

Our Water Quality Commitment:

As Our Contracted Partners, 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:

Sunwood Lakes Homeowners Association
8005-1 Thrulake Circle SE
Olympia, WA 98513
Office: (360) 491-9250

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/>



Sunwood Lakes HOA, Inc **Water System** **State ID #863043**

2011 Drinking Water Report

The Sunwood Lakes Homeowners Association (HOA) is committed to providing its residents with excellent water quality at all times and is proud of its past service record. The HOA partners with Washington Water Service Company and its courteous and knowledgeable water professionals to continually strive to improve upon the quality of water 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!

Office Number:
Telephone: (360) 491-9250

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 [Sunwood Lakes Water System](#) prevent groundwater contamination for this and future generations.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from two wells located within the development and is considered groundwater. Wells #2 and #5 are both 300 feet deep and located on 80th Avenue SE. The Sunwood Lakes HOA owns the land around these wells and restricts any activity which could contaminate the groundwater. The water is not treated (no chlorination, filtration or pH adjustment).

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.

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 **NTU:** nephelos turbidity unit

Radioactive Contaminants. Your drinking water sources were 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.

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	2010	10	0	3	Y	Erosion of natural deposits (typically of volcanic origin in the Puget Sound region); runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

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 ^a	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	0.04	0	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	2009	15	10	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	SMCL	YOUR WATER	Compliant? (Y/N)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Iron	ppm	2010	0.30	< 0.01	Y	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppm	2010	0.05	0.11	Y ^b	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	2010	250	5	Y	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sodium	ppm	2010	N/A ^c	7	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Hardness	ppm	2010	N/A	58 ^d	Y	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	2010	N/A ^e	0.1	Y	Soil runoff

^a Most recent testing done, in accordance with the regulations (required every 3 years)

^b Secondary maximum contaminant levels, or SMCLs, are guidelines only (not federally enforceable) to control the aesthetic effects that nuisance minerals like iron and manganese can have on water, for example staining of sinks and fixtures, scale build-up, and dirty, colored water. There are no known health effects associated with drinking water containing manganese at this level.

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

^d Equivalent to 3.4 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".

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

Your drinking water sources meet all applicable EPA and Dept of Health standards!

Synthetic Organic Chemicals. Your drinking water sources were tested for 14 different herbicides and 31 pesticides in 2010. There were no detections, in **any** amount, of any of these chemicals. No further monitoring for these chemicals is required until sometime in the new 2011-2019 compliance period.

Due to detections of EDB and DBCP in some groundwaters in Thurston County, your well water is tested periodically for these chemicals. These are soil fumigants that were used agriculturally but banned in the late 1980's. There were no detections of either of these chemicals during testing of your water in 2010.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or by visiting their web site, shown below. More information regarding contaminants found in water can be obtained there, also.

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