MT. VIEW-EDGEWOOD WATER COMPANY
2024 Water Quality Report

This report describes our drinking water sources, 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**.**

Since April 7th, 1925, this community has worked together to build a member-owned utility providing quality drinking water in sufficient quantities and for fire protection. As a private company, we are governed by our Bylaws, which require membership in the company before being allowed to receive water. Each membership represents equal ownership in the assets and liabilities of the company, and equal voting rights for the Board of Directors.

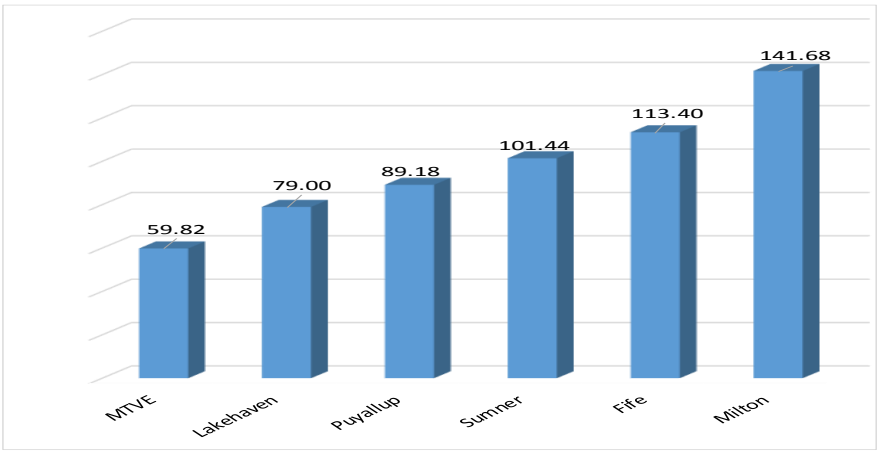
From a small spring water system supporting a handful of homes, over our 100 year history we have grown to a membership of 3,876 with 3,682 service connections. Your water company has grown to more than 60 miles of water mains with 488 fire hydrants, nine wells, four reservoirs, a booster station, office, and shop. Our excellent water comes from a deep aquifer consisting of well-sorted glacial outwash gravels. The quality of the aquifer is such that we do not experience mineral and chemical contaminants typical of many aquifers. Consequently, we preserve the quality of our water as nature intended it: free of all chemicals. The water that we provide rivals any other in taste, purity, and overall quality. Our staff works hard to preserve that quality. We maintain water quality from the aquifer to your service connection through strict development standards, frequent water sampling (above state requirements) at all locations, implementation of a stringent Wellhead Protection Program, flushing and elimination of dead-end mains, prevention of cross-connection hazards, replacement of aging infrastructure, and sanitary maintenance and repair procedures.

Unlike most service areas, the volume of water contained within our aquifer is abundant and not affected by the amount of snow pack in the mountains. The aquifer is recharged by rainfall and local wetlands. The well levels are monitored daily and show very little change from when they were first drilled.

Our staff of eleven employees have a combined 206 years experience in the water industry with almost all their time working at Mt. View-Edgewood Water Company. They are on call 24/7 and always ready to respond to emergencies and customer concerns.

Mt. View-Edgewood Water Company (PWS ID 56820) currently utilizes groundwater from seven wells for its public water supply. In the central area, Wells 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 2 and 3 are used for aquifer level monitoring. All wells are in deep aquifers making them less susceptible to contamination. All of our wells, booster stations, and office/shop are equipped with emergency generators for operation during power outages.

Comparisons of Mt. View-Edgewood Water (MTVE) rates with surrounding utilities: **MTVE's current rates are comparable to our 2012 rates!**



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. In 2024, we pumped 428,237,522 gallons from the aquifer. This is 75% of our total water right of 1,776 Acre Feet.

Our Water System Plan (Comprehensive Plan) was approved in 2017. 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 by appointment. 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 Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Mapping Tool | Washington State Department of Health, then:

- Find and open SWAP Maps (Interactive GIS Mapping Tool).
- When the page opens, click on the "Start" button located near the bottom of the page.
- When the welcome window opens, click on "Go".
- You now have four choices: you may browse the map to find the area of interest, use the water system ID, the water system name, or a known address to find an area.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

DEFINITIONS FOR THE TABLES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES:

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

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.

