FISHHAWK LAKE RECREATION CLUB, INC.
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 2010

Fishhawk Lake Recreation Club is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform customers about water quality and services provided by the Club. The Club's constant goal is to provide customers a safe and reliable supply of drinking water. The club wants the customers to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and the water resources. Fishhawk Lake Recreation Club is committed to ensuring the quality of the drinking water supply. The Club is pleased to report that the drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements.

The Club's water treatment plant is located on Fishhawk Creek. The creek is spring fed and is our source of water. Fishhawk Creek is considered a surface supply and as such is required to meet a specified degree of treatment. We have a source water protection plan available at our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or other questions concerning your drinking water or if you want to learn more about the water supply and operations please contact FLRC Inc., at 503-755-2132, or Scott Shulda, contract supervisor of water supply, at 503-728-3377.

The Club routinely monitors for constituents in the drinking water supply according to Federal and State law. The table shows constituents detected in the drinking water supply for the Club's monitoring period of January 1 to December 31, 2010. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. Some of the monitoring is not performed on an annual basis. See the notes following the table that indicate monitoring intervals that are not annual and the last time monitoring was performed. It should also be noted that we only listed detected constituents.

In this table and throughout this report, the customer may find terms and abbreviations they might not be familiar with. As an aid in understanding these terms, the Association has provided the following definitions;

Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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 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.

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) – one part per trillion; corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000.
Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) – one part per quadrillion; corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) – Picocuries per liter; a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) – Millirems per year; a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Billion Fibers per liter (BFL) – billion fibers per liter; a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – nephelometric turbidity unit; a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) – a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TEST RESULTS

CONTAMINANT	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Microbiological Contaminants					
Turbidity	.29	NTU	n/a	*	soil runoff, inefficient filter operation, improper coagulant dosage
Inorganic Contaminants					
Lead (not req. til 2012)	0	ppb	0	10000	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	0	ppb	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	.07	ppb	1300	1300	Corrosion of household plumbing
Nitrate	.6000000	ppb		10000	
Arsenic	ND	ppb		10	
Volatile Organic Contaminants					
Trihalomethanes	0.0308	ppb	0	0.0800	By-products of drinking water disinfected by chlorine
Haloacetic Acids	0.0296	ppb	0	0.0600	

* 95% of monthly readings equal to or less than 0.5 NTU and any individual reading less than 5.0 NTU.

Microbiological Contaminants:

1. Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presents of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Proper filter operation is the treatment technique used to reduce turbidity in drinking water. The highest reading for 2010 was 0.29 on October 16.
2. 95% of all turbidity readings for the month of October were below 0.3ntus.

Volatile Organic Contaminants:

(1) Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver and kidneys or central nervous systems, and may increase the risk of getting cancer. Trihalomethanes are required to be monitored annually..

Inorganic Contaminants:

(1) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and also flush your tap from 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced, or reduced. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The presents of lead in the raw water is monitored for every 9 years. The result for 2002 was 1.0 ppb. Lead monitoring due to corrosion of household plumbing from the water is required every three years. The result for 2009 was 4 ppb and the next monitoring will be performed in 2012.

(2) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short period of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor. The result was 28 ppb in 2009 and the next monitoring will be in 2012.

(3) Nitrate: Infants below the age of 6 months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the M.C.L. could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Major source of contamination: Run off from Fertilizers, Leaching from Septic Tanks, and Erosion of Natural Mineral Deposits.

We had on small infraction in 2010. The chlorine residual dropped below .20 to .18, but the level was raised above minimum before any water was put into the system.
The cause of this was the failure of a recirculating pump that has been repaired.

The Club is proud that the drinking water supply meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. The Club has learned through monitoring and testing that some of the constituents have been detected. The Environmental Protection Agency has determined that the drinking water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are either naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals, or radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminates. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effects.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 from cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).
The Fishhawk Lake Recreation Club works hard to provide top quality water to every tap. The club asks that all customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community.