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

NW Regional Operations Mgr:
Dan Brown

Washington State Department of Health
Northwest Office of Drinking Water
20435- 72nd Avenue South Suite 200, K17-12
Kent WA 98032-2358
(253) 395-6750
http://www.doh.wa.gov./ehp/dw/

WASHINGTON WATER SERVICE COMPANY

Cedar Crest Water System
State ID #11887T

2010 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 **2010 Drinking Water Report** is your annual update on the quality and safety of your drinking water. It includes the water quality monitoring results from the *most recent round* of testing done on your system, in accordance with state and federal regulations. 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 State 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 Cedar Crest Water System prevent groundwater contamination for this and future generations.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from ten sources and is considered groundwater. The water is pumped into the system from ten wells which range in depth from 138 to 200 feet. Chlorine is added at two of the ten wells, for disinfection purposes (to kill any bacteria that may be present). These are the Huntwick well on 56th Ave NW and the Rosemount well on Valley View Dr NW. There is no other treatment on the water system.

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 ≤ the AL or additional steps must be taken.

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

N/A: not applicable

TABLE 1: Primary Contaminants Detected In Your Drinking Water

Primary Contami-	Units	Year Tested[a]	MC	MCLG	YOUR WATER[b]	Compliant? (Y/N)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Arsenic	ppb	2007-2009	10	0	**< 2 - 3**	**Y**	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate	ppm	2009	10	10	**< 0.2 - 5.5[c]**	**Y**	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant (an additive)							
Chlorine	ppm	2009	MRDL	MRDLG = 4	**0.03[d]**	**Y**	Water additive used to kill microbes
Microbiological					**Highest No. of Monthly Positives**		
Total coliform bacteria		2009	1[e]	0	**1**	**Y[e]**	Naturally present in the environment

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

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	2009	1.3	10	**0.67**	0	**Y**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	2009	15	10	**2**	0	**Y**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 3: Secondary Contaminants and Unregulated Contaminants

Secondary Contaminant	Unit	Year Tested[a]	SMCL	YOUR WATER[b]	Compli-ant?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Iron	ppm	2007-09	0.30	**< 0.1**	**Y**	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppm	2007-09	0.05	**< 0.01 - 0.03**	**Y**	Leaching from natural deposits
Hardness	ppm	2007-09	N/A	**65 - 107[f]**	**Y**	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants[g]						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), ppb		2008-09	N/A	**< 0.5 - 0.5**	**Y**	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

[a] Most recent testing done, in accordance with the regulations (required every 3 years). Not all wells are tested in the same year.

[b] There are ten wells on this system and each is tested. The lowest and highest concentrations are shown if their results differ.

[c] 5.5 ppm is the average of 3 quarterly checks done on Well #1(Feb = 5.5, May = 5.7, Aug = 5.4). The other 9 wells ranged from < 0.2 - 3.2 ppm. See upper right corner for additional information regarding nitrate levels in Well #1.

[d] Running annual average. Range = 0.00 - 0.09 ppm. Chlorine is added at just two of the ten wells , for disinfection purposes - the Huntwick well on 56th Ave NW and the Rosemount well on Valley View Dr NW. Chlorine is not likely to be detected anywhere else in the system.

[e] For systems that collect < 40 coliform samples per month, the MCL is 1 positive (unsatisfactory) monthly sample. One positive sample does not necessarily pose a public health threat. Upon notification by the lab of this positive routine sample in Feb 2009, several follow-up samples were collected to *confirm* the presence of coliforms in the system. All of these samples were absent of coliforms, as were an increased number of routine samples were collected in the following month (to ensure that coliforms *remained* absent).

[f] The ten wells on the system have a wide range of hardnesses. This range is equivalent to 3.8 - 6.3 grains per gallon of hardness. 0 - 75 ppm hardness is considered "soft" water, 75 - 150 ppm is "moderately hard", 150 - 300 ppm is "hard" and > 300 ppm is "very hard".

[g] 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.

Nitrate. Although well below the MCL of 10 ppm, nitrate levels in Well #1 (located at 6904 45th Ave Ct NW) have been increasing since 2006. Nitrates come from two main sources, septic tanks and lawn fertilizers. Nitrate in drinking water at greater than 10 ppm is a health concern for infants of less than 6 months of age because it can disrupt the blood's ability to carry oxygen. You can help prevent groundwater contamination by having your septic tank checked to make sure it is in good working order. Fertilize your lawn at the right time, pick the right product and use the right amount. Wait until mid May or early June when heavy rains have passed so that less fertilizer will leach away. Use an organic or slow release fertilizer. When fertilizer nutrients are in slow release forms, they are available to plants over a longer period of time, meaning that less nutrients are wasted or lost as pollutants.

Sodium. There is no MCL for sodium but due to concern for consumers who must restrict their dietary intake, your drinking water is monitored for sodium every 3 years. The EPA recommends 20 ppm as level of concern for consumers who must restrict their dietary intake. The range of sodium in your water is **6 - 8 ppm.**

The 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 by accessing DOH's web site at:

http://www4.doh.wa.gov/dw/swap/app/login.cfm?app=maps

If you do not have access to the web, we encourage you to use the internet service available through the public library system.

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 by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline or by visiting their web site at:

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791
www.epa.gov/ogwdw