



WATER NOTES

Important information about your drinking water in 2018

Providing our customers with safe and reliable drinking water is a primary mission of the Town of Steilacoom Water Utility. This annual report is intended to provide current, factual information about your drinking water. This report includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to the stringent standards set by regulatory agencies.

Federal and state regulations include procedures and schedules for monitoring water from the source to the tap. The United States Congress has directed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to require public water systems to report annually on the quality of the drinking water delivered to their customers. The Town of Steilacoom supports this regulation and is providing this report to all customers in our service area. This report is about your drinking water source and quality monitoring required by the 1974 Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and its 1986 and 1996 amendments.

SOURCE

The Town of Steilacoom (I.D. #84000H) has entered into an agreement with Lakewood Water District to supply water to the Town. The water comes from 7 wells utilizing subsurface aquifers. The water treatment facility on View Road removes manganese and iron. Chlorine is added as a disinfectant to kill any harmful bacteria or viruses that may be present in the water. The Town continues to operate and maintain its own distribution system. The Town's well is on standby status as a backup supply.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) can include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the ground 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.

Contaminants that may be present in some source water before treatment include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which 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, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be 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 prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. The Town of Steilacoom 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

WHAT ABOUT TASTE AND SMELL?

The taste and smell of the Town’s water is caused mainly by variations in the chlorine residual at the faucet and does not indicate any safety concerns. The Town is working (primarily through a more aggressive flushing program) to continue to improve the taste and smell of our water for all customers. Maintenance of the home’s plumbing components is also important.

RESULTS OF REQUIRED TESTING

ABBREVIATIONS

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The highest 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.
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
ppm Parts per million - One part per million (or one milligram per liter) corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in \$10,000.
ppb Parts per billion - one part per billion (or microgram per liter) corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000.
<: Less than **AL**: Action Level **NTU**: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit **umhos/cm** Micromhos per centimeter
UR: Unregulated, no federal and state standards nor MCL or MCLG established **ND**: None Detected **n/a**: Not applicable

SUBSTANCE	MCL	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Arsenic (Source)	10ppb	4ppb	<1ppb – 4ppb	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates (Source)	10ppm	1.27ppm	< 0.2ppm – 1.27ppm	10ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3ppm	0.02 ppm	<0.02ppm - <0.02ppm	1.3ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	15ppb	<0.001ppb	< 0.001ppm <0.001ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Total Trihalomethane (Distribution System)	80ppb	8.8ppb	8.8ppb – 8.8ppb	0	Disinfection interaction
Haloacetic Acids (Distribution System)	60ppb	6.6ppb	6.6ppb – 6.6ppb	0	Disinfection interaction
Total Coliform (Distribution System)	< 5% Positive	0	0	0	Found throughout the environment
Fecal Coliform (Distribution System)	< 5% Positive	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Sulfate (Source)	250ppm	11ppm	<1ppm – 11ppm	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead & Copper: The federal government has adopted regulations requiring water utilities to test tap water for lead and copper in homes with specified types of plumbing. The Town of Steilacoom began testing in 1992 and is currently on reduced monitoring due to testing results being under the Federal Action Levels for both lead and copper. Last round of testing completed in 2015.

Copper (Residential)	90 th Percentile = 0.138 mg/l	None exceeded Action Level of 1.3 mg/l
Lead (Residential)	90 th Percentile = 0.002 mg/l	None exceeded Action Level of 0.015 mg/l

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. The Town participated in this monitoring and no detection of the contaminants tested for were found.

All of the results reported in the charts above were from samples collected in the last 3 years. As you can see by the above tables, our system had no violations. We are proud that our drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. A complete Source Water Analysis is available at the Town of Steilacoom Public Works office.

Our testing schedule is as follows:

Nitrate: Annually **Radionuclides:** Tested in 2016 with no detections. Next sampling in 2022.

Trihalomethane Potentials (for ground water): Annually **Arsenic:** Tested for in 2016. The MCL is 10 ppb.

Asbestos: 1 sample every 9 years. None detected in 2013 sample. **Inorganics:** Tested in 2010.

