Spanaway Water Company provides exceptional water to you!

We are proud to present our fourteenth annual water quality report. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with all state and federal drinking water laws remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users.

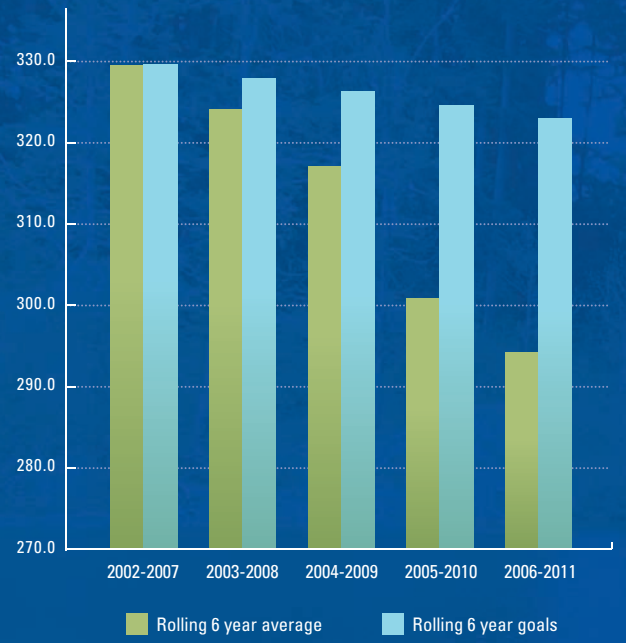
For more information, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (253) 531-9024 for Tim Tayne, Water Programs Manager or Jeff Johnson, Manager.

CROSS CONNECTION

A cross connection is a connection (actual or potential) between potable (i.e. drinking) water and nonpotable water or other substances. The risk of contamination is due to either back-siphonage or back pressure. In either example the pressure in the supply side is temporarily lower than the customer side. This could be due to high demands in the area, such as fire fighting or water main flushing. A common example of a cross connection is a garden hose submerged in a bucket.

Spanaway Water Company (SWC) is a non-profit mutual water company owned by all the property owners (members) served by the company. SWC serves close to 10,000 families and more than 330 businesses in the Spanaway area. The company's Board of Directors are elected from and by the company membership. Therefore, you can be certain that both high water quality and reasonable prices are their top priority.

Spanaway Water Usage 2007-2011



2011 was the Washington's Water Use Efficiency Rule's fifth year. 2011's water use per home and business unit served decreased five gallons per day below 2010's record low use. The average single family home's use of water dropped to 195 gallons per day (GPD) the first time ever below 200 GPD, nearly a 3.5 percent decrease. This likely reflects 2011's cool summer, customer conservation, and the Company's leak detection and repair efforts.

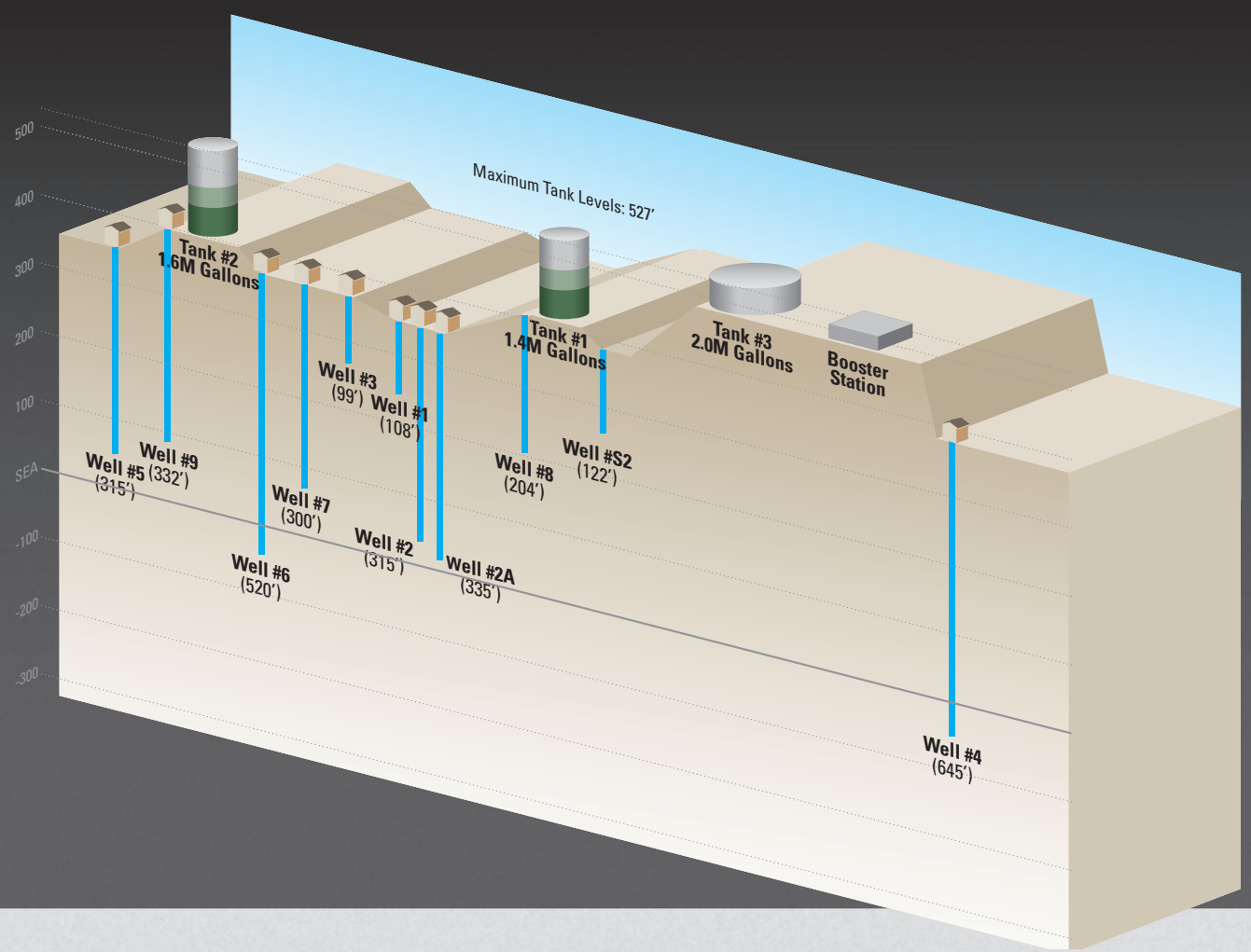
Our water use efficiency goal is to reduce the rolling 6 year average use by at least 0.5% per year. The actual six year rolling average for 2011 was 295 GPD/U well below our 2011 goal of 324 GPD/U. 2011's water system leakage was 16.73% (158,961,622 gallons) down from 2010's 18.33% (173,998,725 gallons). We are continuing our leak detection and repair work with the goal of reducing system leakage to less than 10%.

