May 19, 2009

Tulalip Tribes Utilities Authority

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

Now it comes with a list of ingredients.

Contact

If you have any questions about this report, or about water quality please call Jeramy Hadley 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

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?

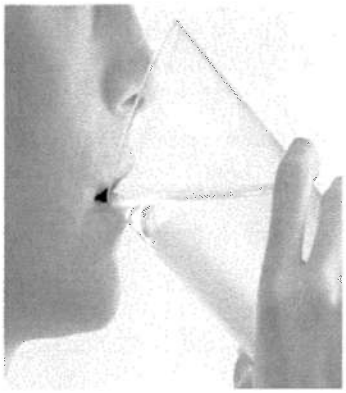
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants 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 to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 Water Quality/Quantity

The 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. 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).



Clean, Safe water is essential top to the health and well-being of our community. Tulalip Utilities Authority will continue to work hard to provide safe, reliable drinking water.

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 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.

Conservation Tips

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.

How can I get involved?

There are always conservation steps you can take, but if you would like more information please feel free to contact us or come in to our office, we are always glad to help you.

Teach Your Kids To Use It Wisely!

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.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact :

Leland Jones Sr., Tulalip Utilities Manager

Phone (360) 716-4851 or E-Mail lelandjonessr@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

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)	12/31/2009	12/23/08	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

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	2.21	4/31/2009	12/23/2008	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 *lead and Copper are only required every 36 months in District #2	Mg/L	1.3	1.3	0.239	6/30/2010	6/13/2007	None	Corrosion of household, plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits

DELLA JIMICUM—System # 105300135

CONTAMINATES	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	DELLA JIMICUM	DUE DATE NEXT TEST	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
NITRATE	Mg/L	10	10	ND (none detected)	12/31/2009	12/23/2008	None	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic erosion, natural deposits.
LEAD	Ppb	15	0	ND (none detected)	6/30/2010	6/27/2008	None	Corrosion of household, plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER *lead and Copper are only required every 36 months in Della Jimicum	Mg/L	1.3	1.3	0.317	6/30/2010	6/27/2008	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)	6/30/2010	6/24/2008	None	Corrosion of household, plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER Aspen is on a 36 month regulatory schedule	Mg/L	1.3	1.3	0.095	6/30/2010	6/24/2008	None	Corrosion of household, plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits

Important Terms

You may have found many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" 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 (MCLG) - The "Goal" 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.

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.

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