# 2026 Consumer Confidence Report Dry Creek Water Association Inc. System ID 20050B

Dry Creek Water Association Inc. is pleased to provide this Annual Water Quality Report as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report provides information about where your drinking water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to federal and state standards. This report reflects water quality data from 2025. We are committed to providing you with information because informed shareholders are our best allies.

## Where Does my Water Come From?

Dry Creek Water Association operates two groundwater sources (SO5 and SO6), which are wells located adjacent to the Elwha River.

## How can I get involved?

Dry Creek Water Association is a Group A water system serving Clallam County since 1964. The system includes approximately 30 miles of water main and serves:

- 484 residential connections
- 63 commercial connections
- 10 private Fireline connections

Monthly Board Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 3:30 PM. The Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held each September (details provided via billing notices).

Dry Creek Water Association is a nonprofit corporation owned by its shareholders

**Officers**

President Jim Jewell
Vice President Frank Vervaart
Secretary-Treasurer Kristine Konopaski

**Board of Trustees**

Harley Oien
Andy Simpson
Shirley Gump
Kenneth Blair

## 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/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).

## 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, 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 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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.

## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Some contaminants are monitored less than once per year because their levels do not change frequently. Therefore, some data in this report may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below.

| Contaminants | Exceedance Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCL | MCLG | Sampling date | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | NO | ND | | 0 | 0 | Monthly | In the environment; human and animal fecal waste |
| Fecal Coliform/ E. coli | NO | ND | | 0 | 0 | Monthly | In the environment; human and animal fecal waste |
| Nitrate | NO | ND | mg/L | 10 | 10 | 9/24/24 | Surface Water, Waste Water |
| **Inorganic Compounds (IOC)** | Tested for 24 additional contaminants, not detected | | | | | 7/14/25 | |
| Conductivity | NO | 165 | uS/cm | 700 | \ | 7/14/25 | Ability to pass electrical current |
| Chloride | NO | 4.77 | mg/L | 250 | \ | 7/14/25 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | NO | 0.022 | mg/L | \ | \ | 7/14/25 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Hardness | NO | 50 | mg/L as CaCO3 | \ | \ | 7/14/25 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Iron | YES | 1.6 | mg/L | 0.3 | \ | 7/14/25 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Manganese | NO | 0.012 | mg/L | 0.05 | \ | 7/14/25 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | NO | 8.1 | mg/L | \ | \ | 7/14/25 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sulfate | NO | 13 | mg/L | 250 | \ | 7/14/25 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Turbidity | NO | 2.2 | NTU | \ | \ | 7/14/25 | Soil runoff |
| Zinc | NO | 0.32 | mg/L | 5 | \ | 7/14/25 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Pesticides ==========>** | Tested for 50 different contaminants, not detected | | | | | 12/26/12 | Agriculture landscaping runoff |
| **Herbicides ==========>** | Tested for 11 different contaminants, not detected | | | | | 12/21/21 | Agriculture landscaping runoff |
| **Volatile Organic Compounds =>** | Tested for 63 different contaminants, not detected | | | | | 3/17/26 | Discharge or leaching of petroleum and industrial waste |
| **Lead (90th percentile of 10 sites)** | NO | 0.001 | ppb | 15 | 0 | 8/21/24 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| **Copper (90th percentile of 10 sites)** | NO | 0.61 | mg/L | 1.3 | 1.3 | 8/21/24 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| **Asbestos** | NO | 0.121 | MFL | 7 | \ | 12/26/17 | Material from water main |
| **Radionuclides** | | | | | | | |
| **Gross Alpha** | NO | ND | pCi/L | 15 | \ | 12/21/21 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Radium 228** | NO | ND | pCi/L | 5 | \ | 12/21/21 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Disinfection Byproducts** | | | | | | | |
| TTHM | NO | 6.6 | µg/L | 80 | \ | 3/17/26 | Byproducts of chlorination |
| HAA5 | NO | 1.4 | µg/L | 60 | \ | 3/17/26 | Byproducts of chlorination |
| PFAS | Tested for 25 contaminants, not detected | | | | | 8/12/25 | Industrial uses, firefighting foam, and consumer products |

**Important Drinking Water Definitions**

**MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

**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 available treatment technology.

**TT:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

**Variances and Exemptions:** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**MRDLG:** Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.

**MRDL:** Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.

**MNR:** Monitored Not Regulated

**MPL:** State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**Unit Descriptions**

**ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**MFL:** million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration.

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

**NA:** not applicable

**ND:** Not detected

**NR:** Monitoring not required but recommended.

## Iron (Secondary Contaminant Notice)

Iron exceeded the secondary (non-health-based) standard. Secondary standards are related to aesthetic concerns such as taste, staining, and color. This level does not pose a health risk.
Dry Creek Water Association is continuing to monitor iron levels and evaluate potential treatment or operational adjustments.

## 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. Dry Creek Water Association 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. 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.

## Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short 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.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 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 about water conservation to ensure a future generation uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

In the event the total water supply shall be insufficient to meet all the needs of the shareholders or in the event there is a shortage of water, the Association may prorate the water available among the various shareholders on such basis as it deemed equitable by the Board of Trustees and may also prescribe a schedule of hours covering the use of water and required adherence thereto, provided that if at any time, the total water supply shall be insufficient to meet all the needs of the shareholders for domestic, livestock, garden, industrial and commercial purposes. The Association must first satisfy all the needs of the shareholders for domestic purposes before supplying any water for livestock purposes and must satisfy all the needs of the members for both domestic and livestock purposes before supplying water for garden, industrial or commercial purposes.

**Phase I—Voluntary Restrictions:** The objective of voluntary restriction is to reduce the overall water consumption. The Association is relying on the support and cooperation of all water users to conserve the available water supply. Each shareholder will reduce their daily consumption to the minimum basic household needs. Water waste is not allowed, and outside watering should be kept to a minimum. If everyone cooperates, we may be able to avoid implementation of Phase II restrictions. ***Shareholders who violate the voluntary restrictions will be notified in writing and assessed a $50.00 fine for each offense on each day.***

**Phase II—Mandatory Restrictions:** The objective of mandatory restrictions is to prohibit nonessential water usage. Priority will be given to inside home usage and livestock purposes before supplying water for garden, industrial and commercial purposes. It is necessary to impose mandatory restrictions to reduce demand because the voluntary approach has not resulted in the necessary savings and/or supply conditions have worsened despite the shareholder's efforts. ***Shareholders who violate the mandatory restrictions will be notified by Dry Creek Water personnel and the***

***shareholder's water service will be temporarily terminated with the shareholder paying an assessment of $200.00 fine for each offense on each day. Payment will be received before the water service will be reconnected.***

Article XI, Section 4 of the Dry Creek Water Association By-Laws outlines water restriction rules and regulations.

**Lead Service Line Inventory**

The system inventory does not include lead service lines.

Based on information gathered from physical inspections and available records, the Dry Creek Water Association has no lead service lines in our distribution. Dry Creek Water has a copy of the lead service line inventory at our office for anyone to view.

**Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated by disinfection. Our system's disinfection involves the addition of chlorine to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century. The pH is adjusted by using Sodium Hydroxide to reduce the acidity of the water

**Cross Connection Control Survey:** The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public 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. 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, and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs 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.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

**For more information please contact:**

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