	--	0.3
Manganese	1.873	0.01	--	0.05
VOC	ND	0.5	0.5	2
Gross Alpha	<3.00	3		15
Radium 228	<0.180	1		5

Well2	Results	SRL	Trigger	MCL

Nitrate	<0.20	0.5	5.0	10
Iron (not due till)	2025			
Manganese (not due till)	2025			
VOC (not due till)	2025			
Chloroethane (not due till)	2025			
Distribution System				
HAA5	6.45	--		60
TTHM	7.71	--		80
Chloroform	6.85	0.50		--
Bromodichloromethane	0.86	0.50		--
Dibromochloromethane	ND	0.50		--
Bromoform	ND	0.50		--

(THM) Total Trihalomethanes
(HAA5) 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 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.

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 a certified water operator 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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