



Spanaway Water Company



2020 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

About Your Water Company

Spanaway Water Company (SWC) is a non-profit, mutual water company owned by the property owners (members) served by the company. SWC serves over 10,540 families and more than 450 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 priorities.

We strive to provide you with safe, high quality water that meets or exceeds all federal and state standards. Water quality is tested daily by water company employees. We also have a regular testing schedule that includes weekly, quarterly, annual and tri-annual analysis by Washington State and EPA certified laboratories.

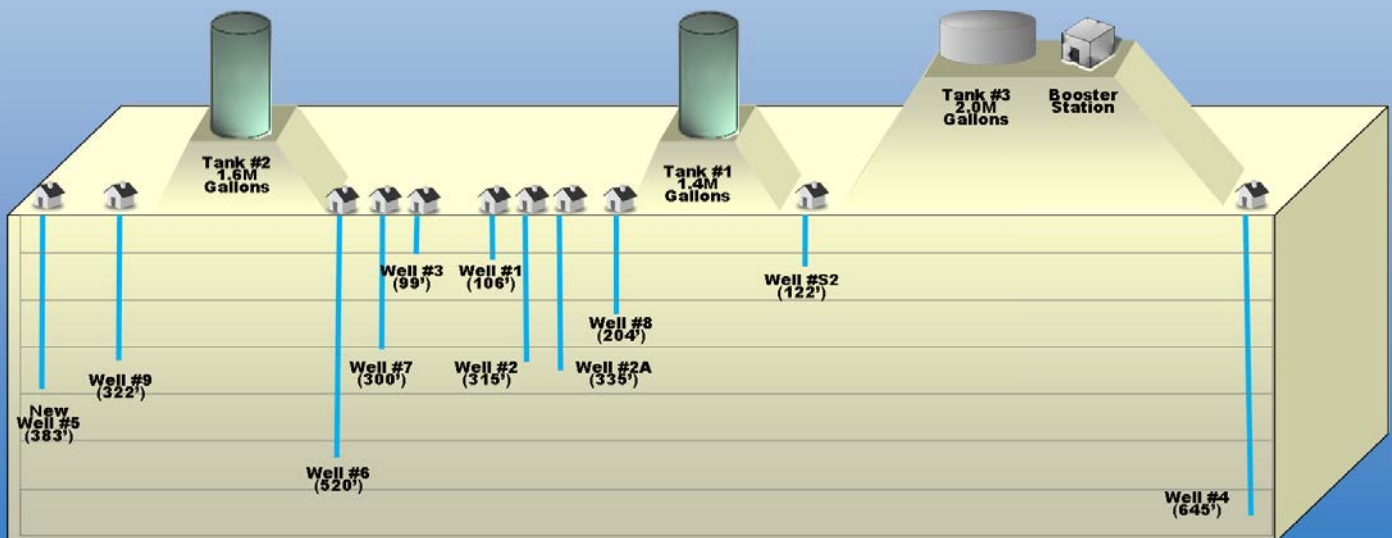
Spanaway Water Company



Main office located at | 18413 B Street E | Spanaway, WA 98387

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 over 5,000,000 gallons, two booster stations serving the higher elevations at the south end of the water system, well over 135 miles of water mains, and nearly 1,000 fire hydrants. The diagram below provides an overview of the water system.



Water Conservation Tips....

Water conservation is the practice of using water efficiently to reduce unnecessary water usage. As a homeowner, you're probably already well aware of the financial costs of inefficient water use. Conservation of this natural resource is critical for the environment — and our wallets.



Use a water efficient flush toilet.



Find and repair leaks.

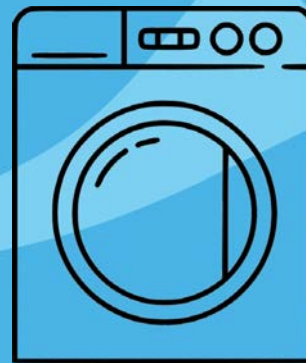


Take a quick shower.

Convert to water saving faucets.



Avoid wasting running water.



Use an energy efficient washing machine.

Water plants during the coolest part of the day.



Clean driveways and sidewalks with a broom instead of a hose.



Community Participation

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

If you would like more information about Spanaway Water Company, 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 Wells, Manager or Dwayne Farmer, Water Programs Manager.



