



Fruitland Mutual Water Company

Water Quality Report 2014

Water Quality Report

We at Fruitland Mutual Water Company are pleased to inform you that your drinking water surpasses 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:

Ted Hardiman

General Manager

ted@fruitlandwater.com or (253) 848-5519

Water Treatment

The quality of water Fruitland 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 and the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department. We do however, disinfect the water with sodium hypochlorite to remain bacteria free. Our average hardness is 84.1 or 5.1 grains. The pH of the water ranges from 7.05 to 7.48.

Water Supply

The Fruitland Mutual Water Company'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 with 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.

Emergency Backup Systems

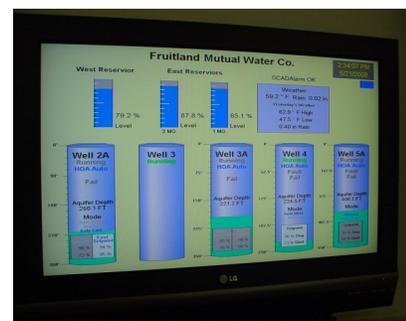
Fruitland Water has three connections with neighboring water systems, Firgrove Water, Summit Water, and Tacoma Public Utilities. The company has three backup generators, two to keep wells running and one to maintain power at the office during extended power outages.



Capacities

Fruitland Water 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 our service area.

With the implementation of a state of the art System Control and Data Acquisition or SCADA system, staff can monitor and control the water system 24 hours a day 7 days a week. With this system staff can collect data on weather, changes in the aquifer, well performance and make modifications to the system operation as weather and seasons change.



Fruitland Mutual Water Company's

Water Use Efficiency Program

Water Produced	529,507,814
Water sold/accounted for	446,304,744
Difference	83,023,070
2014 Percentage lost	15.67%
2013 water loss	16.50%
2012 water loss	9.65%

Water Conservation

Water is one of our most valuable resources. Early indications show a dry summer and as such we should make every effort to irrigate responsibly. 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 properly. When washing outdoors be sure to use a nozzle and turn off hose bibs when not in use.

For more conservation tips visit:

www.wateruseitwisely.com or
www.environment.nationalgeographic.com

Progress

The water company continues to use listening devices and contracts with a leak detecting company for a minimum of one week per year. These efforts will continue and increase in frequency. Your help is still needed, if you notice green or damp patches in your yard, around water meters or fire hydrants let the water 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.

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>

Sources of Contaminants

The Fruitland Mutual Water Company routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal, State and local laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. 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).

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 in that since the quality of water being drawn is of such good quality no additional treatment or filtering is necessary.

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 2014 resulted in negative detection for coliform bacteria.

Substance	MCLG OR MRDL	MCL, TT OR MRDL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfection By-products						
HAA (Haloacetic Acids)	NA	60	ND	2014	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Trihalomethanes)	NA	80	Low ND - High 3.8	2014	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 (MCL 10)	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	<0.2	Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 (MCL 5.0)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits. 2010
Gross Alpha (MCL 15.0)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits. 2010

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 waived 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 2017.

Substance	# of Samples Req.	# of Samples Sub-	Highest Level	# of Samples Ex-	Further Action Req.	Typical Source
Lead and Copper						
Lead	30	30	0.011	0	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	30	30	0.93	0	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

No additional treatment for lead and copper is required.
 The water company will be collecting lead and copper samples in 2017.

Compound:	MCL	MCLG	Highest	Range of Samples (Regulated at source)	Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 3						
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

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level a contaminant 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