

MT. VIEW-EDGEWOOD WATER COMPANY

2016 Water Quality Report



This report describes our drinking water sources and quality, and programs that protect the high quality of our water supply. It conforms to the federal regulation requiring water utilities to provide this information to their consumers annually and contains information with specified language and data that must be repeated each year. Safe drinking water is an essential resource for our consumers and is our number one priority.

MT. VIEW-EDGEWOOD'S WATER SYSTEM

Mt. View-Edgewood Water Company (PWS ID #56820) currently utilizes groundwater from eight wells for its public water supply. In the central area, Wells #3 (S04), #6 (S06) and #7 (S07) draw water from a perched aquifer. In the south and southwest areas, Wells #1R (S10), #5 (S05), #8 (S08), and #9 & #11 (S12) draw water from the Redondo-Milton aquifer. Wells #11, #9, and #1R are the most productive and are equipped with an emergency generator for operation during power outages.

Due to the high quality water provided by our groundwater sources, the desire by our members to remain chemical free, and our extraordinary water quality Best Management Practices, we do not treat our water with any chemicals. Water quantity also continues to be excellent, with no future shortages anticipated.

Our Water System Plan (Comprehensive Plan) was approved in 2011. It includes our comprehensive Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP). The WHPP identifies our well recharge areas and potential sources of contamination. The WHPP is available for viewing at our office and on our website. Additionally, the Washington State Department of Health, Office of Drinking Water has compiled source water assessments for all class A, community public water systems in the State of Washington. This data is available online at <http://www.doh.wa.gov/communityandenvironment/drinkingwater/sourcewaterprotection/assessment.aspx>.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. **Pesticides and herbicides** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. **Radioactive contaminants** can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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.

The Board of Directors meets at 6 p.m. on the first Wednesday following the 10th of each month. Member comments and involvement are welcome. Comments, concerns, or other issues should be brought to the attention of the General Manager prior to the first of the month for scheduling purposes. Members are encouraged to participate by running for the Board of Directors. Please call our office at 253-863-7348 or consult our website at www.mtviewwater.com for more information.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The water quality information presented in the table is from the most recent round of testing done according to the regulations. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA, through the Washington State Office of Drinking Water, requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

The Washington State Department of Health reduced the monitoring requirements for Inorganic Chemicals, Volatile Organic Chemicals, Herbicides, and Pesticides because the sources are not at risk of contamination. The date of the most recent samples for these contaminants varies between 2008 and 2016 depending on the well source and the type of sample.

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	1	1	July 16	No	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.4	0.5-3.4	July 16	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Bacteriological Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	# of positive samples	Major Source in Drinking Water			
Total Coliform	2	0	6	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.			
Contaminants with Action Levels rather than MCLs	AL	MCLG	Compliance Level	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.49	.04-1.2	July 15	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppm)	.015	0	.006	<.001-.045	July 15	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

DEFINITIONS:

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG 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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Part Per Million (ppm) - One part per million or one milligram per liter (mg/L) corresponds to one penny in \$10,000.

Part Per Billion (ppb) - One part per billion corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000 or one second in 32 years.

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead; for any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional questions or comments about the Water Company's water quality, water supply, or other general drinking water issues can be directed to Jacki Masters, General Manager, 253-863-7348.