

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>

SW Regional Operations Mgr:
Paul Robischon

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

Golden Meadow Water System **State ID #AA608G**

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.

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 Golden Meadow Water System prevent groundwater contamination for this and future generations.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from one well which is 136 feet deep and is considered groundwater. Your water is not treated (no chlorination, filtration, pH adjustment, etc.)

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 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 ≤ the AL or additional steps must be taken.

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

N/A: not applicable

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.

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	5.6	Y	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological					Highest No. of Monthly Positives		
Total coliform bacteria		2010	1 ^a	0	2	N ^b	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 homes:

Primary Contaminant	Units	Year Tested	AL	No. of Homes Sampled	90th Percentile Value	No. of Homes Exceeding	Compliant? (Y/N)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppm	2010	1.3	5	0.24	0	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	2010	15	5	2	0	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 3: Secondary Contaminants Detected in Your Drinking Water

Secondary Contaminant	Units	Year Tested	SMCL	YOUR WATER	Compliant? (Y/N)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Iron	ppm	2009	0.30	< 0.1	Y	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppm	2009	0.05	< 0.01	Y	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	2009	250	6	Y	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Hardness	ppm	2009	N/A	64 ^c	Y	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	2009	N/A ^e	8	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence

^a For systems that collect < 40 coliform samples per month, the MCL is one positive (unsatisfactory) monthly sample.

^b Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment, harmless to the general population and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. Their presence is a warning of potential problems because disease-causing organisms may also enter the system via the same route as the coliforms. The presence of coliforms usually means that soil or vegetation has entered the system. Details of this Oct 2010 Non-Acute Coliform MCL Violation and what was done to correct it were provided in a notice distributed to all customers on 10/28/10. Once corrected, an increased number of routine samples were collected in the following month (Nov), to confirm that coliforms remained absent. All of these samples were satisfactory, as were all other routine monthly samples in 2010.

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

^d Equivalent to 3.7 grains per gallon of hardness. 0-75 ppm hardness is generally considered "soft" water, 75-150 ppm is "moderately hard", 150-300 is "hard" and > 300 ppm is "very hard".

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

Synthetic Organic Chemicals. Your drinking water source was tested for 14 different herbicides and 30 pesticides in 2010. There were no detections of any of these chemicals. No further monitoring is required until sometime during the new 2011-2019 compliance 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.

Nitrates come from two main sources, septic tanks and lawn fertilizers. At 5.6 ppm nitrate, your drinking water meets EPA's drinking water standard of 10 ppm. 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 ("blue baby syndrome"). Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. You can help prevent groundwater contamination by having your septic tank checked periodically 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. This means that less nutrients are wasted or lost as pollutants.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or by visiting EPA's web site below. Information about other contaminants found in water and their potential health effects can be found there, also.

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