

2023 Water Quality Report – Cascadia Water

Water System: Sea View Water – Dept of Health System ID 77148Y – Oak Harbor, WA

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is a requirement of your water system by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies, to inform you of the water services that have been provided to you over the past year by the system.

Is the water safe for everyone?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least a small amount of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these does not necessarily pose a health risk. 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/Centers for Disease Control 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.

Why are there contaminants in my 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:

- microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of 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, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the WA 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.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Cascadia Water 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 30 seconds to 2 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Public meeting opportunities / ways to get involved:

We do not have any regularly scheduled public meetings for your system. Report if you see a water leak and we will investigate.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The system has 2 sources of groundwater. Source #1: two wells located at the intersection of Island View Rd and West Beach Rd (only used as a backup system). Source #2: one well located on the north side of Fort Nugent Road, just west of Peacock Ln. Each source has a pumphouse with a filtration system for removing contaminants and a 30,000-gallon storage reservoir. A new well has been drilled but is not online yet; we are waiting on final approval (target date Aug 2024).

If you have any questions about this report, the water test results or concerning your water utility, please email us at info@cascadiawater.com or call (888) 235-0510 and ask for the general manager Culley Lehman.

Water Use Efficiency is a measure of how much water is used by customers and other authorized uses compared to the quantity of water produced (pumped from wells). The difference between these two figures is the water lost through distribution system leakage (DSL). Water systems are asked to set goals for percent DSL (supply side efficiency) and for customer water use (demand side), and to work to accomplish those goals. On the supply side, our current goals are to reduce DSL below 9 percent. In 2023 DSL was 24.7 percent, and our 3-year rolling average is 19 percent.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report.

Total Coliform testing: **0** Unsatisfactory sample results in 2023

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Sources of Contaminant in Drinking Water
Arsenic (CCRU)	10	0	ND	No	12/22	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.460	No	12/22	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.19	No	12/22	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Cadmium (CCRU)	5	5	ND	No	12/22	Leaching from ore processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Chromium (CCRU)	100	100	1.6	No	12/22	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (CCRU)	2	2	ND	No	12/22	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (CCRU)	50	50	ND	No	12/22	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (CCRU)	4	4	ND	No	12/22	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Antimony (CCRU)	6	6	ND	No	12/22	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Nickel (ppm)	n/a	n/a	1.3	No	12/22	Released from metal alloys that are in contact with drinking-water, such as fittings, including taps; mobilization from natural deposits
Thallium (CCRU)	2	0.5	ND	No	12/22	Leaching from ore processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	12/22	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (CCRU)	200	200	ND	No	12/22	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.84	No	5/23	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks/sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

PFAS (PER- & POLY-FLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE 533) (CCRU)	2	2	ND	No	10/23	Man-made chemicals that resist grease, oil, water & heat. They have been used in industry and consumer products since the '40s. Studies have shown that exposure to certain levels of PFAS can lead to various health problems including increased risk of certain cancers, developmental effects and reduced immune system.
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Substance	Action Level	Your Water	Sample Date	Typical Sources of Contaminant in Drinking Water
Lead (CCRU)	15	0-4.1	12/22	Erosion of natural deposits – 5 sample sites
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.145-2.30	12/22	Erosion of natural deposits – 5 sample sites. One location over Action Level

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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.
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.
CCRU	Consumer Confidence Report Unit (actual units multiplied by 1000 for ease of comparison)
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
ND	None/Not Detected n/a: Not applicable