

West Sound Utility District
2924 SE Lund Avenue
Port Orchard, WA 98366

2010 Consumer Confidence Report



West Sound Utility District has proudly served our community since 1944, and it takes its responsibility very seriously. We now serve more than 19,000 people. The District staff is comprised of courteous water professionals who are dedicated to meeting your water needs.



Please conserve water. Our water supply is pumped from the aquifers below us and those aquifers are replenished by the local rains. We do not get our water from the Olympic or Cascade Mountains. As water demand increases and as more area is developed, protecting our aquifers becomes even more important. In 2010, we pumped over 581 million gallons of water from our aquifers and we used over 3,500,000 gallons on a peak day in the summer.

[Check out our web page at www.wsud.us](http://www.wsud.us)

IS MY DRINKING WATER SAFE? West Sound Utility District meets or exceeds all Federal and State water quality standards. Each month the trained staff takes 25 samples throughout the distribution system to test for coliform bacteria. These samples are analyzed by an independent laboratory, and the results are reported to the State Department of Health (DOH).

Of the 300 routine samples that were taken in 2010, 299 were satisfactory, and one was unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory sample tested positive for *E. coli*. In response to the test result, and under the guidance of the DOH, repeat samples were immediately taken at the location of the positive sample. All wells and reservoirs that were in use at the time the sample was taken were also tested. In total, 14 follow-up samples were collected and all were found to be satisfactory.

It was later determined that the likely cause of the unsatisfactory sample result was cross-contamination that occurred when a sampling tube was placed in the bed of a truck that had been used to transport fertilizer the previous day. The sample was contaminated, not the water supply.

In addition to routine coliform monitoring, your water is rigorously tested for a long list of possible contaminants on a regular basis. Some of these contaminants include Lead & Copper, Radionuclides, Volatile Organics, Inorganics, Synthetics, Disinfection Byproducts, and Unregulated Contaminants. Public safety is always our number one priority.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF MY DRINKING WATER? Your water comes from fifteen wells located throughout the water district. The wells range from 350 feet to 1,500 feet deep. Depending on your location the water you receive may be a blend of several wells or it may be primarily from one well.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING REGULATIONS THAT GOVERN OUR OPERATIONS?

Yes. The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. The water from two of our wells exceeds the secondary standard for iron, and they have been taken off line. There are no adverse health effects from iron in drinking water at the levels found. Two District wells do contain low levels of arsenic, and the levels are below the new more stringent EPA standards. Water from these wells is blended with other sources before it reaches customers.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER? Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health risks can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline; 1-800-426-4791. For more information about your drinking water please call us at (360) 876-2545.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS? Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Imuno-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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

Your drinking water currently meets EPA's revised drinking water standards for arsenic. However, two wells contain low levels of arsenic. There is a small chance that some people who drink water containing arsenic for many years could develop circulatory disease, cancer, or other health problems. Most types of cancer and circulatory diseases are due to other causes than exposure to arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water.

WAIVERS: The Washington State Department of Health has reduced the monitoring requirements for herbicides, insecticides, and pesticides because our sources are not at risk of contamination.

WATER QUALITY DATA: The enclosed table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the most recent sampling. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The data is a compilation of the individual well data. The State of Washington does not require us to monitor for certain contaminants every year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary from year to year.

