

14515 Pioneer Way E
Puyallup WA 98372
(253)841-9698
www.valleywaterdistrict.com
Email: service@valleywaterdistrict.com
Sean Vance, District Manager
Brian Thompson, Field Supervisor

Drinking Water Quality Report for Alderwood Estates

Pierce County
Water System ID #01270

2020

In this report, you will find information about:

YOUR WATER

Your Water System
Source Water Protection
Cross-Connection Control

TEST RESULTS

Possible Contaminants
Key Table Definitions
Lead Information
Water Quality Table
Tacoma Water Quality Table

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The water source for this system is a well located in Alderwood Estates. The well is 544 feet deep and can pump 145 gallons per minute.

OTHER SOURCE RESULTS:

An intertie with Tacoma Water on the Alderwood Estates Water System is used to provide supplemental water during times of high demand, power outages, and during fire flow conditions. The last page of this report contains the water quality monitoring information provided to us by Tacoma Water.

HOW IS MY WATER TREATED?

Your water is treated by disinfection which involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

We are proud to report that this system meets all state and federal guidelines for regulated contaminants, and is significantly below the EPA's required safety levels.

Water Quality Report Information



Valley Water District is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Valley Water District vigilantly safeguards and routinely monitors your drinking water. We are providing this report as a snapshot of water quality monitoring for the calendar year of the report (unless otherwise noted). The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

How Can I Get Involved?

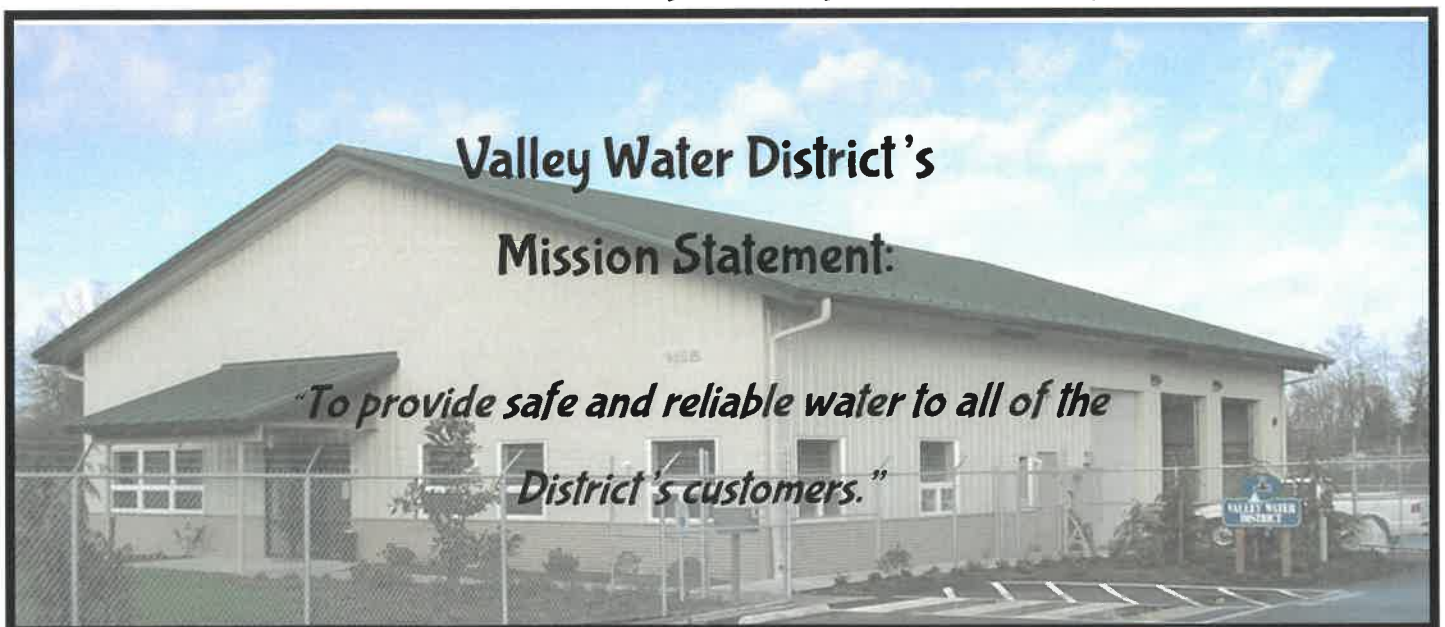
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please attend any regularly scheduled Board Meeting held at the District Office on the first and third Tuesday of each month, at 7:00pm.

Questions?

If you have any questions about the information in this report, or any concern regarding water quality and the services we deliver every day, please contact the District office at 253-841-9698.

Sean Vance, District Manager ~ Brian Thompson, Field Supervisor ~ Email: service@valleywaterdistrict.com

Visit www.wateruseitwisely.com for great water saving tips!



Possible Contaminants

Common sources of drinking water—both tap and bottled water—include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, and reservoirs (surface water), and wells and springs (groundwater).

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials dissolve in the water.

Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, parasites, and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from various sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can occur naturally or result from 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.

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO PROTECT SOURCE WATER:

- Ensure that your septic system is properly maintained.
- Use chemical fertilizers and pesticides sparingly, if at all.
- Don't dump any hazardous waste on the ground or down the drain. This includes motor oil, pesticides, paint, household cleaners, medicines, etc.

Check the SWAP information for your water system:

The WA State Department of Health Office of Drinking Water has compiled Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) data for all community water systems. An interactive map with data for your water system is available at: <https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/swap/index.html>

Cross-Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business.

A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system.

Valley Water District is responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system.

