Taylor Bay Beach Club, Inc. Consumer Confidence Report 2024

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/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): In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead: for any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for 'drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426- 4791 or online at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Where does my water come from?

Taylor Bay Beach Club gets its water from one groundwater well. The well is 231 feet in depth and produces up to 60 gallons per minute. The water is stored in a water tower holding up to 80,000 gallons of water.

Source water assessment and its availability

A sanitary Survey was conducted in 2022 and can be obtained from the Water/Sewer Committee.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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 in source water include Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, parasites, and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from various sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

How Can I get involved?

If you would like to get involved, you can attend the local/county council meeting or Taylor Bay Beach Club HOA @ 253-778-6008

Water Testing

The water in Taylor Bay is tested five days a week for free chlorine residual, and a monthly test for coliform bacteria, and other yearly testing as required by the Department of Health.

Water Conservation Tips

Water conservation is important to protect our resources. The average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day. There are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference.

- Take shorter 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.
- 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 or grandkids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.
- Visit https://www3.epa.gov/region1/eco/drinkwater/water_conservation_residents.html for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to your water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system providing water service to your community.

If you have any of the devices listed below, please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection as assist you in isolating if it is necessary.

- Boiler/Radiant heater (water heaters are not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs are not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

- **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.

➢ Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

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. Taylor Bay Beach Club, Inc. 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. You may also wish to install a drinking water filter that will address this issue. 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.

Currently the EPA is helping water systems comply with the service line inventory requirements of the January 15, 2021 Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). It provides information needed for water systems to document their methods and organize their inventory. All community water systems must develop an initial inventory of service lines that meets the LCRR requirements for public and private portions of every service line. The LCRR directs water systems to undergo a record review of information pertaining to service lines, both water system-owned and customer-owned portions. Replacing lead service lines is the best way to reduce the risk of exposure to lead in drinking water across a community.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1-December 31, 2024. The state requires us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Terms & abbreviations used below:

- 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. (SRL): State Reporting Limit

- n/a: not applicable • Nd: not detectable at testing limit • ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter • ppm/mg/l: parts per million or milligrams per liter
- TT: Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

Microbiological Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Taylor Bay water	Range of detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	NA	0	Absent	Absent/Present	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Chemical Contaminants							
Nitrate	10.0000	10	0.2000	NA	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Contact Information:

Water Manager
Brian Gibson
Futureclear Environmental Services, Inc.
(253) 255-1539
EPA's hotline number 1-800-426-4791

Taylor Bay Beach Club, Inc. WSID 871757

Water Use Efficiency

Annual Performance Report 2024

WS Name: Taylor Bay Beach Club Inc.

Water System ID#: 871757 WS County: Pierce

Report submitted by: Brian Gibson

Meter Installation Information: . . . . . .

Estimate the percentage of metered connections: 100%

If not 100% - did you submit a meter installation plan to DOH? No

Within your meter installation plan, what date did you commit to completing meter installation?

Current status of meter installation: Added four new meters in 2024, replaced three old meters with new.

Production, Authorized Consumption, and Distribution System Leakage Information: .

12-Month WUE Reporting Period 01/01/2024 to 12/31/2024
Incomplete or missing data for the year? No
If yes, explain:

Total Water Produced & Purchased (TP) – Annual volume gallons 4,711,000 gallons

Authorized Consumption (AC) – Annual Volume in gallons 4,527,000 gallons

Distributions System Leakage – Annual Volume TP – AC 184,000 gallons

Distribution System Leakage – DSL = [(TP – AC)/TP] x 100 % 3.9%

3-year annual average - % Only have data for 2024

Goal-Setting Information . . . . . .

Enter the date of most recent public forum to establish WUE goal:

Has goal been changed since last performance report: Yes

Note: Customer goal must be re-established every 6 years through a public process.

Customer WUE Goal (Demand Side): . . . . . .

Upgrade monitoring and recording to establish a more comprehensive baseline.

Begin measuring water used for system blowoffs.

Monitor and reduce water use per household by 1% by December 2025.

Customer (Demand Side) Goal Progress:.

Water usage was reduced by 1.8 million gallons versus 2023.

We were able to estimate DSL for the first time in 2024.

Additional Information Regarding Supply and Demand Side WUE Efforts:.

Describe Progress in Reaching Goals:

- Estimate how much water you saved. 1,800,000 gallons (27.8%).
- Report progress toward meeting goals within your established timeframe.
- Identify any WUE measures you are currently implementing.
- If you established a goal to maintain a historic level (such as maintaining daily consumption at 65 gallons per person per day for the next two years) you must explain why you are unable to reduce water use below that level.

The following questions will help DOH better understand water usage, water resources management and drought response. The data will be used to provide technical assistance, not for regulatory purposes.

All questions are voluntary

Month	Date of Measurement	Static Water Level (feet below measuring point)	Dynamic Water Level) (feet below measuring point)
January	1/31/2024	153.0	151.7
February	2/29/2024	142.1	140.1
March	3/31/2024	139.1	138.0
April	4/30/2024	142.6	140.0
May	5/31/2024	151.8	148.6
June	6/30/2024	149.3	146.2
July	7/31/2024	145.1	141.1
August	8/31/2024	147.3	143.7
September	9/30/2024	167.0	162.4
October	10/31/2024	167.1	165.3
November	11/30/2024	153.9	151.1
December	12/31/2024	141.7	139.1

Water level data: . . . . . .

Please provide the following information (if known) to help us better utilize the water level data.

Well tag ID number: ABS163

Well depth: 231.0

Water level accuracy (within 0.01 ft < 1 ft ~ 1 ft)

Completion type (e.g., cased open interval, cased open-ended, Cased open-ended with perforations, etc.) — Cased open end with 96 perforations.

Location coordinates (latitude, longitude0 and accuracy of the Coordinates (< 1 ft, ~1 ft, >1000 ft) — Lat N47 10 56.27 Long W122 46 8.79

Water level parameter name (e.g. depth below measuring point Depth below top of casing, depth below ground surface) — 231' from well house

Elevation of top of casing OR elevation of measuring point if Different than top of casing 9as specified in question 7) — 190' from mean sea level

Monthly/Seasonal Water Usage: . . . . . .

What was your maximum daily water demand for the previous year (in gallons per day)?

Month	Volume of Water Produced in gallons	Average gallons per day
January	353,000	11,387
February	487,000	16,793
March	511,000	16,484
April	428,000	14,267
May	532,000	17,161
June	399,000	13,300
July	343,000	11,065
August	327,000	10,548
September	262,000	8,733
October	329,000	10,613
November	328,000	10,933
December	412,000	13,290

Water shortage response: . . . . . .

Did you activate any level of water shortage response plan the previous year?

There was no need to.

(end of report)