

Our Water Quality Commitment:

You Can Count on Washington Water Employees to . . .

- ⇒ provide you with the highest quality water possible
- ⇒ sample, test and treat your water on a regular basis
- ⇒ work diligently to meet every water quality standard on every system, every day
- ⇒ maintain water distribution system reliability
- ⇒ provide you with the highest level of customer service possible

Important Phone Numbers:

Washington Water Service Company
P.O. Box 336
Gig Harbor, WA 98335-0336
Office: (253) 851-4060
Toll Free: (877) 408-4060
<http://www.wawater.com>

Regional Foreman: Brian Houghton
NW Region-Sequim Field Office

Washington State Department of Health
Southwest Office of Drinking Water
P.O. Box 47823
Olympia, WA 98504-7823
(360) 236-3030
<http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/>



WASHINGTON WATER
SERVICE COMPANY

Buena Vista Estates **Water System** **State ID #09155K**

2014 Drinking Water Report

Washington Water Service Company (WWSC) is committed to being a leader in providing communities and customers with traditional and innovative utility services. WWSC is proud of its service record and is staffed with courteous and knowledgeable water professionals who are dedicated to meeting your needs. While we are proud of our past record, we continually strive to improve upon the quality of services we provide to you, our valued customer.

This *2014 Drinking Water Report* is your annual update on the quality and safety of your drinking water. It includes the most recent water quality results through the monitoring period ending December 31, 2014, in accordance with state and federal regulations (not all testing is required every year). This report also provides access through references and telephone numbers to source water assessments, health effects data and additional information about your water system. This allows you to make personal health-based decisions regarding your drinking water consumption and become more involved in decisions which may affect your health. We hope you find this information helpful!

Washington Water Service Co.
Toll-free: (877) 408-4060

Regarding “contaminants” in 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 the water poses a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Washington State Department of Health and EPA 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 Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Sources of drinking water:

Common sources of drinking water—both tap and bottled water—include rivers, lakes and streams (surface water) and wells and springs (groundwater). As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. The water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Reminder:

Any hazardous material that you put onto the ground or in your septic tank could potentially pollute the groundwater. Please help the Buena Vista Estates Water System prevent groundwater contamination for this and future generations.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from one well and is considered groundwater. The water is pumped from this 137-foot deep well, treated with chlorine for disinfection purposes and then pumped into a 9,700 gallon concrete storage reservoir. The stored water is then pumped to the distribution system, presently serving 15 homes.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- ◆ Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, parasites and bacteria, which 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.
- ◆ Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- ◆ 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.



Water Quality Data

How To Read The Tables:

Your water is tested for more than 100 contaminants for which state and federal standards have been set. **Tables 1 & 2** list all primary contaminants that were detected (in any amount) along with their respective Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). Primary standards protect public health by limiting the levels of these contaminants in drinking water. **Table 3** shows the levels of secondary contaminants and common water properties of interest to many consumers. Secondary contaminants have no known health effects but can affect the aesthetic properties of water (taste, odor and appearance). Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs) are guidelines only.

Terms and Abbreviations used:

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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 (e.g., chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper 90th Percentile Value: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level. This must be \leq the AL or additional steps must be taken.

ppb: parts per billion **ppm:** parts per million

N/A: not applicable

Sodium. Sodium in your drinking water was last measured in 2008^a at **10 ppm**. There is no federal or state maximum for sodium in drinking water but the EPA recommends 20 ppm as a level of concern for those consumers who must restrict their intake.

TABLE 1: Primary Contaminants Detected In Your Drinking Water

Primary Contaminant	Units	Year Tested	MCL	MCLG	YOUR WATER	Compliant? (Y/N)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Arsenic	ppb	2008 ^a	10	0	3	Y	Erosion of natural deposits (volcanic rock origin); runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate	ppm	2014	10	10	2.6	Y	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts (measured in the distribution mains)							
Chlorine	ppm	2014	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.12^b	Y	Water additive used to kill microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), ppb		2014	80	N/A	31.9	Y	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), ppb		2014	60	N/A	7.8	Y	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 2: Lead and Copper Monitoring - Samples are collected at customer faucets. The number of homes sampled is based on population served by the system. Specific EPA-mandated criteria are used to select the homes:

Primary Contaminant	Units	Year Tested	AL	No. of Homes Sampled	90th Percentile Value	No. of Homes Exceeding the AL	Compliant? (Y/N)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppm	2014	1.3	5	0.97	0	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	2014	15	5	1	0	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 3: Secondary Contaminants (Inorganic Chemical and Physical)

Secondary Contaminant	Units	Year Tested ^d	SMCL	YOUR WATER	Compliant? (Y/N)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Iron	ppm	2008	0.30	< 0.1	Y	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppm	2008	0.05	0.09	Y^c	Leaching from natural deposits
Hardness	ppm	2008	N/A	224^d	Y	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants^e (as measured at the source)						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), ppb		2014	N/A	27.1	Y	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

^a Most recent testing, in accordance with the regulations. Your drinking water source was granted a 9-yr monitoring waiver for Inorganic Chemicals (IOC) by the Dept of Health (DOH), based on water quality history. With a waiver, one IOC sample (28 inorganics tests) is required every 9 yrs, rather than every 3 yrs. These tests will be performed again in 2017. DOH uses the monitoring waivers allowed by EPA because they save systems money without compromising public health. The waivers are good for such a long time because inorganic chemicals in groundwater do not change over time, since the source is natural and consistent.

^b Running annual average. Range = < 0.02 - 0.33 ppm chlorine.

^c Secondary maximum contaminant levels (SMCLs) are guidelines only, to control the staining, scale build-up and dirty, colored water that nuisance minerals like manganese can cause. There are no known health effects associated with this level of manganese in drinking water.

^d Equivalent to 13.1 grains per gallon of hardness. 0-75 ppm hardness is considered soft water, 75-150 is moderately hard, 150-300 is hard and > 300 is very hard.

^e Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards (note there is no MCL). The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. This result represents a sample taken at the source, after chlorine addition, but prior to entry to the distribution mains serving your homes. TTHMs are regulated in the distribution system where they are known to form over time. See Table 1 for those results and their MCLs.

Lead in Drinking Water. In Washington state, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. When a drinking water tap has not been used for 6 hours or more, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap until the water is noticeably colder (30 sec to 2 min) before using the water for drinking or cooking. 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 home's water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline and web site (see box at bottom of page).

Source Protection Information. The Dept of Health Office of Drinking Water has compiled Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) data for all community water systems in Washington. SWAP data for your system is available on line at:

<https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/eh/dw/swap/maps>

If you do not have access to the web, we encourage you to use the internet service available at your local library.

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs). Your drinking water source was tested for 46 different VOCs in 2014. VOCs are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems. Except for unregulated TTHMs (see Table 3), which are byproducts of drinking water disinfection, there were no detections of any other VOCs. TTHMs are regulated in the distribution mains.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline and web site (see box below).

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791
<http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm>