

April, 2007
Vol.17

MT. VIEW-EDGEWOOD WATER COMPANY

11610 32nd Street East, Edgewood, WA 98372

253-863-7348



From the General Manager's Desk

With the arrival of Spring it is time to issue our 2006 Water Quality Report, and is a good time to update you on water company activities. For those new members since our last newsletter, on behalf of the Board of Directors and staff I want to welcome you!

Since 1925 this community has worked together in building a member-owned utility to provide quality drinking water in sufficient quantity for fire protection. As a private company we are governed by our Bylaws, which require membership in the company before being allowed to receive water. Each membership represents equal ownership in the assets and liabilities of the company, and equal voting rights for the Board of Directors.

From a small spring water system supporting a handful of homes, in our 80-year history we have grown to a membership of 3,075 with 2,893 service connections. Your company has grown to more than 56 miles of water mains with 354 fire hydrants, 8 wells, 3 reservoirs, a pump station, office and shop. Our excellent water comes from a deep aquifer consisting of well-sorted glacial outwash gravels. The quality of the aquifer is such that we do not experience mineral and chemical contaminants typical of many aquifers. Consequently, we preserve the quality of our water as nature intended it: free of all chemicals. The water that we provide rivals any in taste, purity, and overall quality; and the staff works hard to preserve the quality. We maintain water quality from the aquifer to your service connection through high development standards, frequent water sampling (above state requirements) at all locations, implementation of a stringent Wellhead Protection Program, flushing and elimination of dead-end mains, prevention of cross-connection hazards, replacement of aging infrastructure, and sanitary maintenance and repair procedures.

Unlike many water companies, the volume of water contained within our aquifer is abundant, and historically has not been affected by the amount of snow pack in the mountains. While many regional wells were in trouble during the summer of 2005 from the unusually low snow pack, our wells maintained consistently high water levels.

Our two best sources are the Well 1R and Well 9 sites. These locations provide water of superior quality, and one of our current capital improvement projects involves adding a second well at the Well 9 Site. Drilling this well (Well 11) will improve water service for many years in the future, and protects our water rights by allowing us to convert a water right permit into a certificate. For information on other capital improvements, please read on.

DIRECTORS

President
Steve Smith

Vice President
Brian Liljas

Secretary
Beverly Strodz

Treasurer
Steve Ellison

Members
Dave Weir
Larry Runge
Don Nelson

EMPLOYEES

General Manager
Marc Marcantonio

Field Manager
Mike Craig

Office Staff
Pam Demian
Arlyce Goetz

Field Techs
Jon Young
Mike Gass

NEWS SPLASH



Water System Plan - Capital Improvements

We are happy to report that we have successfully completed our Water System Plan (Comprehensive Plan), and the Department of Health approved the plan through the year 2012! This plan is organized in chapters covering our water system description, basic planning data, water system analysis, conservation program, wellhead protection program, operation and maintenance program, distribution facilities design and construction standards, capital improvement program, and financing.

Here is the status of some of our capital improvement projects. We have begun the construction of a new pressure zone in the area surrounding our South Reservoirs, and hope to complete construction before the end of the year. This pressure zone is necessary to meet (and exceed) state minimum system pressures, which increases the protection of our water quality from backflows and backsiphonage. A booster pump station is being built at our S. Res site which will boost the water pressure to the surrounding neighborhoods. This project is expected to cost approximately \$989,000 and will be completed in 2007.

In the next month we plan to drill Well 11 at our Well 9 site, and equip the well before 2009 at a cost of \$336,500. By adding a 1000 gpm well at this site we will increase our ability to serve from one of our two best sources, allowing us to keep up with growth and our water quality standards in the most efficient manner. Following this project we plan to upsize approximately 1,400 feet of 6-inch main along 32nd St. E., between 90th Ave. E. and 94th Ave. E. with 12-inch main. This is to be completed by 2010 at an estimated cost of \$186,000.

Our largest capital improvement project is the Meridian widening project in which we will be required to move 12,000 feet of 8 and 10 inch main by 2019 (pushed back 10 years from original estimate) at an approximate cost of \$1,550,000 (in today's dollars). The state DOT requires that we move our main so that it will be in the shoulder of Meridian once it is widened, rather than remaining in place under the pavement. Luckily half of our main is within private easements that we had the foresight to secure, or this project would cost us twice as much. We plan to obtain a low-interest loan from the State Revolving Fund to finance this mandated project when necessary.

The last capital improvement project in this six-year plan is the replacement of the aging 5-inch and 6-inch mains with 12-inch main along 122nd Ave. The first phase will be between 32nd St. E. and Caldwell Rd. E. at an approximate cost of \$348,000. The second phase is between 32nd St. E. and 24th St. E. at an approximate cost of \$360,000. Both phases are scheduled for the year 2011.

Rate Information!

As you know, we are a non-profit company that shares expenses amongst our members. Since we do not have large commercial accounts and territory for growth to provide economies of scale, the Board and staff have worked diligently to reduce costs in every possible area. We continue to secure other sources of revenue through antenna leases (we added 2 cellular leases in 2006) and wholesale water sales (built an intertie with the City of Milton in 2006). Despite our best efforts to keep the cost of service low, we must meet costs of providing service, so as reported last year the board had approved small annual increases effective on July 1st for each of the next five years. During 2006 we converted from a fiscal year accounting system (beginning on July 1), to a calendar year system. Consequently, the Board has deferred consideration of the rate increase scheduled for July 1, 2007 until January 1, 2008 to align with the calendar year system. Each year we review our rate policy to insure that we continue to provide water at the lowest possible price.



MT. VIEW-EDGEWOOD WATER COMPANY

2006 Water Quality Report

This report describes the Mt. View-Edgewood Water Company's drinking water sources and quality, and programs that protect the high quality of our water supply. It conforms to the federal regulation requiring water utilities to provide this information to their consumers annually and contains information with specified language and data that must be repeated each year.

Safe drinking water is an essential resource for our consumers. **The bottom line is this: our water is safe to drink. Our water quality meets or exceeds state and federal standards.**

The information in this report is also submitted to the Washington State Department of Health (DOH). Both DOH and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) monitor our compliance with the many regulatory standards and testing protocols required to ensure safe drinking water.

MT. VIEW-EDGEWOOD'S WATER SYSTEM

The Mt. View-Edgewood Water Company currently utilizes groundwater from 6 wells for its public water supply. These wells are located in the central, south, and southwest portions of our service area. In the central area, Wells #6 (S06) and #7 (S07) draw water from a perched system aquifer, and wells #1R (S10), #5 (S05), #8 (S08), and #9 (S09) draw water from the Redondo-Milton aquifer. All wells are in deep aquifers making them less susceptible to contamination. Wells #1R and #9 are the most productive wells, and both are equipped with an emergency generator for operation during power outages.

There are two reservoirs in the southern part of our service area that provide a combined total of 1.2 million gallons of storage, and one 1-million gallon reservoir in the north portion of the service area that is equipped with an emergency generator.

Due to the high water quality provided by our groundwater sources we do not currently treat our water with any chemicals. ***Water quantity also continues to be excellent regardless of snow pack, with no future shortages anticipated!***

In March of 2005 we completed our Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP). The WHPP identifies our well recharge area and potential sources of contamination. Wells 6 and 7 have a low contamination susceptibility rating and wells 5, 8, 9, and 1R have a moderate contamination susceptibility rating. The WHPP is available for viewing at our office.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

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

ND - Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - The unit of measure for turbidity (clarity or purity).

Part Per Million (ppm) - One part per million or one milligram per liter (mg/L) corresponds to one penny in \$10,000.

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

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/l) - A measure of radiation.

WATER QUALITY DATA

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 concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. The Washington State Department of Health has reduced the monitoring requirements for Pesticides, Herbicides and Insecticides because our wells are not at risk of contamination. The last samples collected for these contaminants were taken July 1996 and all were found to meet applicable EPA and Department of Health Standards.

Not shown in the table are 29 inorganic chemicals, 66 synthetic organic chemicals, and 63 volatile organic chemicals which were tested for but not detected. Not shown are over 207 microbiological samples taken throughout the distribution system .

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.5	0.2 - 3.5	Sep 06	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	1	0	1	N/A	Jan 06	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Coliform (% positive samples/month)	5	0	2	N/A	Mar 06	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.1	N/A	July 04	No	Iron or Manganese particles.
Radioactive Contaminates							
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	NA	0	0	ND - 2	Oct 05	No	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.
Contaminants with action levels rather than MCL's							
Inorganic Contaminants	AL	MCLG	Highest Level	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.79	Aug 06	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppm)	0.015	0	0.005	Aug 06	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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/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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). **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. **Microbial contaminants,** such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. **Inorganic contaminants,** such as salts and metals, 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** 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, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. **Radioactive contaminants** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Additional questions or comments about the Water Company's water quality, water supply, or other general drinking water issues can be directed to the following contacts:

- Mt. View-Edgewood Water Company, 11610 - 32nd St E, Edgewood, WA 98372-2099, 253-863-7348, Mike Craig, System I.D. #568203
- Environmental Protection Agency, Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.
- State Department of Health, NW Drinking Water Regional Office, 20435 72nd Ave. So., Suite 200-K-17-12, Kent, WA 98032-2358, 253-395-6750.

The Board of Directors meet at 6 p.m. on the first Wednesday following the 10th of each month. Member comments and involvement are welcome. Comments, concerns, or other issues should be brought to the attention of the General Manager prior to the first of the month for scheduling purposes. Members are encouraged to participate by running for the Board of Directors. Please