

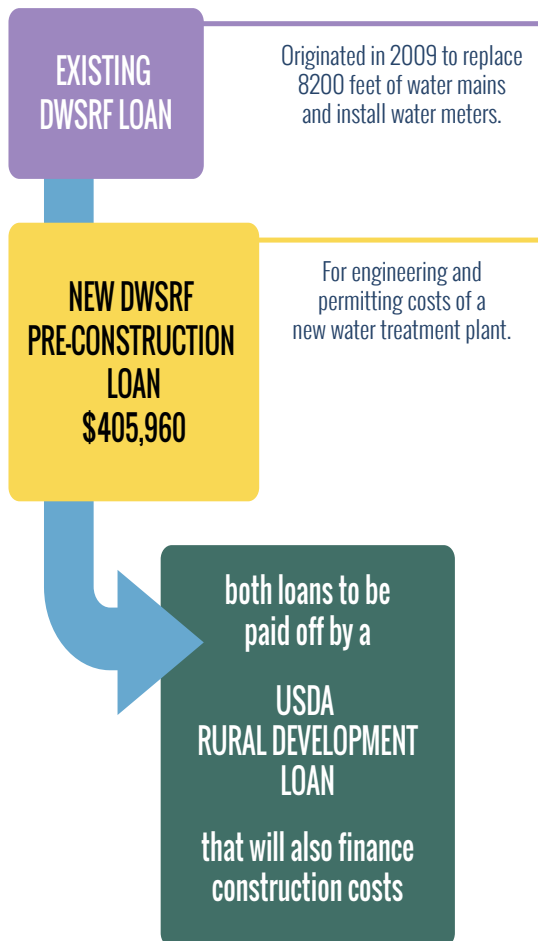


LUMMI ISLAND SCENIC ESTATES
COMMUNITY CLUB

Drinking Water Quality Report for 2021

LISECC Reservoir

FUNDING PLAN FOR THE NEW TREATMENT PLANT



LISECC membership approved a new Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) loan at the 2021 AGM to get us started on a new treatment plant.

Funding for the treatment plant project will be in two phases: the pre-construction phase and the construction phase. The new DWSRF loan will fund the pre-construction phase only.

LISECC already has an existing DWSRF loan originated in 2009 to fund distribution system improvements completed in 2012. The new, additional DWSRF loan of \$405,960 is to cover initial engineering support and permitting costs. Like a construction loan, draws will be made to cover project expenses.

It is anticipated that the construction phase of the project—expected to total between \$861,000 and \$1,477,000—will be funded through a United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Development (USDA-RD) loan. This loan is expected to allow LISECC to incorporate both DWSRF loans into the construction loan with a low interest rate and 40-year term. The USDA-RD loan will require a vote of the membership to approve.

The combination of these loan programs is the least expensive, long-term solution available to us. This will enable LISECC to build a modern water treatment system capable of at least the same 50-year lifespan as the old plant it replaces.

2021 WATER QUALITY SUMMARY

Contaminants Regulated at the Customer Tap

Substance	Highest Level Allowed - AL	Ideal Goal MCLG	Your Water 90%*	Sample Date	# of Samples	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Meets Standards	Potential Sources
Lead	15 ppb	zero	1 ppb	2019	5	zero	YES	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.07 ppm	2019	5	zero	YES	

*Lead and Copper 90th Percentile: Out of all the homes sampled, 90% were at or below this level.

Contaminants Regulated in the Distribution System

Substance	Highest Level Allowed - MCL	Ideal Goal MCLG	Your Water	Sample Date	Meets Standards	Potential Sources
Dalapon	200 ppb	200 ppb	5 ppb	2015	YES	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dinoseb	7 ppb	7 ppb	1 ppb	2015	YES	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.5 ppm	2021	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	zero	0.2 ppb	2015	YES	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	500 ppb	500 ppb	0.5 ppb	2015	YES	Runoff from herbicide use
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50 ppb	50 ppb	1 ppb	2015	YES	Residue of banned herbicide
Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	zero	3 pCi/L	2021	YES	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Radium 228	5 pCi/L	zero	1 w/L	2021	YES	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection

Disinfection Byproducts	Highest Level Allowed - MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Meets Standards	Potential Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80.4 ppb	82.8 ppb	2021	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection. Beginning in 2022, LISECC now samples quarterly to increase monitoring of these contaminants.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60.4 ppb	57.6 ppb	2021	YES	

Disinfection Residual	Highest Level Allowed - MRDL	Ideal Goal MRDLG	2021 Annual Average	Range of Levels Detected in 2021	Meets Standards	Potential Sources
Chlorine (as Cl2)	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.6 ppm	0.2 - 1.2 ppm	YES	Water additive to control microbes

Bacteria	Highest Level Allowed - MCL	Ideal Goal MCLG	2021 Highest Monthly Number of Samples Containing Total Coliform	Meets Standards	Potential Sources
Total Coliform	1 sample CONTAINS TOTAL COLIFORM	zero	zero	YES	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

Microbiological Contaminants	TT requirement	Results	Meets TT Requirement	2021 Annual Average	Potential Sources
Turbidity	Maximum of 1 NTU for any single measurement Each month, at least 95% of the samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	Highest measurement: 1.43 NTU JANUARY 18, 2021	NO	0.19 NTU	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
		JAN.-MARCH, JUNE-DEC.	100%	YES	
		APRIL:	76.5%	NO	
		MAY:	78.6%	NO	

Secondary Contaminants

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water (odor, taste, and color) and are not health based.