Cross Connection Control



CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM

You may have received letters from the Company with regard to backflow prevention assembly testing for your irrigation system. The Company continues to implement our cross-connection control program. These actions are in response to the **Washington Department of Health** (DOH) regulations requiring public water systems to develop and implement a cross-connection control program to protect the public water system's distribution system from possible contamination that might occur within any given property.

The program seeks to reduce the risk of possible contamination into the water system due to water system pressure loss or the presence of a greater pressure on the customer side of the water meter. These risks are reduced by the installation and annual testing of DOH approved backflow prevention assemblies that use a combination of multiple spring loaded check valves to prevent possible backflow. The Company's program assesses risks; with prioritization based on the potential health hazard should a backflow occur. The Company is required to annually complete and submit to DOH a report on the progress and results of the cross-connection control program.



Why provide a Water Quality Report?

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.

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.

Sometimes my water is discolored, is it safe to drink?

Your water is safe to drink or cook with. Manganese build up 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 suggest that you avoid washing clothes on Tuesdays during this period.



For 2020, we sampled every source for nitrates. The finished water was tested for bacteria and disinfection byproducts (DBP). DBP's are the result of naturally occurring chemicals reacting with chlorination. The DBP's testing results were all less than 25% of the EPA's maximum contamination level. Some chemicals are listed as of the last detection date. 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 highest levels ever found in the water system is available at the company office.

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 persons 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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) 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.

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 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/lead.

The U.S. EPA Office of Water www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water 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 website www.doh.wa.gov

Please use these definitions for the chart on the next page.....

Minimum Detectable Level (MDL): 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)

Sampling Results

CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN 2020 WITH DESIGNATED MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (pwsid# 82850P)

Compound:	MCL	MCLG	Highest Source Sampling	Range of Samples (Regulated at source)	Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	4.33	<0.2 - 4.33	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, or erosion.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.3	<0.2 - 0.3	2019	Naturally occurring
Arsenic (ppm)	.010	.010	.0021	.001 - .0021	2019	Naturally occurring & Industrial Activities
VOC (ppm)	Varies - between 0.2 & 10,000		ND	ND	2019	Septic tanks, landfills & industrial facilities
Herb (ppm)	Varies - between 0.2 & 10,000		ND	ND - ND	2016	Runoff from farms, gardens & lawns
Pest (ppm)	Varies - between 0.2 & 10,000		ND	ND - ND	2016	Runoff from farms, gardens & lawns
Gross Alpha	15		ND	ND - ND	2016	Naturally occurring
Radium-228	5		ND	ND - ND	2016	Naturally occurring
REGULATED IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	60	ND	ND - ND	2020	By product of chlorination
Trihalomethanes (THM): (ppb)	80	80	4.55	0.6-4.55	2020	By product of chlorination
Asbestos (mfl)	7	7	<0.095	N/A - <0.095	2017	Asbestos piping
Total Coliform	>5% +	0	0	0.00 - 0.00	2020	Naturally occurring
E coli	0	0	0		2020	Animal Wastes
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.27	0.58 - 1.27	Daily	Water additive used to control microbes
REGULATED AT CONSUMER'S TAP (BASED ON 90TH % OF CUSTOMERS TESTED)						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.495	0.01 - .495 (0.402 - 90th %)	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	15	0	7.2	< 1 - 7.2 (3.4 - 90th%)	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE 4						
			Highest	Range of Samples	Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Bromide	Not Set		23.8	<20 - 23.8	2020	Naturally occurring
Germanium	Not Set		<0.3	<0.3 - <0.3	2020	Naturally occurring
Manganese	Not Set		139.1	<0.4 - 139.1	2020	Naturally occurring
Bromochloroacetic acid	Not Set		0.96	0.65 - 0.96	2020	By-product of chlorination
Bromodichloroacetic acid	Not Set		1.68	1.12 - 1.68	2020	By-product of chlorination
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	Not Set		0.98	0.69 - 0.98	2020	By-product of chlorination
Dibromoacetic acid	Not Set		0.55	0.5 - 0.55	2020	By-product of chlorination
Dichloroacetic acid	Not Set		2.03	0.8 - 2.03	2020	By-product of chlorination
Trichloroacetic acid	Not Set		1.46	<0.50 - 1.46	2020	By-product of chlorination



Spanaway Water Company

Providing reliable, high quality water in an efficient and "friendly, professional" manner.



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