Coliform: 9 samples a month. No detections in 2018. **Volatile Organic Chemicals:** Tested for in 2018. No detections

Synthetic Organic Chemicals: Tested for in 2018. No detections

Lead & Copper: Every 3 years at residential water tap. Last round of testing completed in 2018.

We at the Town of Steilacoom Public Works diligently work to provide top quality water to every tap. Through Town Ordinance, continuous training, extensive monitoring, water main flushing and cross connection inspections we are dedicated to protecting our water supply now and in the future. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our life and our children’s future.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

Attend Town Council meetings. Meetings are open to the public. Look in the “Around Town” or visit www.townofsteilacoom.com for meeting schedules.

HOW CAN I LEARN MORE?

For more information about your drinking water or if you have questions regarding your water quality, please contact Doug Hale at Steilacoom Public Works, 581-1912.

The following organizations also have information about water quality:

Washington State Department of Health Web site: www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw

The Washington State Department of Health has compiled the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) data for all community Public Water Systems in Washington Swap data is online at: <http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/sw/assessment.htm>

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Hot Line: 1-800-426-4791 Web site: www.epa.gov/safewater

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM

State regulations and Town Municipal code require protection of the water supply system from contamination or pollution due to backflow or backsiphonage from a customer’s private internal system into the public potable water system. The owner shall be responsible for the elimination of cross connection or protection by an air gap or approved backflow prevention assembly. Initial and annual testing of backflow prevention devices and a one time permit fee of \$205.00 is required. The Town’s Cross Connection Specialist will be surveying areas of Town and will contact those required to comply. Some possible sources of cross connection are, irrigation systems, hose end sprayers, fire sprinklers, and hot tubs. If you are installing any of these systems you can contact Doug Hale at 581-1912 to find out what the requirements are. You can obtain a permit application at Public Works, 1030 Roe St.

PROPER MAINTENANCE OF YOUR HOME PLUMBING CAN AFFECT TASTE AND SMELL

Some customers inquire with a concern of a foul taste or odor from their water. This often comes from a hot water tank that is not properly maintained. Mineral deposits and sediment can build up inside the tank, and along with the heating process, create a foul taste and odor. Most manufacturers recommend that their hot water tanks be drained and flushed annually to remove these deposits and sediments, and extend the life of the tank. The deposits and sediment can also affect the energy efficiency of the water heater.

You can search online for more information about the importance of routine maintenance of your hot water heater and other components of your home plumbing system.

WATER USE EFFICIENCY PROGRAM

In 2003, the State legislature passed the Municipal Water Law, directing the State Department of Health to adopt a rule establishing water use efficiency requirements for all municipal water suppliers. The goal of the rule is to conserve water for future generations and the environment.

The Town established supply side and demand side goals in July of 2008. Those goals are:

Supply side

- 1. Reduce distribution system “unaccounted for” water to 7% or less of total water production in each of the next 6 years.
 - a. Initiate leak detection program using electronic listening devices to test 10% of water mains 30 years or older per calendar year.
 - b. Provide response/repairs to all leaks within 24 hours of initial report to Town personnel.

Demand Side

- 1. Reduce our average annual consumption per residential connection by 3% over the next 6 years.
 - a. Provide water-saving tips to customers in the local newsletter, “Around Town” at least quarterly.
 - b. Provide free conservation products to customers, such as toilet leak detection tablets, irrigation gauges and low flow shower heads where applicable.
 - c. Provide free “water audits” by Town Water Department personnel upon request.

Report of Town Water Use Efficiency for 2018

Total Water Purchased.....	255,640,403 gallons
Authorized Consumption.....	231,080,091 gallons
Distribution System Leakage.....	24,560,311 gallons
Distribution Leakage – Percent	9.6%
3 Year Annual Average	9.02%

The Town has provided 756 low flow shower heads to customers. Based on industry standards, low flow shower heads can reduce a home’s total water demand by as much as 2%.

Per capita production has been reduced from 110 gallons per day in 2008 to 95 gallons per day.

For more information on saving water indoors and outdoors check the following web sites:

www.wateruseitwisely.com

www.projectwet.org Project Wet has information and education resources for teachers