Substance	SMCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Meets Standards	Effects
Chloride	250 ppm	50 ppm	2013	YES	Odor and taste
Color	15 cu	15 cu	2013	YES	Color
Hardness	N/A	91 ppm	2013	YES	Water that has a hardness of 61-120 ppm is considered "moderately hard"
Manganese	50 ppb	10 ppb	2019	YES	Odor, taste, and color
Iron	0.3 ppm	0.1 ppm	2019	YES	Odor and taste
Silver	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	2013	YES	Odor and taste
Sodium	N/A	6.2 ppm	2013	YES	Odor and taste. According to the EPA, drinking water containing between 30 and 60 ppm is unlikely to be perceived as salty by most individuals.
Sulfate	250 ppm	50 ppm	2013	YES	Odor and taste
Total Dissolved Solids	500 ppm	200 ppm	2013	YES	Color
Zinc	5 ppm	0.05 ppm	2013	YES	Odor and taste

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to help EPA determine their occurrence in drinking water and potential need for future regulation.

Substance	Your Water	Sample Date	Potential Sources
2,4-DB	1 ppb	2015	Runoff from herbicide use
2,4,5-T	0.4 ppb	2015	
Acifluorfen	2 ppb	2015	
DCPA Acid Metabolites	0.1 ppb	2015	
Dicamba	0.2 ppb	2015	
Dichloroprop	0.5 ppb	2015	

Your drinking water is regularly tested according to federal and state regulations for over 50 substances in both the water source and distribution system. The water quality information presented in this report is from the most recent round of testing. Only substances that were detected are listed in the water quality summary.

DEFINITIONS

AL - Action Level

The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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 known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level

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.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal

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

SMCL - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of water and are not health based

TT - Treatment Technique

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

MEASUREMENTS

PPM - Parts per Million

or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

PPB - Parts per Billion

or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

CU - Color Units

YOUR WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION



Public Water System (PWS) name:

Lummi Island Scenic Estates Community Club (LISECC)

City:

Lummi Island

PWS ID Number:

42390

Website:

www.LISECC.com

PWS Contact:

Kevin Southworth, Operations Manager

360-758-7055

kevin@LISECC.com

For billing information contact:

Allison Cash, General Manager

360-758-2699

business@LISECC.com

Public Meetings:

The LISECC board of directors meet once a month and members are encouraged to attend. Please check

www.LISECC.com or call 360-758-2699 for schedule.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

Your water comes from a surface water system called Dickenson Lake, located west of the Cabana and Holiday Lake (swim lake). This natural hard-rock ravine forms a reservoir with the capacity of about 16 million gallons. The reservoir is fed by a watershed (from rain and snow) that covers about 230 acres and consists of forested land owned by LISECC and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

SOURCE: DICKENSON LAKE (ODW SOURCE #1)

SECONDARY SOURCE: HOLIDAY LAKE

TYPE: SURFACE WATER

The overflow of the reservoir drains into Holiday Lake, and then down Aiston Creek to Hale Passage and Bellingham Bay. Holiday Lake is a backup emergency source of water for treatment.

At the Water Treatment Plant, water is disinfected and treated with flocculants. Flocculation is the process by which fine particulates are caused to clump together. Then the water flows through a rapid rate filter and is pumped into storage tanks for distribution. The performance of rapid rate filters for turbidity (particle) removal is a key element in protecting you from microbial contaminants and maximizing public health.

PROTECTION OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

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.

PROTECTION OF YOUR WATER SOURCE

Washington State Department of Health has compiled Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) data for all community public water associations in the state. A source water assessment identifies potential sources of contamination to the water we use for your drinking water. These potential sources are: an underground storage tank at the AT&T communication station located on the mountain ridge above our watershed, the Dickenson Lake Dam site, the Holiday Lake Dam site (at the Swim Lake), and the Water Treatment Plant.

SWAP information is available at

www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/Sourcewaterprotection/assessment

POSSIBLE CONTAMINANTS

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 (1-800-426-4791).

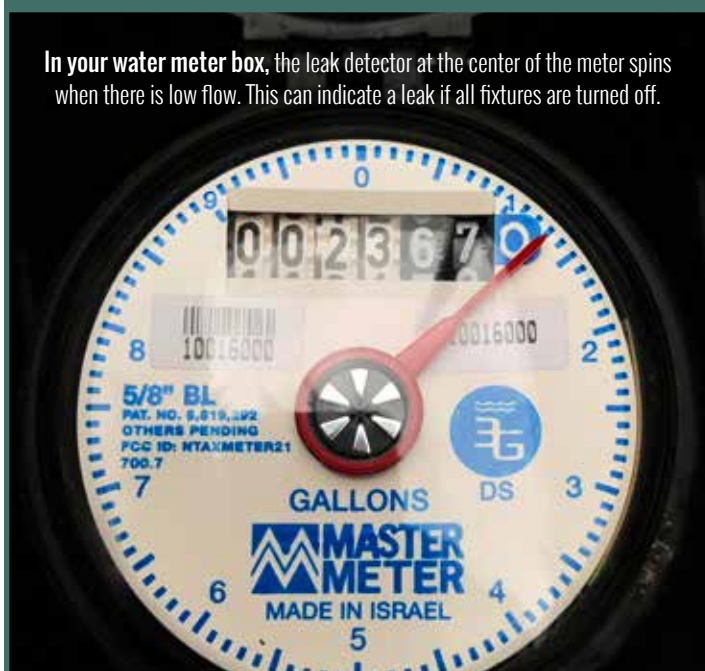
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

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 healthcare 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).

TIP FOR IDENTIFYING A LEAK

In your water meter box, the leak detector at the center of the meter spins when there is low flow. This can indicate a leak if all fixtures are turned off.



ABOUT LEAD

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 months or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from a cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.