

Township 29 Water Association presents herein our annual Water Quality Report (known as a “Consumer Confidence Report”), as required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Township 29 is committed to providing you with water that meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. This report sets out where our water comes from, what the current year tests show about it, and other information that you may wish to know about drinking water.

WATER SOURCE

Our system pumps groundwater from the Island County aquifer, and transmits the water to the pump house. The reservoir was cleaned in November 2007; it is our intent to continue with a regular cleaning schedule. If you experience any extended deterioration in water quality please call King Water and they will flush the lines.

King Water Company performs water system management and operations, is responsible for all water testing and ensures compliance with all federal, state and county standards. King Water is a state certified Satellite Management Agency. For more information about this report, or for any questions you may have about your drinking water, please contact Clive Defty at King Water (telephone (888) 241 2503 or (360) 678 5336).

WATER QUALITY TABLE

Table of Definitions

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 Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

The information set out below is based on tests conducted during the year. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined above.

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Result	Source	Violation
Bacteria	Monthly	N/A	N/A	N/A	All passed	Naturally present	No
Nitrate	August	Mg/l	10	10	<0.5	Runoff – fertilizers, natural deposits, septic tanks	No
Inorganic Chemicals	November	Var.	Var.	Var.	See below	Runoff – fertilizers, natural deposits, septic tanks etc.	See below

Arsenic in Water

Your drinking water has levels of arsenic (23 ppb) that exceed the new state MCL of 10 ppb. As a result, the system is now required to test quarterly and make progress towards the installation of arsenic removal treatment – which is now in process. Some people who drink water that contains arsenic over the MCL for many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and many have an increased risk of developing cancer.

Inorganic Chemicals Report

A test for various inorganic chemicals was conducted in November 2009. All test results were below the state regulated MCL’s and most chemicals, except arsenic, were not even detected. Sodium levels were 34 mg/L; if you would like information about any other specific results, please contact King Water Company.

EXPLANATION OF VIOLATIONS

We are pleased to report that there were no violations in 2008.

Iron and Manganese

Typical of much of the Island’s water, our water contains elevated levels of Iron and Manganese, which are abundant in the rocks and soils in the area. These are secondary contaminants and the US EPA has not mandated treatment to reduce the levels of contamination. Scientific findings suggest that the levels found pose no threat to human health. Manganese and iron are considered to be an aesthetic problem. At sufficient concentrations, iron can adversely affect the taste of water and can leave rust colored stains on laundry, plumbing fixtures and porcelain. Manganese can cause similar problems, has a bitter metallic taste and may leave black “specks” in ice cubes. Manganese can also produce staining and cause water to have a brown or black discoloration.

Conductivity and Chlorides

The system is tested twice a year for conductivity and chlorides; this is to ensure that our water source is not being contaminated by salt water. Levels are set out below:

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Result	Source
Chloride	Aug. & April	Mg/l	250	250	230 & 206	Salt water or natural deposits
Conductivity	Aug. & April	Umhos/cm	700	700	930 & 710	

Lead and Copper

Five houses were checked for lead and copper content in the water. Results showed very low levels – lead was hardly detected and copper levels were below 0.59 which is below the state AL of 1.3 ppm.

Repairs and maintenance - Shared responsibilities

This past winter we have had many problems associated with the snow, freezing weather, heavy rains and flooding – all of which can cause water pipes to break and necessitate the need to get the water turned off in an emergency. It is the responsibility of your water system (the purveyor) to deliver safe drinking water to your property. As a rule, this responsibility stops at the meter or shut off valve – usually located at, or close to, the property line. However, it is the responsibility of the home owner to know where their shut off valve is located and keep the area clear and readily accessible.

Substances expected to be in Drinking Water

To ensure that tap water meets acceptable drinking standards, the US EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants that may be in drinking water. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some of these contaminants. However, their presence does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk. Such substances may include:

Microbial contaminants, such as bacteria and viruses, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems agricultural livestock or wildlife. These are tested for monthly.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, mining or farming. These are tested for based on a schedule prescribed by the state Department of Health (DOH); they include nitrates, which are tested for annually.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff and residential uses. These are tested for based on a schedule prescribed by the DOH.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, gas stations, storm water runoff and septic systems. These are tested for based on a schedule prescribed by the DOH.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. They include immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer, those undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, the elderly and infants, who can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers before drinking any water. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

ANNUAL WATER USE EFFICIENCY REPORT

In 2003, the Washington State Legislature passed the Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1338, better known as the **Municipal Water Law**, which directs municipal water suppliers to use water more efficiently. The Legislature directed the Department of Health (DOH) to adopt an enforceable **Water Use Efficiency (WUE)** program, which became effective January 22, 2007.

In June 2008, a King County Superior Court judge ruled that privately owned water systems are no longer considered municipal water suppliers. All water systems owned by Homeowner Associations are considered to be private - but not Water Districts. Accordingly, the requirements set out below do not have to be followed at the present time by private systems; however, the ruling is being appealed by the Department of Health's (DOH) Office of Drinking Water.

The DOH is recommending that privately owned water systems voluntarily comply with the efficiency rule. Given the background, it is likely that some requirement will prevail to at least install meters and monitor for leaks. Accordingly, it is recommended that systems continue to plan for meter installation and, when installed, reconcile water pumped with water used to identify significant leaks.