

**SPANAWAY WATER COMPANY**  
**2023 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

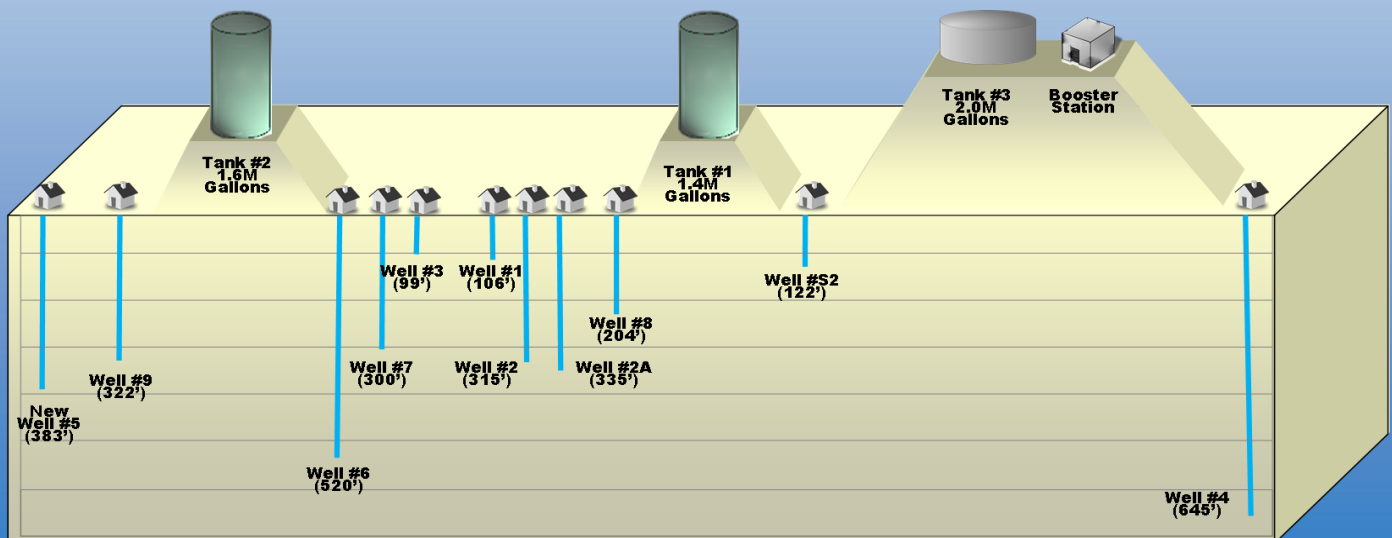
Spanaway Water Company (SWC) is a non-profit, mutual water company owned by the property owners (members) served by the Company. SWC serves over 10,540 families and more than 450 businesses in the Spanaway area. The Company's Board of Directors are elected from and by the company membership. Therefore, you can be certain that both high water quality and reasonable prices are their top priorities.

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

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.



## 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. Members are welcome 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](http://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?

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 2023, 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.

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](http://www.epa.gov/lead).

The U.S. EPA Office of Water [www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water](http://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [www.cdc.gov](http://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](http://www.doh.wa.gov)

## Message from the EPA

### 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

The water quality information presented in the tables below are from the most recent round of testing done according to regulations. All data shown were collected during the last calendar year unless otherwise noted in the tables.

## 2023 Drinking Water Results

Year	Parameter	Low	High	Units	Comments	MCL
2023	Nitrate	<0.2	4.82	mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, or erosion.	10
2019	Fluoride	<0.2	0.3	mg/L	Naturally occurring	4
2022	Copper	<0.020	0.49	mg/L	0.215 = 90th percentile	1.3
2022	Lead	<.001	0.0077	mg/L	.0017 = 90th percentile	0.015
2023	HAA5	ND	ND	ug/L	By product of chlorination	60
2023	TTHM	2.11	3.77	ug/L	By product of chlorination	80
2023	Coliform	0	0	CFU	360 samples	>5% +
2023	Chlorine (free)	0.42	1.33	mg/L		4
2023	pH	7.2	7.93			N/A
2022	Gross Alpha	<3.00	<3.00	pCi/L	all sources	15
2022	Rad-228	<0.180	0.99	pCi/L	all sources	5
2022	Arsenic	<0.001	<0.001	mg/L	Naturally occurring & Industrial Activities	0.01
2017	Asbestos	N/A	<0.095	MFL	Asbestos Piping	7
2022	Herb	ND	ND	mg/L		Varies - between 0.2 & 10,000
2022	Pest	ND	ND	mg/L		Varies - between 0.2 & 10,000
2022	VOC	ND	ND	ug/L		Varies - between 0.2 & 10,000
2022	Manganese	<0.01	0.124	Mg/l	Secondary Contaminant	.05mg/L

