Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Startup Water District for 2022

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and the protection of our water resources. Our water source is supplied from two wells on the eastern edge of town that draw from a shallow unconfined aquifer northwest of the Wallace River. This aquifer is also influenced by homes/businesses west of Kellogg Lake Road. We treat our water with 25% liquid solution Caustic Soda, which raises the well water's PH from 6.0 to 7.5. We do this because the low pH of the water can be corrosive to lead and copper pipes in your home, and can leach into your tap water. Our water district is required to test for Lead and Copper at 10 designated sample sites, every 3 years. In July of 2021 we tested for Lead and Copper and all 10 test sites passed, which satisfied the 3 year test cycle. The Water District is not required to test again until 2024.

The Department of Health has determined that our wells have a high susceptibility to contamination. We have a source water protection plan available in our office that provides more information, such as potential sources of contamination.

 We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact <u>Jason Strauss</u>, our Water System Manager, at **(425) 508-9168**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, which are held on the 2nd Monday of each month at 3:00p.m. in our office located at 14310 367th Ave. SE. (small building in the old school parking lot). Additional meetings (if needed) will be posted on our website; swd@startupwaterdistrict.com, at the Startup Post Office, and on our office door.

Startup Water District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2022. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

| Diquat | Runoff from herbicide use | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] | Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories | | | |
| Endothall | Runoff from herbicide use | | | |
| EDB and other soil fumigar | nts | | | |
| Glyphosate | | | | |
| Insecticides | | | | |
| General Pesticides | | | | |

| Volatile Organic Compounds: | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Benzene | Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills | | | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities | | | |
| Chlorobenzene | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories | | | |
| o-Dichlorobenzene | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | | | |
| p-Dichlorobenzene | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | | | |
| 1,2 – Dichloroethane | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | | | |
| 1,1 – Dichloroethylene | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | | | |
| cis-1,2-ichloroethylene | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | | | |
| trans - 1,2 –Dichloroethylene | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | | | |
| Dichloromethane | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories | | | |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | | | |
| Ethylbenzene | Discharge from petroleum refineries | | | |
| Styrene | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA) | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection | | | |
| Tetrachloroethylene | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners | | | |
| 1,2,4 –Trichlorobenzene | Discharge from textile-finishing factories | | | |
| 1,1,1 – Trichloroethane | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories | | | |
| 1,1,2 –Trichloroethane | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | | | |
| Trichloroethylene | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories | | | |
| TTH [Total trihalomethanes] | By-product of drinking water chlorination | | | |
| Toluene | Discharge from petroleum factories | | | |
| Vinyl Chloride | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories | | | |
| Xylenes | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories | | | |

In August of 2021, the Startup Water District performed the state required tests on all of the VOC's listed above and are pleased to inform you that none of the constituents were detected in our community water supply. The next required test for VOC's will be in the year 2026.

In May of 2021, the Startup Water District performed the state required tests on all IOC's (Inorganic Compounds) and are pleased to inform you that none reached the state trigger level. The next required test for IOC's will be in year 2029.

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

| | | | TEST R | ESULT | S | |
|--|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------|--|---|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Microbiological | Contan | ninants | | | de la constantina della consta | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | No | < 1/100 ml | | 0 | (systems that collect 40 or more samples per month) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect fewer than 40 samples per month) 1 positive monthly sample | |
| Fecal coliform and E.coli | No | < 1/100 ml | | 0 | a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive | |
| Inorganic Conta | minants | 3 | | | | |
| Lead | no | .0003 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | no | .62 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion on natural deposits |
| Nitrite (as Nitrogen) trates: As a precauti | no | ND | ppm | 1 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion on natural deposits |

Nitrates: As a precaution we would notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many 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 described health effect. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Water Use Efficiency 2022

By state law we are required to try to use our water efficiently and try to eliminate leakage and waste of our water supply;

Our goals are:

- To reduce residential consumption by 3 percent over the next 10 years.
- To maintain recent distribution system leakage percentage less than 10 percent.

| 2022 Water Production and Loss | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Total Water Produced | 15,793,954 gallons | | | | |
| Consumer Metered Water | 15,132,852 gallons | | | | |
| Total Water Loss | 479,612 gallons | | | | |
| Non-Metered Water (Flushing) | 171,130 gallons | | | | |
| Water Loss Percentage | 3.04% | | | | |

In 2022, we achieved our goal of reducing our distribution water loss to less than 10%. The total distribution water loss was 3.04%.

In our efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we have had to make improvements in our water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

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

Please call our office if you have questions. 360-793-1833

We at Startup Water District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

• Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water.

Startup Water District Staff