



Fruitland Mutual Water Company

Water Quality Report 2017

Water Quality Report

We at the Fruitland Mutual Water Company (FMWC) are pleased to inform you that your drinking water meets all State and Federal health standards. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

For more information regarding this report please contact:

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Water Treatment

The quality of water FMWC serves to its customers requires no treatment to meet the minimum requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the State of Washington Department of Health or the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department. We do, however, disinfect the water with sodium hypochlorite to remain bacteria free in the distribution system. Our average hardness is 7.3 and the average PH is 6.97.

Water Supply

The FMWC's primary source of supply is ground water pumped from the Frederickson Aquifer located at or near sea-level. There are five active wells supplying water to the system. The company has a second source through a wholesale connection with Tacoma Public Utilities. The aquifer is protected from potential sources of contamination by a cooperative effort from the water companies that draw water from it. This effort is known as the "Wellhead Protection Plan".

A copy of this plan can be viewed at the Company office.

Capacities

FMWC has the capability to draw 3850 gallons per minute and store 4,000,000 gallons within the system. This is adequate and sufficient to serve the residences and commercial activities in service area.

Sources of Contaminants

The FMWC routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal, State, and local laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants do not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791).

Lead and Copper

Fruitland Water began regular lead and copper sampling in 1992 and has always met standards established by the regulatory agencies. As shown in the table on page 3, the last round of lead and copper sampling recorded no reported levels above the MCL. The Company's next round of sampling will be in the summer of 2020.

Special Precautions

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune system 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 guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. Fruitland Water 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>



Fruitland Mutual Water Company's

Water Use Efficiency Program

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Water Produced | 574,042,263 |
| Water sold/accounted for | 506,191,264 |
| Difference | 67,850,999 |
| 2017 Percentage lost | 11.81% |
| 2016 water loss | 14.40% |
| 2015 water loss | 12.04% |



Water Conservation

Water is one of our most valuable resources. In our area approximately one inch of water per week will keep a lawn healthy. Check your irrigation system regularly for proper operation. Broken sprinkler heads are a sure waste of water and keep a system from working efficiently. When washing outdoors be sure to use a nozzle and turn off hose bibs when not in use.

Progress

The Company continues to contract with a leak detecting company for a minimum of two weeks per year. These efforts will continue and increase in frequency if necessary. Your help is still needed, if you notice green or damp patches in your yard, around water meters or fire hydrants let the Company know so staff can verify the cause. The implementation and use of the new meter reading system has helped reduce the demand on customer side. As meters are read they let the reader know if there are high reads or if water ran for an extended period of time. The reader then checks the meter visually and reports to the office if there is a suspected leak and then the office notifies the customer.

Bacteriological Analysis

Fruitland Mutual Water Company conducts routine bacteriological tests on the distribution system continuously throughout the year. We submit a minimum of 120 samples for bacteriological analysis annually. In addition to this minimum, we submit construction, investigative and engineering samples. All bacteriological samples tested in 2017 resulted in negative detection for coliform bacteria.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. 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 do not change frequently. Not shown in the table are 29 inorganic chemicals all are below the established MCL, 81 synthetic organic chemicals all non-detected and 63 volatile organic chemicals all non-detectable. Fruitland Water is very fortunate that the water being drawn is of such good quality no additional treatment or filtering is necessary.

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Term | Definition |
| MCLG | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contaminant present 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. |
| AL (Action Level) | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| MRDLG | Maximum residual disinfection level goal: 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. |
| MRDL | Maximum residual disinfection level: 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. |
| MNR | Monitored Not Regulated. |
| MPL | State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level. |
| PPM | Parts per million |
| PPB | Parts per billion |

| Substance | MCLG OR MRDL G | MCL, TT OR MRDL | Your Water | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| Disinfection By-products | | | | | | |
| HAA (Haloacetic Acids) | NA | 60 | ND | 2017 | No | By product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM (Trihalomethanes) | NA | 80 | Low 3.0 - High 4.4 ppb | 2017 | No | By product of drinking water disinfection |

| Substance | Well 2A | Well 3 | Well 3A | Well 4 | Well 5A | Typical Source |
|---|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---|
| Other Regulated Water Quality Tests Performed | | | | | | |
| Nitrates | 3.2 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 0.2 | Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. MCL of 10. |
| Radium 228 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits. MCL 5 |
| Gross Alpha (MCL 15.0) | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits. MCL 10 |

Fruitland Mutual Water Company has tested for dissolved Lead and Copper in the drinking water at the customers tap, pursuant to the regulations established by the USEPA. Water samples were drawn from the taps of selected homes having copper pipe with leaded joints (no longer an acceptable practice). After the 1996 results, annual testing was waved by WSDOH allowing for tri-annual testing. Fruitland Water currently meets the standard set by USEPA and requires no additional treatment for lead and copper.

Next regular sampling for lead and copper - August 2020.

| Substance | # of Samples | # of Samples Submitted | Highest Level | # of Samples Exceeding | Further Action Req. | Typical Source |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Lead and Copper | | | | | | |
| Lead | 40 | 40 | 0.036 | 4 | None | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Copper | 40 | 40 | 0.90 | 0 | None | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

| Compound: | MCL | MCLG | Highest | Range of Samples (Regulated at | Year | Typical Source of Contamination |
|--|---------|------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|--|
| Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 3 | | | | | | |
| Study of Unregulated Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | | 0.40 | <0.2 - .40 | 2013-14 | Naturally occurring & Industrial Activities |
| Molybdenum (ppb) | Not set | | <1 | ND | 2013-14 | Naturally occurring & Industrial Activities |
| Strontium (ppb) | Not set | | 120 | 47 - 120 | 2013-14 | Naturally occurring throughout the environment |
| Vanadium (ppb) | Not set | | 3.8 | 1.8 - 3.8 | 2013-14 | Naturally occurring throughout the environment |
| Chlorate (ppb) | 800 | | 44 | ND - 44 | 2013-14 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chromium-6 (ppb) | Not set | | 0.40 | .24 - .40 | 2013-14 | Naturally occurring & Industrial Activities |