Due to the ongoing challenges and the inability to obtain additional water rights from the Department of Ecology, SWC entered into an agreement to purchase two million gallons per

day of wholesale water from the Lakewood Water District. We have connected to Lakewood's existing wholesale water transmission main that also provides water to Summit Water & Supply, Firgrove Mutual Water and Washington Water Services (previously Rainier View Water). We are currently taking approximately 1.3 million gallons per day as we work towards easing this new supply source into the system. We estimate paying approximately \$1.35 million for wholesale water in 2024.

## Lakewood Water District Wholesale Agreement

The table and definitions on the next page are being provided by Lakewood Water District as we began taking wholesale water in 2023.



**2023 Water Quality Sampling/Monitoring Report**

Your water meets all federal, state, and local quality standards, ensuring that you enjoy safe, clean, potable water. Not listed are 63 volatile organic chemicals for which we tested, all resulting in either Not Detected (ND) or well below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The number and frequency of non-bacteriological samples are determined by the Water Quality Monitoring Schedule (WQMS) issued by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH).

Sample Type	Samples Taken Per Year	Last Sample Year	Next Sample Year	EPA/DOH MCL (max level allowed)	LWD Highest Level Detected	LWD Lowest Level Detected	Number of Samples Over MCL	AL (action level)	Typical Sources
Arsenic	DOH WQMS List	2019	TBD	10 ppb	5 ppb	<1 ppm	0		Erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos	1 every 9 yrs	2020	2028	7 mil	<0.16	**	0	7 mfl	Friable fiber
Copper	30 every 3 yrs	2023	2026	N/A	0.311 ppm	<.020 ppm	0	1.3 ppm	Household plumbing
Fecal Coliform	840 per yr	2023	2024	0	ND	ND	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform	840 per yr	2023	2024	<5% positive	ND	ND	0	0	Found through the environment
Haloacetic Acids	2 per yr	2023	2024	60 ppb	ND	ND	0	0	Disinfection by-product
Lead <sup>2</sup>	30 every 3 yrs	2020	2023	N/A	3.4 ppb	<1 ppb	0	15 ppb	Household plumbing
Nitrates	18 per yr	2023	2024	10 ppm	1.76 ppm	<0.2 ppm	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	2 per yr	2023	2024	80 ppb	2.15 ppb	2.13 ppb	0	0	Disinfection by-product

**Our Testing Resulted In No Violations**

The chart above only reflects a portion of the testing the District performs. Complete Source Water Assessment (testing result information) is available at the District office.

**Table Term Definitions:**

AL: Federal Action Level. Must take action to minimize levels if concentrations exceed the set numbers.

WQMS: Water Quality Monitoring Schedule

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

MFL: Million fibers/liter

ND: Not Detected

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 1,900 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 1,900,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

<sup>1</sup> Your drinking water currently meets the EPA's revised drinking water standard for arsenic; however, it does contain low levels of arsenic. There is a small chance that some people who drink water containing low levels of arsenic for many years could develop circulatory disease, cancer, or other health problems. Most types of cancer and circulatory diseases are due to factors other than exposure to arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water.

<sup>2</sup> 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. Lakewood Water District 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 at 800.426.4797 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

**PFAS Compliance Samples (No PFAS Compliance Samples Over the SAL)**

Sample type	Samples taken 2023	Last sample year	Next sample year	SAL (State action level)	Highest Level ppt	Lowest level ppt
PFBS	21	2023	2024	345 ppt	10 ppt	ND
PFHxS	21	2023	2024	65 ppt	11 ppt	ND
PFNA	21	2023	2024	9 ppt	ND	ND
PFOS	21	2023	2024	15 ppt	14 ppt	ND
PFOA	21	2023	2024	10 ppt	8.3 ppt	ND

\*ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter



# Spanaway Water Company

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



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