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. 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

Walter Walker Water Works Water System
State ID #202767

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 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.

Where does my water come from?

Your water is purchased from the City of Snoqualmie and is booster pumped into the Walter Walker distribution mains at an intertie on 80th St. The City has six groundwater sources (one spring and five wells). The majority of your water comes from the City's Canyon Springs source. The spring is located above the North Fork of the Snoqualmie River and has served the City since 1953. In 2008, the City constructed a disinfection facility to treat the water with chlorine to meet Dept of Health standards. No filtration is required. On occasion, water from the City's North and South Wellfields may be blended into the spring water before it reaches the Walter Walker system. These wells were developed for the City by the Snoqualmie Ridge I and II developments. The well water is filtered and treated with chlorine.

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.

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

Sodium in your drinking water was last measured in 2008 at *< 5 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 dietary intake.

Water Quality Data

TABLE 1: Primary Contaminants Detected In Your Drinking Water

Primary Contaminant	Units	Year Tested	MCL	MCLG	SPRING SOURCE	WELLS[a]	Compliant? (Y/N)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Nitrate	ppm	2010	10	10	*0.5*	*<0.2*	*Y*	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (as measured in the Walter Walker Water Works distribution mains, specifically)								
Chlorine	ppm	2010	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	*0.18*[b]		*Y*	Water additive used to kill microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), ppb		2010	80	N/A	*14.1*		*Y*	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Microbiological					*Highest No. Of Monthly Positives*			
Total coliform bacteria		2010	1[c]	0	*1*		*Y*[d]	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 the AL	Compliant? (Y/N)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppm	2010	1.3	5	*0.43*	0	*Y*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	2010	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[e]	SMCL	SPRING SOURCE	WELLS[a]	Compliant? (Y/N)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Iron	ppm	2008	0.30	*< 0.1*	*< 0.1*	*Y*	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppm	2008	0.05	*< 0.01*	*< 0.01*	*Y*	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	2008	250	*1*	*8 - 19*	*Y*	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Hardness	ppm	2008	N/A	*34*[f]	*80 - 90*[f]	*Y*	Erosion of natural deposits

[a] Your water is purchased from the City of Snoqualmie via an intertie. The City has one spring source and two wellfields (each consisting of multiple wells). Water quality testing is performed on each of these three sources. A range of results is shown for the two wellfields if their results differ. The Walter Walker system is served mainly by the City's Canyon Springs source but can be supplemented by water from the wellfields, as needed.

[b] Running annual average (range = 0.02 - 0.41 ppm chlorine). Chlorine is added by the City of Snoqualmie. Washington Water does not add any additional chlorine to your water before it reaches your home.

[c] For systems that collect less than 40 bacteriological samples per month, the MCL is one positive (unsatisfactory) monthly sample. One positive sample does not necessarily pose a public health threat. See footnote "d" for more info.

[d] 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. Upon notification by the lab of this positive routine sample in Oct 2010, several follow-up samples were collected to ***confirm*** the presence of coliforms in the system and to determine their source. All of these samples were absent of any coliform bacteria, as were an increased number of routine samples collected in the following month. All other monthly routine samples collected in 2010 were also absent of coliforms.

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

[f] 34 ppm hardness (the spring) is equivalent to 2 grains per gallon of hardness. 80-90 ppm hardness (the wells) is equivalent to 4.7-5.3 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".

Synthetic Organic Chemicals. Your drinking water source was tested for 16 herbicides and 10 insecticides in January 2000, and for 60 pesticides in July 2006. We are pleased to report that there were no detections, in ***any*** amount, of any these chemicals. No further testing is required until sometime during the new 2011-2019 compliance period.

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs). Your drinking water source was tested for 46 different VOCs in 2010. These are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and dry cleaners. There were no detections of any of these contaminants.

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.

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

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. More information about contaminants found in water and their potential health effects can be obtained there, also.

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