

CAPE GEORGE COLONY CLUB

Consumer Confidence Report 2021

Is my water safe?

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 designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some People may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general. 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 Center for Disease Control (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).

Where does my water come from?

Cape George water comes from 3 wells located in the Ed Skowrya Memorial Water Facilities located in the Highlands on Johnson Ave. The wells are approximately 300' deep. There are 4 Reservoirs located in the facility that can store a total of 207,452 gallons.

Source water assessment and its availability

At the office there is information on the well head protection program located in the water system plan. It details the importance of keeping the environment around the well field free of chemicals and other contaminants.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) 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 material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal 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 results 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 system; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulation establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How do I get involved?

Information is available at the Cape George Colony Club office opportunities to get involved in the water system.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by oxidation followed by filtration. Filtrations removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Oxidation involves the addition chlorine and potassium permanganate to bring iron and manganese in the water into a state that can be filtered. Because chlorine is added in the treatment process there is disinfection occurring. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

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're 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 its 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.

Source Water Protection Tips

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 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 Water 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.

Other information

We have updated the Highlands Booster Pump Station by replacing the old pumps with new variable speed pumps.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause health problems, especially pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Cape George Colony Club is responsible for providing high quality drinking 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost 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 effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in your drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of this report. The EPA or the state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Non-Detects (**ND**) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (**PPM**) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (**PPB**) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (**PPT**) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (**PPQ**) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (**pCi/L**) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (**mrem/yr**) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (**MFL**) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (**NTU**) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant that if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (**TT**) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (**MCL**) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The “Goal” (**MCLG**) is 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.

Maximum Residual Detection Limit or (**MRDL**) – The Highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Detection Limit 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.

Analyte DOH Num	Analyte Name	Result Range	Result Quantity	Maximum Contaminant Level	State Reporting Limit	Units
0412	DICHLOROACETIC ACID	EQ	1.4000		1.0000	ug/L
0413	TRICHLOROACETIC ACID	EQ	1.4000		1.0000	ug/L
0415	DIBROMOACETIC ACID	EQ	3.4000		1.0000	ug/L
0416	HAA(5)	EQ	6.2000	60.4000		ug/L
0411	MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID	LT	2.0000		2.0000	ug/L
0414	MONOBROMOACETIC ACID	LT	1.0000		1.0000	ug/L
0027	CHLOROFORM	EQ	6.1000		0.5000	ug/L
0028	BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	EQ	9.2000		0.5000	ug/L
0029	DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	EQ	14.0000		0.5000	ug/L
0030	BROMOFORM	EQ	6.3000		0.5000	ug/L
0031	TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE	EQ	35.6000	80.4000		ug/L
0020	NITRATE-N	LT	0.5000	10.0000	0.5000	mg/L
0037	2,4 – D	LT	0.1000	70.0000	0.1000	ug/L
0038	2,4,5 TP (SILVEX)	LT	0.2000	50.0000	0.2000	ug/L
0134	PENTACHLOROPHENOL	LT	0.0400	1.0000	0.0400	ug/L
0135	2,4 DB	LT	1.0000		1.0000	ug/L

0136	2,4,5 T	LT	0.4000		0.4000	ug/L
0137	DALAPON	LT	1.0000	200.0000	1.0000	ug/L
0138	DICAMBA	LT	0.2000		0.2000	ug/L
0139	DINOSEB	LT	0.2000	7.0000	0.2000	ug/L
0140	PICLORAM	LT	0.1000	500.0000	0.1000	ug/L
0220	BENTAZON	LT	0.5000		0.5000	ug/L
0221	DICHLORPROP	LT	0.5000		0.5000	ug/L
0223	ACIFLUORFEN	LT	2.0000		2.0000	ug/L
0225	DCEP ACID METABOLITES	LT	0.1000		0.1000	ug/L
0226	3,5 DICHLORBENZOIC ACID	LT	0.5000		0.5000	ug/L
0165	GROSS ALPHA	LT	3.0000		3.0000	pCi/L
0166	RADIUM 228	LT	1.0000	5.0000	1.0000	pCi/L

This report was prepared by:

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