

*Consumer Confidence Report Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
The Water We Drink*

Nisqually Indian Tribe Cuyamuca Water System  
PWSID: 105300089  
Year 2015

The Nisqually Public Works Department is pleased to present our 2015 Water Quality Report, an annual report designed to inform our customers about our drinking water and the measures we take to provide a safe and healthy resource. We are committed to providing the highest quality water to our customers and are proud to announce that the Nisqually Cuyamuca Community Water System continues to meet federal and state requirements as a safe and dependable drinking water source.



We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors,  
We borrow it from our children.

**Important Health Information**

Drinking water, including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health threat.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons like those with cancer

Undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, 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)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Public Works Department at 360-456-5221 ext. 1264. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

# Cyuamuca #10530089 Water System

## **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 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 (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## **Where does my water come from?**

Your water is supplied by two drinking water wells

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

None required

**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 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; 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 tap 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) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**How can I get involved?**

Through conservation and reporting any suspicious leaks or problems in the water system

**Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. 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 it 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](http://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 your 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 Watershed 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.

### **Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations**

No Monitoring violations, several reporting compliance violation due to lab delay results, there are no contaminants reported from any lab work completed.

The 2014 CCR was late in reporting but there are no health violation concerning the Cyuamuca water system please see enclosed lab results.

## 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. Cuyamaca Water System #105300089 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>.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MRDLG	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 <b>contaminants.</b>
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**If** For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Tom Arnbrister

Address:

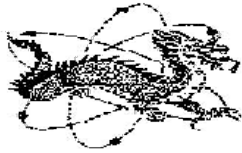
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# Dragon Analytical Laboratory, Inc.

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## LCR - Lead and/or Copper Test Panel

Lead and Copper Analyses (LCR)		System Group Type: A	
Water System ID Number: 105300089		System Name: Cuyamucaw-NC	
Source: S93 (Distribution Samples)		County: Thurston	
Sample Purpose: (Check Appropriate Box) <input type="checkbox"/> Routine/Compliance (satisfies monitoring requirements) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Confirmation (confirmation of chemical result) <input type="checkbox"/> Investigative (does not satisfy monitoring requirements) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)		Date Received: 6/17/2015 Date Analyzed: 6/22/2015 Date Reported: 6/30/2015	
Send Report to: US EPA Region 10 1200 6th Ave Suite 900 M/SOWW-136 Seattle WA 98101 Attn: James Harnett		DAL Project Number: 150617-10 PO#: n/a Client Project Name: Cuyamucaw-NC Bill to: (Client Name) Nisqually Tribe 4820 She-nah-num Dr Olympia WA 98513	

(DOH #) Analyte	(0023) Copper	(0009) Lead
State Reporting Level (SRL)	0.02 mg/l	0.001 mg/l
Regulatory Action Level	1.3 mg/l	0.015 mg/l
Analyst's Initials	TM	TM

## Results

DOH Lab Sample Number	Customer Sample ID	Date Collected	Sample Location	Copper Method 200.8	Lead Method 200.8
19317140	n/a	6/17/2015	11903 Mary Bob Loop	0.093	ND
19317141	n/a	6/17/2015	11944 Yelm Creek Court	0.32	0.0013
19317142	n/a	6/17/2015	2004 Chickanan Ct	0.16	0.0037
19317143	n/a	6/17/2015	12047 Surwa Court	0.14	ND
19317144	n/a	6/17/2015	11831 Mary Bob	0.35	0.0012

### NOTES:

SRL (State Reporting Level): indicates the minimum reporting level required by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH).

Action Level: The concentration of the 90th percentile sample of all six-month period distribution samples collected that, if exceeded, signals the system is in violation.

NA (Not Analyzed): in the results column indicates this compound was not included in the current analysis.

ND (Not Detected): in the results column indicates this compound was analyzed and not detected at a level greater than or equal to the SRL.

< 0.00x : indicates the compound was not detected in the sample at or above the concentration indicated. (for labs using their own reporting level)

Comments: Report Prepared By: GMD

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# Violations Report

Organization: Nisqually Indian Tribe

Name: CUYAMACA

Number: 105300089      Type: Community (C)

Population: 300      Source: Groundwater (GW)

Rule	Violation	Period	Action Required
Bacti	Major Routine Monitoring	July 2015	Monitor & Report Bacti
Rule	Violation	Period	Action Required
Chlorine Residual	Major Routine Monitoring	Jul-Sept 2015	Monitor & Report Chlorine
Rule	Violation	Period	Action Required
Nitrate	Major Routine Monitoring	Calendar Year 2015	Monitor & Report Nitrate
Nitrate	Major Routine Monitoring	_Calendar Year 2014	Monitor & Report Nitrate
Rule	Violation	Period	Action Required
CCR	Failure to Certify	Calendar Year 2014 CCR	Certify 2014 CCR