Spanaway Water Company: An overview of our water supply.

Spanaway Water Company draws water from 11 wells located in the Spanaway area of the Chambers/Clover Creek watershed.

The well depths vary from 99 to 645 feet. The water system has three tanks holding 5,000,000 gallons, one booster station serving the higher elevations at the south end of the water system, well over 120 miles of water mains, and almost 900 fire hydrants.

The diagram to the right provides an overview of the water system.



MESSAGE FROM THE EPA

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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. Spanaway Water Company 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 drinking 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (www.epa.gov/ow) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc. gov) web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation, and public health. Also, the Washington State Department of Health has a web site (www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw) that provides complete and current information on water issues in Washington State, including valuable information about our watershed.

SAMPLING RESULTS

We sampled every source for nitrates, radionuclides, and bacteria, with the only detections listed in the table below, some chemicals are listed as the last detection. The finished water was tested for bacteria and disinfection by-products (DBP), DBP's are the results of naturally occurring organic chemicals reacting with chlorination. The DBP's testing results were all less than 25% of the EPA's maximum contamination level. We also tested 31 homes, that have leaded copper fittings, for lead and copper and have listed the compliance levels for each. We have also included the EPA's standards and information about the contaminants that were detectable. A complete listing of all water quality testing and the highest levels ever found in the water system is available at the company office.

CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN 2011 WITH DESIGNATED MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (PWSID# 82850P)

Compound:	MCL	MCLG	Highest	Range of Samples (Regulated at source)	Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.3	ND - 0.3	2009	Naturally occurring Spanaway Water does not add fluoride.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.8	<0.2 - 3.8	2011	Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; or erosion.
REGULATED IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PPM)						
Trihalomethanes (THM): (ppb)	80*	80	11.3	0.03 - 11.3	2011 (quarterly)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60*	60	6.2	ND - 6.2	2011 (quarterly)	By-product of drinking water chlorination
• Compliance is determined by running annual average of quarterly sampling for subcomponents of THMs and HAA5s.						
Total Coliform	0	0	0		2011	Naturally occurring throughout the environment
E. coli	0	0	0		2011	Animal Wastes
Chlorine (ppm)	4	0.98	1.04	0.37 - 1.04	Daily	Water addtive used to control microbes
RADIONUCLIDES						
Gross Beta (pCi/l)	50	50	ND	ND-ND	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/l)	—	0.8	ND	ND-ND	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
REGULATED AT CONSUMER'S TAP (BASED ON 90TH % OF CUSTOMERS TESTED)						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0005-0.8 (0.39— 90th %)	2010		Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	15	0	<0.1 - 4 (3.0— 90th %)	2010		Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

Minimum Detectable Level (MDA): the level of contaminant in drinking water that can be reliably detected by the laboratory.

Maximum Contamination Level Goal (MCLG): the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Contamination Level (MCL): 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.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

ND: not detectable at testing limit.

N/A: not applicable.

mfl: million fibers per liter.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sometimes My Water is Discolored, Is it Safe to Drink?

Your water is safe to drink or cook with. Manganese in pipes can be released when valves are being repaired, the system is being flushed or fire hydrants are in use.

Should you experience "brown" water, letting an outside faucet run for a few minutes should clear the problem.

Routine main flushing is done on Tuesdays, October through May. To reduce the risk of discoloring clothing we ask that you avoid washing clothes on Tuesdays.

Community Participation

The annual meeting of SWC is held on the second Monday of November at 7:30 p.m. Members are elected to the Board of Directors at the annual meetings. You are invited to participate in these meetings. The Board of Directors meet monthly on the third Thursday of each month at 4:00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Company office at 18413 "B" St. E.

If you would like more information about Spanaway Water Company, the information in this newsletter, contaminants, or any other water issues, we will be happy to answer your questions. Please see www.spanaway-water.org or call (253) 531-9024 and ask for Tim Tayne, Water Programs Manager, or Jeff Johnson, Manager.

WHY PROVIDE A WATER QUALITY REPORT?

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide similar protection for public health.

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Spanaway Water Company

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Spanaway Water Company is required by the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act to publish this report. It contains information about the source and quality of your drinking water

Water QUALITY REPORT 2011

Spanaway Water Company