

Water Quality Update

Regulations require the District to list only *primary* contaminants detected in the water in this report. If the contaminant is higher than the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) established by the State, that is a violation, and the State requires the District to explain each violation.

Notice of Bacteriological Reporting Violation

The District contracts water quality analytical services from certified, independent laboratories. In September of 2008, all routine bacteriological samples tested satisfactory; however, the laboratory did not report those results to the state in the prescribed manner. Staff was notified in October of the reporting error and repeat samples were immediately taken and properly reported. The District is ultimately responsible for reporting analytical results and the laboratory's failure to report in September constitutes a reporting violation. The incident was a result of an administrative error at the laboratory and water quality was never compromised.

Our history of providing safe and reliable water service to our customers remains our primary mission. District staff monitors basic water quality continuously through automated processes and daily equipment checks. In addition, staff submitted over 150 water quality samples for analysis in 2008.

On the inside page is a table outlining primary contaminants detected, with explanations for any violations. Unless otherwise noted, contaminants are measured in units of *part per million* (ppm) or *part per billion* (ppb). To add perspective, one part per million is roughly equivalent to one inch in sixteen miles.

The Department of Health recommends the District not include every substance monitored in this report. All primary contaminants detected, regardless of level, are identified on the inside page. If you are interested in reviewing results from all sampling completed, please contact our Operations Manager at 360.871.0500.

The State requires the District to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing conducted 1/01/2008 - 12/31/2008. Some data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

Who is at risk ?

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 the water poses a health risk.

However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants; immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy; and 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.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline. Also available are guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants.

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791

For More Information

Washington State Department of Health
Drinking Water Program
Toll-free 1-800-521-0323
<http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw>

US Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
Toll-free 1-800-426-4791
<Http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW/>

Manchester Water District

"Serving Our Community Since 1942"

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Manchester Water District Consumer Confidence Report 2008 State ID # 507002



About Us

Manchester Water District was formed in 1942 under Chapter 57 of the Revised Code of Washington. The District is governed by an elected three-member Board of Commissioners and staffed by licensed professional employees.

In the sixty-six years since its inception, the District has grown to service over 3,100 individual accounts and over 9,000 people. Our distribution system now consists of over 33 miles of water main, 11 wells, 5 reservoirs and 2 booster stations. We also provide water for fire protection through more than 360 public and private fire hydrants.

The District delivered over 215 million gallons of water in 2008 to customers in Manchester, South Colby, Harper, and Southworth service territories. To ensure enough water is available to satisfy peak demands and maintain fire protection, we store roughly 3.2 million gallons in reservoirs located throughout our service area.

Area residents voted to fluoridate the water in 1969. Since then, we have been adding fluoride at the recommended target rate of one part per million.

We also treat your water by injecting trace amounts of chlorine throughout our service area. This disinfection process is required by the Washington State Department of Health to provide a barrier of protection against bacterial growth in the distribution system. This process also controls taste and odor concerns from wells that contain hydrogen sulfide.

Manchester Water District

Consumer Confidence Report for the Year 2008

This is your **2008 Water Quality Report**, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report. The purpose of this report is to keep you informed about the water you drink. **This report shows that your water meets or exceeds state and federal primary drinking water standards.**

This report conforms to federal regulation according to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requiring water utilities to provide detailed water quality information to each customer annually. This information is provided so that you the consumer are better informed.

What is monitored?

The SDWA categorizes drinking water contaminants into primary and secondary categories. Primary contaminants are those that are known to affect public health. Secondary contaminants do not impact public health, but may affect aesthetic qualities, such as appearance, taste, and odor.

Water utilities are responsible for sampling and reporting results to the State Department of Health (DOH), which in turn report to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA uses this data to ensure that consumers are receiving water that meets or exceeds minimum standards and to verify that states are enforcing the drinking water regulations.

Contaminants that may be present in source water:

Microbial, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic chemicals, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas mining or farming activities.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, residential application, and storm water runoff.

Organic chemical contaminants, include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, they also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants are naturally occurring and typically found in groundwater that has come in contact with radioactive material.

The table below shows water quality monitoring results. Other contaminants required to be monitored but not listed were below the standard detection limits.

Analysis	Tested	Result	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Comment/Possible Source
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic	4/18/2008	.003	ppm	.01	.01	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	8/29/2008	<.5	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories; water additive, which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate	3/5/2008	2.2	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, and natural occurrences through erosion.
Lead and Copper							
Lead	9/26/2006	<0.010	ppm	.015	.015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper	9/26/2006	<0.24	ppm	1.3	1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectant Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes	8/8/2007	6.7	ppb	80	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids	8/8/2007	4.6	ppb	60	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine Residual	Daily	0.1-0.8	ppm	*4	**4	No	Water Additive used to control microbes. *MRDL/**MRDLG; see notes below.
Coliform Monitoring	Monthly	* One (1) of 133 samples taken tested positive for coliform bacteria.					Indicator organism; see Coliform notes below.

Terms and Abbreviations

N/D: None Detected

ppm: Parts per million

ppb: Parts per billion

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.

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

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

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Coliform Notes: Coliform Bacteria are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. When bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If detected, the water purveyor must notify the public by newspaper, television, or radio.

* Repeat sampling tested satisfactory, indicating sampling or laboratory error with the one positive sample.