ND - Not Detected - Substance could not be detected by laboratory instruments.

ppm - Part Per Million (mg/L) - One part per million corresponds to one penny in ten thousand dollars.

ppb - Part Per Billion (ug/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one penny in ten million dollars.

SAL - State Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant or group of contaminants, without an MCL, in drinking water established to protect public health and which, if exceeded, triggers actions a water system purveyor must take. SALs are established for contaminants without an MCL, federal action level, or treatment technique.

SDRL - State Detection Reporting Limit - The minimum reportable detection of an analyte as established by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH).

The water quality data presented in the following tables is from the most recent round of testing done in accordance with 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. **Not shown in the table are 19 Inorganic Chemicals, 40 Synthetic Organic Chemicals, and 59 Volatile Organic Chemicals which were tested for and not detected.** 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. **All of our testing resulted in no violations.**

Regulated in Our Distribution System							
Inorganic Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level**	**Range of Detection**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Arsenic (ppm)	10	0	0.0012	<0.001 - 0.0012	Sep 24	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.15	<0.02 - 3.15	Apr 24	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits.
Bacteriological Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**# of positive samples**	**Major Source in Drinking Water**			
Total Coliform	2	0	0	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria, may be present.			
Regulated at Your Tap							
Contaminants with Action Levels rather than MCLs	**AL**	**MCLG**	**90% of Samples at or below**	**Range of Detection**	**Sample Date**	**Exceeds AL**	**Typical Source**
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.495	0.06 - 0.97	Jun 24	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppm)	0.015	0	0.0090	<0.0010-0.0090	Jun 24	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

While your drinking water meets the EPA's standard for arsenic, one well contains a minute level of arsenic. The test result is just 0.0002 ppm above detection limits. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic. Arsenic is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Recent news reports have brought lead issues to the attention of water customers. Our water sources are lead-free. Our system complies with all drinking water regulations. Beginning in 2005, our field crew and contractors started installing Premises Isolation Assemblies on every service connection. The work involved excavating the meter plumbing and exposing the customers' service lines. The entire system was completed in 2017. During installation, crews did not encounter lead goosenecks, any lead in the meter plumbing, or any lead pipes in customer service lines. Also, during a search of our record archives, we did not find any lead components ever purchased since our inception in 1925.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with home plumbing. Mt. View-Edgewood Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for thirty seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The EPA has required us to monitor PFAS contaminants and chemicals as part of an on-going evaluation program. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants and chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science. Additional PFAS monitoring samples from all our wells were taken January and June of 2024.

Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)					
Contaminant	**SAL**	**Reported Level**	**Range of Detection**	**Sample Dates**	**Exceeds SAL or the Hazard Index MCL**
PFBS (ppm)	345	0.0000034	ND - 0.0000034	Jan 24 and Jul 24	No

Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) was only detected in our Well 7, well below the MCL. We sampled all our wells January and July 2024 for 29 PFAS compounds along with lithium. No samples exceeded the EPA established minimum reporting levels (MRLs). **None of the 29 PFAS compounds or lithium were detected in our other wells for these sample events.**

PFAS are a group of chemicals made by humans. Since the 1950s, PFAS have been used in many consumer products and industrial processes. These chemicals have properties that resist heat, grease, and water. While PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of commercial products, they are still found in the environment from historical usage and some firefighting foams. In addition, products are often made with other PFAS as replacements for PFOA and PFOS. These PFAS chemicals can be found in everyday products such as:

- Cleaning products.
- Water-resistant fabrics, like rain jackets, umbrellas and tents.
- Grease-resistant paper.
- Nonstick cookware.
- Personal care products, like shampoo, dental floss, nail polish, and eye makeup.
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics.

Water Use Efficiency Rule promotes good stewardship of our water resources and the Water Company is compliant with all facets of this rule. This rule requires water utilities to maintain a 10%, or lower, water loss average over the last three years. Our three year rolling average is 3.33% as a result of our proactive main replacement, meter maintenance, and leak detection program!

Board of Directors meetings are held at 6 pm on the second Wednesday of each month, on or after the 10th of the month. Member comments and involvement are welcome. Comments, concerns, or other issues shall 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.mtvewater.com for more information.

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