2009 Consumer Confidence Report for:

Tulalip Bay District #1, Aspen, Mission Highlands, Delia Jimicum, Madison Estates & John Sam Lake District #2

May 28, 2010

Tulalip Utilities Authority

2009 Consumer Confidence Report

Is My Drinking Water Safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I Need To Take 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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Water Quality Contact Information:

If you have any questions about this report, or about water quality please call the Tulalip Utilities Authority at the number listed below.

Tulalip Utilities Authority
Phone: (360) 716-4840
Fax: (360) 651-4612
After Hours Call:
(360) 716-4840 &
Give Operator a Report

Special points of interest

The Tulalip Tribes Takes Pride In our Journey To provide the Best water we can Supply for our Tribal Members.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Tulalip Utilities Authority water source is mainly from wells, except in the south-east portion of the reservation where City of Marysville water is wheeled to Quil Ceda Village, Tulalip Casino and adjourning areas (Aspen Development).

Source of Water: Quality/Quantity

The Tulalip Utilities Water system provides over 750,000 gallons water per day, with peak usage during the summer months of over a million gallons a day. 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. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Are Their 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. Contaminants that may be present include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 byproducts 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide a similar degree of safety.

Clean, Safe water in our community is Essential to our health and well being. The Tulalip Utilities Authority will Continue to work hard to provide You with safe, reliable drinking water.

Facts to Know About Lead:

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. Tulalip Utilities Authority 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 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead from National Primary Drinking Water Regulations Part 141.154, in the section called "Required additional Health information")

Facts to Know About Nitrate (TTHM):

Nitrate (TTHM) - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agriculture activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Important Terms to Remember:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) –
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 Contaminant Level (MCL) –
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 water treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 Disinfectant Level Goal (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.

Treatment Technique (TT) –
A required process and performance criteria intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL) –
The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Parts per million (ppm)/ parts per billion (ppb) –
A part per million means that one part of a particular contaminant is present for every millionparts of water. Similarly, parts per billion indicate the amount of a contaminant per billion parts of water.

Not Applicable (N/A) –
Means EPA has not established MCLGs for these substances.

The Conservation Cycle and How To Save Money.

How can you get involved?

Save Water, Save Money - Conserve

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. A full bathtub requires about 70 gallons of water, while taking a five-minute shower uses 10 to 25 gallons. Turning the faucet off while brushing your teeth in the morning and at bedtime can save up to 8 gallons of water per day and 240 gallons per month. 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.

Water Conservation tips:

The average household spends as much as $500 per year on its water and sewer bill. By making just a few simple changes to use water more efficiently, you could save about $170 per year. If all U.S. households installed water-efficient appliances, the country would save more than 3 trillion gallons of water and more than $18 billion dollars per year! Also, when we use water more efficiently, we reduce the need for costly water supply infrastructure investments and new wastewater treatment facilities.

Save Water, Save Energy

It takes a considerable amount of energy to deliver and treat the water you use everyday. American public water supply and treatment facilities consume about 56 billion kilowatt-hours (kWh) per year—enough electricity to power more than 5 million homes for an entire year. For example, letting your faucet run for five minutes uses about as much energy as letting a 60-watt light bulb run for 14 hours.

By reducing household water use you can not only help reduce the energy required to supply and treat public water supplies but also can help address climate change.

Water Efficiency and the Environment

Depleting reservoirs and groundwater can put water supplies, human health, and the environment at serious risk. Lower water levels can contribute to higher concentrations of natural or human pollutants. Using water more efficiently helps maintain supplies at safe levels, protecting human health and the environment.

For more information you can search the web to find a more in depth look into water conservation and tips to saving on your next water bill.

Other Information:

Tulalip Utilities, once again, is very proud to inform you that all water supplied to our customers, not only meets, but exceeds Federal and State Standards for Drinking Water. Tulalip Utilities is working 24/7 to maintain a safe adequate supply of drinking water. Thank you, our customers for letting us supply you with quality water.

