

# Sun Cove Public Water System

## 2011 Water Quality Report

Sun Cove Public Water System is pleased to present you this year's annual Water Quality Report. This report is a summary of testing results conducted within the last five years. During the 2010 reporting year, over forty tests were performed on Sun Cove's water system, however, only those tests where contaminants were identified are included in this report. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually provide safe and dependable drinking water. We are proud to announce that your water quality exceeds all state and federal regulations.

If you have any questions or concerns about your water quality, please contact Jeri Fifer at 509.784.1166.

### INFORMATION FROM THE EPA

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, parasites and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, livestock, and wildlife.

**Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, wastewater discharges, and 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 by-products of industrial processes and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

**Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The food and

Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide a similar degree of safety.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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

(1-800-426-4791).

**Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

# 2010 Water Quality Information

Sun Cove Public Water System: PWSID #85124

The water quality information presented in the tables is in accordance with state and federal regulations. To understand the possible health effects associated with regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the associated health risk.

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate* (ppm)	NO	August 2010	0.75 SO4	One Sample	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Copper - Five Sites Sampled							
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	NO	Sept. 2008	0.0805	0.0618 to 0.0805	1.3 (AL)	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts							
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NO	August 2009	1.5	0.5 to 1.5	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

\*Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your local health care provider.

**MCL** or 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** or Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

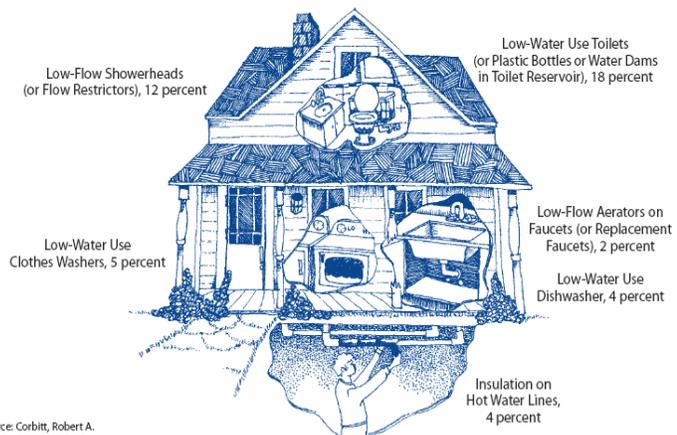
**MCLG** or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**N/A**: Not Applicable  
**ppm**: parts per million  
**ppb**: parts per billion

## Information about your water...

Sun Cove is serviced by one well, approximately 100 feet in depth, located in the NW corner of the community and is identified as source SO4. Two older, shallow wells, located in the same vicinity, are available in the event of an emergency. A diluted chlorine solution is injected into the water supply after the water has been pumped from the well shaft. The treated water is then stored in a 200,000 gallon storage tank located on the south hillside of the community.

Ways To Save Water At Home\*  
 (\*Water Savings as Percent of Total Interior Water Use)



Source: Corbitt, Robert A. Standard Handbook of Environmental Engineering, McGraw-Hill, Inc. 1989.