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:

Scott Lake Maintenance Company
2631 114th Way SW
Olympia, WA 98512
Office: (360) 352-4787

Washington Water Service Company
Olympia Office
6800 Meridian Road S.E.
Olympia, WA. 98513
Office: (360) 491-3760
Toll Free: (877) 408-4060
http://www.wawater.com
SW Regional Operations Mgr:
Paul Robischon

Washington State Department of Health
Southwest Office of Drinking Water
P.O. Box 47823
Olympia, WA 98504-7823
(360) 664-0768
http://www.doh.wa.gov./ehp/dw/

WASHINGTON WATER SERVICE COMPANY

Scott Lake Water System
State ID #767876

2011 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 *2011 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!

Olympia Office
Telephone: (360) 491-3760
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.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from four wells ranging in depth from 35 to 41 feet, and is considered groundwater. Due to hydraulic connectivity to nearby surface water (the lake), Well #2 is continuously chlorinated prior to being blended with water from the other three wells, which are not chlorinated. Chlorine is used for disinfection purposes (to kill bacteria that may be present). This blended water is then pH-adjusted by passing through calcium carbonate media in the on-site corrosion control treatment facility. Raising the pH of the water reduces corrosion of household plumbing and fixtures. Chlorine is no longer present by the time this blended, treated water reaches your home. Please see Table 1 and footnote "a" inside, for additional information.

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.

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 standards, or 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). Their Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs) are guidelines only.

Terms and Abbreviations used:

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. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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 *NTU:* nephelos turbidity unit

Water Quality Data

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*
Nitrate	ppm	2010	10	10	*4.3*	*Y*	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & *Disinfection Byproducts*							
Chlorine	ppm	2010	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	*0.00*[a]	*Y*	Water additive used to kill microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), ppb		2010	80	N/A	*0.6*	*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*[b]	*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	*0.51*	1[c]	*Y*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	2009	15	10	*5*	0	*Y*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 3: Secondary Contaminants (Inorganic Chemicals and Physical Properties)

Secondary Contaminant	*Units*	*Year Tested*[b]	*SMCL*	*YOUR WATER*	*Compliant? (Y/N)*	*Major Sources in Drinking Water*
Iron	ppm	2008	0.30	*0.21*	*Y*	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppm	2008	0.05	*< 0.01*	*Y*	Leaching from natural deposits
Hardness	ppm	2008	N/A	*106*[d]	*Y*	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	2008	N/A[e]	*7*	*Y*	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	2008	250	*7*	*Y*	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity	NTU	2008	N/A[f]	*0.9*	*Y*	Soil runoff

[a] Chlorine is added at Well #2 only, for disinfection purposes, due to this source's potential connectivity to nearby surface water (the lake). This water is then blended with water from the three other wells which are not chlorinated. This blended water then passes through calcite media (calcium carbonate) for corrosion control treatment. By the time this treated water reaches the distribution mains serving the homes on the system, chlorine is no longer present at a detectable level, as measured with a test kit during routine monthly bacteriological sampling. All checks yielded results of 0.00 ppm chlorine during 2010.

[b] Most recent testing done, in accordance with the regulations (required every 3 years)

[c] Customer notified

[d] Equivalent to 6.2 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 pm is "very hard". Untreated water hardness = 62 ppm.

[e] The EPA recommends 20 ppm sodium as a level of concern for those consumers who must restrict their dietary intake.

[f] 1.0 NTU is the state's drinking water response level, meaning additional sampling or steps ***may*** be required, if exceeded.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals. Your drinking water source was tested for 17 different herbicides and 65 pesticides in 2006. There were no detections of any of these chemicals. No further monitoring is required until sometime during the new 2011-2019 period.

Radioactive Contaminants. Your drinking water source was tested for radium 228 and gross alpha in 2010. There were no detections of either of these contaminants. These can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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 from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or by visiting their web site, shown below.

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