Please feel free to contact the following staff members if you have any further questions or concerns:

For Wastewater services please contact: Cliff Jones at (360) 716-4850 or by E-mail at cliffjones@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov

For Water services please contact: Jeramy Hadley at (360) 716-4845 or (360) 913-3231 or by E-mail at jhadley@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov

If you have any question regarding this report, or need any further information please contact the Tulalip Utilities Manager, **Leland Jones Sr.,** at (360) 716-4851 or at (360) 913-3235 (Cellular) and/or by E-mail at leland-jonessr@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov

Small Actions Can Have A Large Impact.

For more information you can search online at: **www.epa.gov**

2009 Consumer Confidence Report

Tulalip Tribes Utilities Authority

DISTRICT # 1 (Tulalip Bay Area) - System # 105300003

CONTAMINATES	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	WATER DIST #1	DUE DATE NEXT TEST	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
NITRATE	Mg/L	10	10	ND (none detected)	8/13/2010	5/13/2010	12/31/2009	Violation– Due to Operator conducting test at the wrong testing location
LEAD	Ppb	15	0	ND (none detected)	9/30/2010	6/13/2007	None	Corrosion of household, plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER	Mg/L	1.3	1.3	0.239	9/30/2010	6/13/2007	None	Corrosion of household, plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits

DISTRICT # 2 (John Sam Lake Area) - System # 105300098

CONTAMINATES	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	WATER DIST. #2 (John Sam Area)	DUE DATE NEXT TEST	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
NITRATE	Mg/L	10	10	2.52	12/31/2010	11/20/2009	None	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic erosion, natural deposits.
LEAD	Ppb	15	0	ND (none detected)	9/30/2010	6/13/2007	None	Corrosion of household, plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER	Mg/L	1.3	1.3	0.239	9/30/2010	6/13/2007	None	Corrosion of household, plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits

JIMICUM DRIVE—System # 105300135

CONTAMINATES	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	DELLA JIMICUM	DUE DATE NEXT TEST	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
NITRATE	Mg/L	10	10	1.4	12/31/2010	8/12/2009	None	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic erosion, natural deposits.
LEAD	Ppb	15	0	ND (none detected)	12/31/2011	12/30/2008	None	Corrosion of household, plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER	Mg/L	1.3	1.3	0.317	12/31/2011	12/30/2008	None	Corrosion of household, plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits

ASPEN—System # 105300140

CONTAMINATES	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	ASPEN	DUE DATE NEXT TEST	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
NITRATE	Mg/L	10	10	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	None	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic erosion, natural deposits.
LEAD	Ppb	15	0	ND (none detected)	12/31/2010	1/14/2009	None	Corrosion of household, plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER	Mg/L	1.3	1.3	0.042	12/31/2010	1/14/2009	None	Corrosion of household, plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits

MISSION HIGHLANDS —System # 105300150

CONTAMINATES	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	Mission Highlands	DUE DATE NEXT TEST	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
NITRATE	Mg/L	10	10	0.18	12/31/2010	11/20/2009	None	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic erosion, natural deposits.
LEAD	Ppb	15	0	ND (none detected)	6/30/2010	6/13/2007	None	Corrosion of household, plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER	Mg/L	1.3	1.3	0.239	6/30/2010	6/13/2007	None	Corrosion of household, plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits

MADISON ESTATES—System # 105300144

CONTAMINATES	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	Mission Estates	DUE DATE NEXT TEST	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
NITRATE	Mg/L	10	10	0.35	12/31/2010	11/20/2009	None	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic erosion, natural deposits.
LEAD	Ppb	15	0	ND (none detected)	6/30/2010	6/13/2007	None	Corrosion of household, plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER	Mg/L	1.3	1.3	0.239	6/30/2010	6/13/2007	None	Corrosion of household, plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits