Surface water is the sole source of water for those served by the Town of Friday Harbor. Trout Lake, the primary source, is about five and a half miles west of Town in an isolated, undeveloped pocket fed by a steep drainage basin. The Town owns 600 acres of the surrounding 840 acre watershed.

**Distribution System: detected levels of Primary Standards**

*(see acronyms and definitions on page 2)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Maximum Reported Value</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Likely Source</th>
<th>Meets Regs?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper ((^{1}))</td>
<td>Action Level: 90% of the homes tested must have copper levels less than 1.3 ppm</td>
<td>1.3 ppm</td>
<td>.817 ppm 2001 levels, tests required every 3 years</td>
<td>.036 to .817 ppm</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead ((^{2}))</td>
<td>Action Level: 90% of the homes tested must have lead levels less than .015 ppm</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
<td>.016 ppm 2001 levels, tests required every 3 years</td>
<td>Not detected to .016 ppm</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)</td>
<td>100 ppb</td>
<td>0 ppb</td>
<td>101.3 average for 2003((^{3}))</td>
<td>82.0 to 128.4 ppb</td>
<td>By-products of chlorination process</td>
<td>No ((^{3}))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{1}\) Copper and lead are both naturally-occurring metals. Lead and copper have never been detected in the Town’s source water. Both have been used to make household plumbing fixtures for many years, although Congress banned the installation of lead solder, pipe, and fittings in 1986. The two contaminants get into drinking water when water reacts with these metals in pipes and fixtures. This is particularly likely to happen when water sits in pipes for more than a few hours. When lead or copper reach the action level in ten percent of the homes sampled, the water provider must begin certain water treatment steps.

The pH range of Friday Harbor water is 7.8 to 8.2 which lessens the corrosive potential of copper and lead. Until July 1998, WA State DOH required a random testing of ten homes once a year for the presence of copper and lead. The detection rates have been so low that these tests are now required every three years. The next testing date is July, 2004.

\(^{2}\) This test is performed on a quarterly basis at several locations in the distribution system. Because the test results are averaged, some values in the range may be higher than the maximum reported value.

\(^{3}\) In 2003 the THM yearly average slightly exceeded the MCL. Some people who drink water containing THM’s over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. THM’s are formed when organics in the water come in contact with chlorine. We have lowered chlorine levels and are currently making treatment changes to enhance removal of organics. If you would like more information about THM’s please call us at 350-378-2154.
Acronyms and Definitions

**Action Level**
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment technique or other requirement which a water system must follow.

**Cryptosporidium**
A tiny organism that is associated with the disease cryptosporidiosis. This disease can be transmitted by swallowing the organism in contaminated water or food, person-to-person contact, or other exposure routes.

**EPA**
Environmental Protection Agency. A federal level agency.

**Fecal Coliform**
Fecal coliforms and E.coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes.

**Giardia**
A tiny organism that is associated with the disease giardiasis. Swallowing this organism in contaminated food or water, exposure from person-to-person contact, and other exposure routes may cause the disease.

**Hardness**
Hardness is an indication of the amount of dissolved minerals in water. Friday Harbor water has a range of hardness values from 80-100 ppm, which is considered “medium soft.”

**Inorganic Chemicals**
Examples include things like metals, minerals and salts.

**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 treatment technology.

**MCLG**
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**ND**
Not Detected.

**NTU**
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. Unit of measure used to describe water clarity.

**PAH**
Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons. A group of Synthetic Organic Compounds that are tested for.

**pH**
Indicates whether a liquid is acidic or basic. Friday Harbor water has a pH range of 7.0 to 8.3 which lessens the corrosive potential of copper and lead.

**ppb**
parts per billion. One ppb is approximately equal to 1 drop of water in a 22,000 gallon swimming pool.

**ppm**
parts per million. The same as mg/l (milligram per liter). One ppm is approximately equal to 1 drop of water in 22 gallons.

**Primary Standards**
Legally-enforceable standards that apply to public water systems. Primary standards limit the levels of specific contaminants that can adversely affect public health and are known or are anticipated to occur in water.

**Secondary Standards**
Non-enforceable guidelines regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects, such as tooth discoloration, or aesthetic effects, such as taste, color or odor, in drinking water.

**SRL**
State Regulatory Level. Standards that are set by WA State DOH and may supersede federal levels.

**SOC**
Synthetic Organic Chemicals. Examples include such things as weed killers, fertilizers and bug spray.

**Total Coliform**
A group of bacteria that can be naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

**Treatment Technique**
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. A treatment technique may be required by the EPA or WA State DOH.