Inorganic Contaminants – EPA Regulated (Primary)					
Analyte	MCL	MCLG	Range of Results	In Compliance?	Typical Source of Contaminants
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<(0.5) to 1.76	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	<(0.2)	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppm)	0.01	0.01*	<(0.003) to 0.006	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	n/a	1.3*	<(0.02) to 0.036	Yes	Corrosion of plumbing
Lead (ppm)	n/a	0.015*	<(0.001) to 0.001	Yes	Corrosion of plumbing
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005		<(0.002)	Yes	Industrial waste, natural erosion
Chromium (ppm)	0.1		<(0.02)	Yes	Industrial waste, natural erosion
Mercury (ppm)	0.002		<(0.0004)	Yes	Industrial waste, natural erosion
Selenium (ppm)	0.5		<(0.01)	Yes	Industrial waste, natural erosion
Beryllium (ppm)	0.004		<(0.0008)	Yes	Industrial waste
Nickel (ppm)	0.1		<(0.1)	Yes	Industrial waste
Antimony (ppm)	0.006		<(0.006)	Yes	Petroleum, ceramics, solder
Thallium (ppm)	0.002		<(0.002)	Yes	Industrial waste
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2		<(0.1)	Yes	Industrial waste
Fluoride, natural (ppm)	4		<0.5	*The District Fluoridates the water to 1.0 ppm	
Radionuclides					
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	n/a	-0.5 to 4.75	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	5	n/a	-0.4 to 1.8	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	80	<(1.0) to 4.65	Yes	Byproducts of chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	60	60	<(15)	Yes	Byproducts of chlorination
Secondary Compounds					
Chloride (ppm)	250		<(20)	Yes	
Iron (ppm)	0.3		<(0.10) to 3.15**	Yes	
Manganese (ppm)	0.05		<(0.01) to 0.462**	Yes	
Silver (ppm)	0.1		<(0.1)	Yes	
Sulfate (ppm)	250		<(50) to 66.2	Yes	
Zinc (ppm)	5		<(0.2)	Yes	
State Regulated					
Sodium (ppm)	n/a		5.53 to 20.9	Yes	
Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃)	n/a		26.8 to 157	Yes	
Conductivity (µS/cm)	700		128 to 332	Yes	
Turbidity (NTU's)	1		<(0.05) to 14**	Yes	
Color (PtCo CU)	15		<(15)	Yes	

* The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) listed for arsenic, copper, and lead are levels above which the District must take corrective action. The action level for lead and copper must be exceeded by at least four samples out of thirty takes. The 90 percentile for copper testing was <0.20 and for lead it was 0.004.

** The MCL was exceeded for Iron, Manganese, and Turbidity in two District wells. These wells are not in use. The remaining 13 wells were below the MCL.

To assist in better understanding this information, the following definitions are provided:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal of MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a safety of margin.

EPA=Environmental Protection Agency

mg/l=milligram per liter

ug/l = microgram per liter

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

PtCo Cu = Platinum Cobalt Color Units

ppb = parts per billion

ppm = parts per million

ml = milliliter

Umhos/cm = micromhos per centimeter

µS/cm = Microsiemens per centimeter

IRON IN DRINKING WATER The primary impact of iron and manganese has been to impair the aesthetic quality of the drinking water by forming precipitates in the water distribution system. Elevated levels of iron and manganese can cause reddish to black colored water, stain laundry and porcelain fixtures, promote bacterial growth in the distribution system, and in high concentrations, cause metallic tastes. The District is not using the two wells that have the highest iron levels. It also flushes the distribution system annually to improve water quality.

HARDNESS The hardness of the District's water varies widely from well to well. The hardness varies between 26.8 and 157 mg/l measured by Standard Methods 2340 B. The range for moderately hard water is 51.3 to 119.7 mg/l or 3.5 to 7 grains per gallon.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791
www.epa.gov/ogwdw



West Sound Utility District is governed by five Commissioners elected by the voters within the District. The District Board of Commissioners meets on the first and third Mondays of each month at 4:30 PM. The public is invited to participate.

The General Manager is the responsible for the water system and his telephone number is (360) 876-2545.

WATER USE EFFICIENCY GOALS West Sound Utility District participates with the Department of Health to encourage water conservation by establishing Water Use Efficiency goals. Our goals were set in a public hearing and are as follows:

1. Limit unaccounted for water to 10% of total production on a three year rolling average.
2. Maintain water consumption per ERU per day to less than 220 gallons on a three year rolling average.
3. Educate rate payers on the importance of water conservation



We need to better manage our water which is a valuable natural resource.