Sandy Point
IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

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Consumer Confidence Report (Water System ID #76105A) (Report prepared May 2021 - for the 2020 calendar year)

Why you're getting this report . . .
In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act. It added a provision requiring all community water systems to deliver to their customers a brief annual water quality report.

Overview of operations . . .
Our primary groundwater well designated SO5 by the State Department of Health was Sandy Point Improvement Company's only source of water during the 2020 calendar year. The well (SO5) provides water at a maximum rate of 230 gallons per minute and is typically operated at 150 gallons per minute. Water from the well is chlorinated to a detectable level and not to exceed 4.0 ppm. The chlorine residuals are checked at seven sampling points, five days per week. Water is stored in two concrete tanks. One is located at the S05 well site, and the other serves the Sandy Point Shores neighborhood. Total storage capacity is about 380,000 gallons. There are low levels of fluoride naturally present in groundwater. Sandy Point does not add any additional fluoride to the drinking water it supplies to its customers. See the water quality table on page 2 for more information.

Information we're required to give you . . .
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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general populations. 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 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 (800-426-4791).

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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and/or the Washington State Board of Health prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration and/or Washington State Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil or gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

What we don't test for . . . We are able to obtain a waiver periodically, and do not test for dioxin, Endothall, Diquat and Glyphosate if this waiver is granted. We are required to test for asbestos once every nine years. Other substances we do not test for annually are; Volatile Organic Compounds, Herbicides, General Pesticides, Insecticides, EDB and other soil fumigants, Inorganic Contaminants, and Radionuclides.

Volatile Organic Substances Tested for in 2018
All Regulated Volatile Organic Compounds were found to be ND (Not Detected) in 2018.
Synthetic Organic Substances Tested for in 2019
All Regulated Synthetic Organic Contaminates were found to be ND (Not Detected) in 2019.
Radionuclides Tested for in 2020
The Radionuclides Gross Alpha and Radium 228 were found to be ND (Not Detected) in 2020.

The water quality information presented in the table is from the most recent round of testing completed according to regulations unless otherwise noted.

Type of Substance	MCL	MCLG	SO5 (Our Water)	In Compliance?	Typical Source of Substance
Gross Alpha **Radium 228**	15 Pci/L 5 Pci/L		ND ND	Yes Yes	Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	0.05 ppm		0.034 ppm	Yes	Naturally occurring in ground water; not considered to be a health risk.
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	.55	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium	n/a		66 ppm	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Hardness	n/a		100 ppm	Yes	Refers to the calcium carbonate content of water (a naturally occurring mineral).
Conductivity	700 umhos/cm		420 Umhos/cm	Yes	A measure of the ability of water to carry an electric current.
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	ND	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity	1 NTU		1 NTU	Yes	A measure of the relative clarity of water. Indicates the presence of dispersed, suspended solids; particles not in true solution such as silt, clay, algae, and other microorganisms.
Lead*	15 ppb (Action Level)	0 ppb	ND – 3.6 ppb	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper*	1.3 ppm (Action Level)	1.3 ppm	ND - 0.118 ppm	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
THM-Total Trihalomethane	80 ppb		Source = 5.4 ppb (2019) Decatur = 42.4 ppb Sucia = 40.9 ppb	Yes	Disinfection Byproduct
HAA-Halo Acetic Acids	60 ppb		Decatur = 19.5 ppb Sucia = 16.7 ppb	Yes	Disinfection Byproduct
Chlorine	*MRDL = 4 ppm	*MRDLG = 4 ppm	0.72 ppm (running average) 1.24 = Highest level Detected in 2020	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes.

Terms and abbreviations used in the tables:

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.
MCGL: 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.
AL: Action Level; The concentration of a contaminate which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – 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
n/a: not applicable
ND: not detected
Umhos/cm: micro ohms per centimeter
*Lead/Copper - 10 sites were sampled. (All tests results were below the Action Level)
Pci/L: picocuries per liter
Ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
Ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter
MFL: millions of fibers per liter
Pci/L: picocuries per liter

Possible health effects from substances found in our water samples

Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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.

Sandy Point Improvement Co. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the 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 thirty seconds to two 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level (1.3 ppm) over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

Possible health effects...cont'd

Manganese: Not considered to be a health risk. Manganese causes dark stains in laundry and on plumbing fixtures, tends to deposit in water lines, and imparts an objectionable taste to beverages such as coffee and tea.

Chloride: Excess amounts of chloride may cause a salty taste in the water.

Sodium: Excess amounts may contribute to high blood pressure.

Hardness: Does not pose a health threat but does cause aesthetic problems. It can ruin hot water heater elements, reduce soap lathering, and make laundry difficult to clean. Moderate levels of hardness are beneficial because they inhibit plumbing system corrosion.

Turbidity: Turbidity in excess of the MCL might shield disease-causing bacteria from chlorine or ultraviolet light treatment and provide nutrients for bacteria and viruses to flourish.

Fluoride: Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

Need more information?

If you have specific health concerns or health questions, please contact your health provider, or call the EPA hotline at 800-426-4791. any customer who wishes to see the entire panel of tests for the past year may stop by the corporate office at 4460 Decatur Drive during normal business hours. Most of the data will remain the same unless we were required to perform that testing in the reporting year. Some testing is required every year and some every 3-9 years depending on the type of test.

Water Conservation

The Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Rule continues to apply to Sandy Point Improvement Company. We have equipment and procedures in place to ensure that we meet or exceed the WUE requirements. We are monitoring water use on a minimum of a bi-weekly basis to help us locate water leaks in a timely manner to assure we minimize our water loss.

2020 Water Use Efficiency

Total Water Produced	Authorized Consumption	Distribution System Leakage	Goal (Distribution Leakage Standards)
32.20 MG	30.02 MG	6.77%	< 10%

Terms used in the table:

Total Water Produced: Water we pump from our well.
Authorized Consumption: Water that has been put to beneficial use including water sold to our customer's, used for flushing, firefighting, maintenance, and repairs.
Distribution System Leakage: Leakage or unaccounted for water.
Goal: Our goal is to reduce our distribution leakage to below the industry standard of 10%. Sandy Point continues to meet and exceed this goal. Our 3-year running average is 5.4%. We have recently established an internal goal to reduce distribution leakage even further. Our internal goal is to maintain distribution leakage below ≤ 5%.

Water Leak Facts:

- A 1/8 inch hole in a metal pipe, at 60 psi, leaks 3,800 gallons of water in 24 hours.
- A leak the size of a pinhead can waste 360,000 gallons per year, enough to fill 12,000 bathtubs to the overflow mark.
- A leaking toilet can use 90,000 gallons of water in 30 days.
- A dripping faucet/hose bib can lose up to 450 gallons a month or 5,400 gallons per year.
- A typical toilet leak can add $$$ to a single water bill.
- Using a broom to clean the sidewalk instead of a hose saves 200 gallons of water.

If your toilet is running constantly, you could be wasting up to 3000 gallons of water or more every day.

If your toilet is leaking, the cause is most often an old, faulty toilet flapper. Over time, this inexpensive rubber part decays, or minerals build up on it. It's usually best to replace the whole rubber flapper—a relatively easy, inexpensive project that pays for itself in no time.

Sandy Point Improvement Company is making every effort to continually improve customer service and to maintain the highest standard of water quality

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791