**Turbidity**
Describes how cloudy the water is. The smaller the number, the clearer the water. Turbidity has no health effects, however, it can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth.

**VOC**
Volatile Organic Chemicals. Examples include things like petroleum-based chemicals, industrial by-products and dry cleaning solvents.

**WA State DOH**
Washington State Department of Health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to drinking water contaminants than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as people 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 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) 425-4791.

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**CCR Contact:**
Mike Wilks
Utilities Superintendent
360-378-2154
tfhshop@fridayharbor.org
The following substances were tested for but not detected or below the MCL:

Volatile Organics
1,2,3 – Trichloropropane
Benzene
Bromobenzene
Bromochloromethane
Bromonitromethane
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chloroethane
Chloromethane
Dibromomethane
Dechlorobenzene
Dichlorodifluoromethane
Dichloroethanes
Dichloroethylenes
Dichloropropanes;
Dichloropropenes
Ethylbenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene
Hexachlorocyclo-Pentadiene
Isopropylbenzene
Methylene Chloride
Naphthalene
n-Butylbenzene
n-Propylbenzene
o-Chlorotoluene
p-Dichlorobenzene
p-Isopropyltoluene
Sec - Butylbenzene
Styrene
Tert - Butylbenzene
Tetrachloroethanes
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
Total Xylenes
Trichlorobenzenes
Trichloroethanes
Trichloroethylene
Trichlorofluoromethane
Trimethylbenzenes
Vinyl Chloride

Synthetic Organics
1,2,3 - Dichlorobenzene
4,4 - DDD
4,4 - DDE
4,4 - DDT
Alachlor
Aldrin
Atrazine
Benzo(A)Pyrene
Bromacil

Butachlor
Chlordane
Cyanazine
Diazinon
Di(ethylhexyl)-Adipate
Di(ethylhexyl)-Phthalate
Dieldrin
Disulfoton
Endosulfan I
Endrine
EPTC
Heptachlor
Fleptachlor or Epoxide "B"
Hexachlorobenzene
Lindane
Malathion
Methochlor
Methoxychlor
Metribuzin
Napthalene
Fluorene
Acenaphthylene
Aacenaphthene
Anthracene
Benz(A)Anthracene
Benzo(B)Fluoranthene
Benzo(G,H,I)Perylene
Benzo(K)Fluoranthene
Chrysene
Dibenzo(A,H)anthracene
Fluoranthene
Indeno(1,2,3-CD)pyrene
Phenanthrene
Pyrene
Parathion
PCBS (Total Aroclors)
Pentachlorophenol
Benzyl Butyl Phthalate
Di-N-Butyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
Dimethyl Phthalate
Prometon
Propachlor
Simazine
Terbucil
Toxaphene
Trifluralin

Herbicides
2,4D
2,4 DB
2,4,5 - TP (Silvex)
2,4,5 T

3,5- Dichlorobenzoic Acid
Actiflorfin
Bentazon
Chloramben
Daethal (DCPA)
Dicamba
Dichlorprop
Dinothe
MCPP
Pentachlorophenol
Picloram
Triclopyr

Inorganics
Antimony
Arsenic
Asbestos: testing required
in 1999 & every 9 yrs
Barium
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chloride
Chromium
Color
Cyanide, Free
Electrical Conductivity
Fluoride
Hardness
Iron
Manganese
Mercury
Nickel
Nitrate-N
Nitrite-N
Selenium
Silver
Sodium
Sulfate
Thallium

Radiological
OK. Testing required in 2003 &
every 3 years thereafter

Microbiological
E.coli bacteria
Cryptosporidium
Giardia
Trout Lake Treatment Plant: detected levels of Primary Standards

*(see acronyms and definitions on page 2)*

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<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>0.5 NTU</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>.22 NTU Highest monthly average occurred in November, 2003.</td>
<td>.03 to .22 NTU Based on daily samples</td>
<td>Erosion of soils</td>
<td>Yes 100% of samples met turbidity limits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4) Turbidity has no health effects, however, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Washington State Department of Health requires treatment facilities to provide full filtration and disinfection.

All other levels of Primary Standards were so low in Trout Lake Treatment Plant water that Washington State Department of Health waived reporting for 2003. Primary standards limit the levels of specific contaminants that can adversely affect public health and are known or are anticipated to occur in water.