2017 Water Quality Report

Tahja II

PWS ID 03052H

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

The Tahja II has contracted with H2O Management Services since January 2016 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 Tahja II is a ground water well at a depth of 74 ft. This well is located at the pumphouse property within the Tahja II development. This well 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)

At this time we are proceeding to take the necessary tests to give the Department of Health a baseline from which they assess any future changes in the water chemistry. Since Tahja II became a community water system in 2015, specific testing is required over and above what was required under the old classification of Transitory Non-Community.

Source protection information

The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) was completed. The data from the testing can be obtained from the Southwest Region, Department of Health.

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 have been detected during testing in the calendar year January through December 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 or AL:	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding MCL/AL	Sample Date	Violation or Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.5	NA	12/6/17	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb) 90th Percentile Results	NA	15 AL	.002	NA	7/14/16	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm) 90th Percentile Results	NA	1.3 AL	.068	0 of 5	7/14/16	No	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)
NA: Not Applicable

Important Drinking Water Definitions
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: This highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close 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.
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Lead & Copper 90th Percentile (90th %)**:** Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

You can help conserve water during 2018 by observing the following recommendations.

Car Washing

- Use a shut-off nozzle on your hose that can be adjusted down to a fine spray, so that water flows only as needed. Check hose connectors to make sure plastic or rubber washers are in place to prevent leaks.
- Consider using a commercial car wash that recycles water.
- Wash your car on the lawn, and you'll water your lawn at the same time.

Lawn Care

- More than 50 percent of residential irrigation water is lost due to evaporation, runoff, over watering, or improper system design/installation/maintenance.
- Don't over water your lawn. Lawns only need 1 inch of water per week. Buy a rain gauge so that you can better determine when to water.
- Water the lawn or garden early in the morning during the coolest part of the day. Consider installing an automatic timer. Don't forget to adjust your watering schedule, as days get longer or shorter.
- Raise your lawn mower cutting height—longer grass blades help shade each other, reduce evaporation, and inhibit weed growth.
- Use a broom or blower instead of a hose to clean leaves and other debris from your driveway or sidewalk.
- Don't leave sprinklers or hoses unattended. Set a kitchen timer when watering your lawn or garden to remind you when to stop. A running hose can discharge up to 10 gallons a minute.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.
- To water sloping lawns, apply water for 5 minutes and then repeat 2-3 times.
- If water runs off your lawn easily, split your watering time into shorter periods to allow for better absorption.
- Don't water your lawn on windy days when most of the water blows away or evaporates.
- Use sprinklers for larger areas of grass. Water small patches by hand to avoid waste.
- Let your lawn to go dormant during the summer. Dormant grass only needs to be watered every 3 weeks or less if it rains.

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