
2017 Water Quality Report

Elma Evergreen Village Water System

PWS ID # 24155 A

H2O Management Services Inc. is pleased to present to you this year's Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and the services we deliver to you every day.

The Elma Evergreen Village Association has contracted with H2O Management Services since March 2003 to provide professional management and operation of the system by qualified personnel. You will see H2O in and about the community as we perform routine preventative maintenance and repairs. Thank you for giving us the opportunity to serve your community.

Where does my water come from?

Your water source at Elma Evergreen Village is a ground water well at a depth of 90 ft. This well is located in the pumphouse and is designated by the Office of Drinking Water as S01.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 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, the Washington State Department of Health and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribe regulations which 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 which must provide the same protection for public health.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Variances and Exemptions (Waivers)

An assessment of Elma Evergreen Village Water System's source water was done by the Department of Health to determine the susceptibility of your source to contaminants. This is important because the assessment determined that the susceptibility of your water to contaminants is moderate. Based on this moderate determination and low or no detection of these contaminants in prior sampling results, the Department of Health granted Elma Evergreen Village Water System waivers which allow reduced testing for Synthetic Organic (SOC) through 2016, Inorganic Contaminants (IOC) through 2018 and full waiver from Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC) sampling through 2015. New waivers will be applied for when offered by the Washington State Department of Health.

Source protection information

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) data is available for all community PWSs in Washington. SWAP data for your PWS is online at: <https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/eh/dw/swap/maps/>

If you don't have access to the Web, we encourage you to use the Internet service available through the public library system.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year January 1 thru December 31, 2017. 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 or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Exceeding MCL	Sample Date	Typical Source
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>						
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.4	0 of 1 Sample	11/06/17	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppm)	.3 **SMCL	NA	1.4	0 of 1 Sample	9/23/09	Erosion of natural deposits
<u>State Regulated Contaminants</u>						
	SRL		Your Water	#Samples exceeding SRL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	.1		7.3	1	9/23/09	Soil runoff
Contaminants	AL:	Your Water	Range of Results	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) 90 th Percentile Results	15	2.8	ND – 4	0 of 5 Samples	10/29/15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) 90 th Percentile Results	1.3	.34	.02 - .29	0 of 5 Samples	10/29/15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ND: Not Detected

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (water clarity)

Important Drinking Water Definitions

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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

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

SRL: State Reporting Level.

****SMCL:** Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level. These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

Lead & Copper 90th Percentile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth.

Additional information for Lead

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 service lines and home plumbing. Elma Evergreen Village water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Additional information for Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

If you wish to learn more about your water utility, plan to attend the Association's annual meeting held each January.

Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda. (English translation: This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)

Ten ways that will save the most water:

1. Water your lawn only when it needs it. Step on your grass. If it springs back when you lift your foot, it doesn't need water. Set your sprinkler for more days between watering. This saves 750-1500 gallons per month. In times of drought, water with a hose.
2. Fix leaky faucets and plumbing joints. This saves 20 gal. per day for every leak stopped.
3. Don't run the hose while washing your car. Use a bucket of water and a quick hose rinse at the end. This saves 150 gals each time. For a two-car family the savings is up to 1200 gallons a month.
4. Install water saving shower heads or flow restrictors. Saves 500-800 gallons per month
5. Run only full loads in the washing machine and dishwasher. Saves 300-700 gallons per month
6. Use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways and sidewalks. Saves 150 gallons or more each time. At once a week, the savings is more than 600 gallons a month.
7. Don't use your toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket. Saves 400-600 gallons per month.
8. Shorten your showers. Even a one or two minute reduction can save up to 700 gallons per month.
9. Capture tap water while you wait for hot water to come down the pipes. Catch the flow in a watering can to use later on house plants or your garden. Saves 200-300 gallons per month.
10. Don't water the sidewalks, driveway or gutter. Adjust your sprinklers so that water lands on your lawn or garden where it belongs. Saves 500 gallons per month.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact:

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