2022 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
Cherokee Strip HOA & Water Company
WS ID# 12450 Mason County

We are pleased to present our annual Consumer Confidence Report for 2022. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Where does our water come from?
Your drinking water comes from two ground water wells: Well #1 (WW AHA 949) and its depth is 128 feet and Well #2 (WW AAB683) and its depth is 126 feet. Both wells are located on NE Cherokee Beach Road, between Lot 31 and Lot 32, commonly called the pump house. The Office of Drinking Water (ODW) designated Well #1 as S01 and Well #2 as S02.

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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, 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** 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, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. **Radioactive contaminants** 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, the Washington State Department of Health and the US Environmental Protection Agency 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 State Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Do I need to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, for example: those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 from their health care provider about drinking water. 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).

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists the results of the monthly coliform tests conducted in the calendar year of 2022. These are the same results that I email property owners each month. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less that once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Collection Date	Sample Number	Test Panel*	Exceedances
1/24/2022	00458	COLI_AP	NO
2/15/2022	00943	COLI_AP	NO
3/29/2022	01663	COLI_AP	NO
4/20/2022	02104	COLI_AP	NO
5/17/2022	02635	COLI_AP	NO
6/22/2022	03297	COLI_AP	NO
7/11/2022	03648	COLI_AP	NO
8/01/2022	04164	COLI_AP	NO
9/28/2022	05346	COLI_AP	NO
10/25/2022	05919	COLI_AP	NO
11/14/2022	06333	COLI_AP	NO
12/14/2022	06846	COLI_AP	NO

***Test Panel**: Coliform – Absence / Presence

According to the Water Quality Monitoring Schedule (WQMS), testing for lead/copper contaminates is scheduled for 09/2024 and PFAS testing is scheduled for 08/2023. Nitrate testing was completed on 06/20/2023 and Cherokee Strip Water Company was found in compliance according to state standards.

Information about Lead in Drinking water
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. The Cherokee Strip HOA & Water Company 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 (800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional information about Nitrates
Nitrates in drinking water, at levels above 10 ppm, are 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 agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

What is PFAS in water?
Per-and poly fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are chemicals produced in the United States since the 1940s. They are used for applications ranging from firefighting to stain and water proofing of consumer products such as carpets, clothing, and food packaging.

Group-A Community water systems are required to monitor for PFAS beginning January 2023 through December 2025. Each water system's Water Quality Monitoring Schedule lists the PFAS monitoring requirement starting in 2023. PFAS Monitoring and Follow Up Actions 331-668 outlines the monitoring requirements in the revised rule. Systems must collect samples at the entry point to the distribution system and have them analyzed by EPA Method 537.1 or 533 by a lab accredited for these analytes in Washington State. H2O Management Services is now working on scheduling the necessary tests for our water system.

Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda. (English translation: This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you or speak with someone who understands it.)

Monitoring your Water Meters
Property Owners should regularly inspect/check water meters for possible leaks and accessibility to the shut-off valve. Your water meter indicator should not be spinning if no water is being used in your home. Ensuring your water meter shut-off valve is accessible will assist in emergency water shut-off in case of water leaks in the line going to your home or leaks within the home.

Water Conservation

You can help meet 2023 Water Conservation goals by continuing to conserve water. Following these simple guidelines (as found on the internet) will help Cherokee Strip meet their conservation goals.

Car Washing

Use a shut-off nozzle on your hose that can be adjusted down to a fine spray, so that water flows only as needed. Check hose connectors to make sure plastic or rubber washers are in place to prevent leaks.

Wash your car on the lawn, and you will water your lawn at the same time.

Lawn Care

More than 50 percent of residential irrigation water is lost due to evaporation, runoff, over watering, or improper system design/installation/maintenance.

Don't over water your lawn. Lawns, on average, only need 1 inch of water per week. Buy a rain gauge so that you can better determine when to water.

Water the lawn or garden early in the morning during the coolest part of the day. Consider installing an automatic timer. Don't forget to adjust your watering schedule, as days get longer or shorter.

Don't leave sprinklers or hoses unattended. Set a kitchen timer when watering your lawn or garden to remind you when to stop. A running hose can discharge up to 10 gallons a minute.

Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.

Water Efficiency Tips

Cut the time per shower by a few minutes and save up to 150 gallons per month.

Run full loads in your washing machine and dishwasher.

Insulate hot water pipes to save water and energy.

Mulch around plants to reduce watering.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning our water company, please contact

The Cherokee Strip HOA & Water Company PO Box 2532 Belfair, WA 98528, or our HOA & Water Company President, Terry Glant (tglant4155@yahoo.com) and/or our Vice President Charles Lambert (cnlpar4@gmail.com).

Further information can be found online: http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw.

John Williams
Cherokee Strip HOA & Water Company Treasurer
jtairborne1313@gmail.com
253 861-6902