If you have any of the devices listed below, please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

Do you have one of these at your home or business?

- Lawn irrigation system
- Pool or hot tub
- Decorative pond or fountain
- Watering trough
- Fire sprinkler system
- Additional source(s) of water on the property



If you do, Washington State law may require that you have a “Backflow Prevention Assembly”. The purpose of this device is to provide “cross connection control” - preventing contaminated water from flowing back into your drinking water - a serious health hazard.

However, even the best Backflow Prevention Assembly can fail because of freezing, debris, improper installation and unapproved plumbing connections. For this reason, the state’s Department of Health requires these devices to be tested annually by a certified backflow assembly tester, with a copy of the test record sent to Valley Water District.

Customers with a BACKFLOW ASSEMBLY: Consider “Opting In” to our TESTING PROGRAM!

In 2018, the District created a program that allows customers with backflow devices that are required to have annual testing done to “OPT IN” and have the District coordinate with a contractor to perform the test at a significantly reduced rate of \$26.00 per device (most testers charge \$40-\$90 per device). It’s not too late to opt in if you haven’t yet, you can find the Backflow Testing Agreement on the District website at www.valleywaterdistrict.com under FORMS.



If you are already opted in...no need to worry about future testing. Every year between May and September, the District will automatically have the contractor, Randy Horne with Aqua Backflow Testing, perform the testing for each property that has opted in.

KEY TABLE DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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 MCLGs as feasible using the best available 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.

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.

Minimum Reporting Level (MRL): Also known as the Method Reporting Limit: The smallest amount of a substance that can be reliably quantitated in sample.

NA: Not Applicable

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a standard to measure water clarity.

Not Detected (ND): This compound was analyzed and not detected at a level greater than or equal to the State Detection Reporting Level.

PPB = Parts per billion

PPM = Parts per million

µmhos/cm = The basic unit of measurement of conductivity.

mg/L = milligrams per liter

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

State Detection Reporting Limit (SDRL): The minimum reportable detection of an analyte as established by DOH.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Information About 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. Valley Water District 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 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Testing Results for 2020 Alderwood Estates System

PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS:

Contaminants	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation?	Typical Source
					Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products									
Trihalomethanes, Total	ppb	NA	80	ND	NA	NA	2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	NA	60	ND	NA	NA	2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants									
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	ppm	10	10	0.2	NA	NA	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER TESTING (2018):

Samples are collected at customer kitchen or bathroom taps. The number of homes sampled is based on population served by the water system. This testing is done every three years and the most recent sample date is from 2018.

Contaminants	90% of taps sampled must be below AL	90% of taps sampled were at or below this level	MCLG	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL?	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3 AL	0.05	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead-action level at consumer taps (ppb)	15 AL	0.001	0	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Abbreviations are explained in the "Key Table Definitions" on the previous page of this report.

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR TACOMA WATER QUALITY RESULTS (Other Source for this system)

2020 Water Quality Table provided by Tacoma Water

WATER QUALITY TABLE						
Constituent	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Range of level Detected or # exceed AL	Regulation Met?	Potential sources of contaminant
REGULATED AT THE GROUNDWATER SOURCE						
Arsenic	10 ppb	1.4 ppb (2017*)	0	0-1.4 ppb	Yes	Natural erosion
Nitrate	10 ppm	4.95 ppm (2019*)	10 ppm	0-4.95 ppm	Yes	Agricultural uses, septic
Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	1.4 ppb	0	0-1.4 ppb	Yes	Industrial contamination
UNREGULATED AT THE SOURCE						
Chloroform	not regulated	1.5 ppb	not regulated	0-1.5 ppb	not regulated	Disinfection interaction, Industrial contamination
REGULATED AT THE TREATMENT PLANT						
Fluoride	4 ppm	.96ppm	4 ppm	0.60-.96 ppm	Yes	Treatment additive
Turbidity	1 NTU	.062 NTU	not applicable	0.019-.062 NTU	Yes	Soil erosion
REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Disinfection byproducts						
Highest running annual average allowed		Our running annual average		Range of level Detected		Potential sources of contaminant
Total Trihalomethane	80 ppb average	11.6 ppb average	not applicable	5-125 ppb	Yes	Disinfection interaction
Halacetic Acid	60 ppb average	5.9 ppb average	not applicable	2.6-11 ppb	Yes	Disinfection interaction
Bromate	10 ppb	0	0	0	Yes	Disinfection interaction
Chlorine Residual	4ppm	NA	4 (MRDLG)	0.22 - 1.60 ppm	Yes	Treatment additive
Total Coliform	< 5% positive	0.090%	0	2 of 2228 sites	Yes	Sampling technique
REGULATED AT THE CONSUMERS TAP						
Lead & Copper: sampled in 2019, Required once every 3 years		90% of taps sampled were at or below this level		# of sites above the action level		Potential sources of contaminant
Lead	15 ppb (AL)	ND	0	0 of 51 sites	Yes	Household plumbing
Copper	1.3 Ppm (AL)	ND	1.3 ppm	0 of 51 sites	Yes	Household plumbing

*The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Unless otherwise noted all sample results in this table are from 2020

Definitions

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

ppm = Part Per Million

ppb = Part Per Billion

NTU- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a standard to measure water clarity.

AL- Action Level is the concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Action Levels are reported at the 90th percentile for homes at greatest risk.

MRL- Minimum Reporting Level, also known as Method Reporting Limit: The smallest amount of a substance that can be reliably quantitated in a sample.

ND = Not Detected - This compound was analyzed and not detected at a level greater than or equal to the State Detection Reporting Level.