Valleyhi Water System #90975

Consumer Confidence Report



The Department of Health has Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) data compiled for all community Public Water Systems in Washington. SWAP data for the Valleyhi Water System is available online at https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/eh/portal/odw/si/SingleSystemViews/GenInfoSingleSys.aspx?OrgNum=90975U&xid=66920&OrgName=VALLEYHI+COMMUNITY+CLUB. Simply enter our system's name, Valleyhi Community Club, and I.D., #90975, and you will have access to the information. Currently, the assessment shows no significant susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. Two wells located near Allen Lane approximately 300 feet northeast of the Fire Department are the source of Valleyhi Community Club's water.

Last year your water once again met or exceeded all drinking water standards set forth by the State and EPA. Water was sampled monthly for Coliforms, which can be an indicator of the need for further sampling. All samples came back satisfactorily.
We also sampled for Nitrates, and the result for Total Nitrates was 0.50 mg/L. The State Reporting Level is 2.0, and the Maximum Contaminant Level is 10 mg/L.
We also test for Disinfection By-Products (in 2023) as required by the State, and again, those tests came back satisfactorily as well. In fact, there were none detected.

A more comprehensive list of past years' sampling results can be requested by emailing the water distribution manager at h2oconnectionsnw@yahoo.com. This Water Quality Report can also be found on the Valleyhi Community Club, Inc. website at www.valleyhicommunityclub.org

Due to the age of the water meters, they are slowing down which is increasing our water loss is increasing annually and the recommendation is to replace. Unfortunately, the price of these is continually rising. To help eliminate the the extreme water use of some users, a recommendation would also be to have a monthly billing for water use, this will help in two way one would be to curb high water use and also would be able to find water leaks faster.

The Purpose of Disinfection and the Resulting Disinfection By-Products

Drinking water is disinfected with chlorine to destroy bacteria, viruses, and Giardia. Inadequate disinfection may lead to acute gastrointestinal illnesses. However, as the disinfectant reacts with naturally occurring organic matter in the water, disinfection by-products are formed. Disinfection by-products have been linked to increased cancer risks from drinking water containing high levels over many years. New drinking water regulations provide a balance between required levels of disinfection and the resulting disinfection by-products. We are pleased to announce that after many years of extensive monitoring for disinfection by-products throughout our District, we have seen results well below any State or federal action levels. Chlorination is our only treatment required, and we monitor its levels throughout our system daily.

Educational Information

As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that can occur in untreated water include: microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria; inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemicals from industrial or petroleum use; and radioactive materials. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 website www.epa.gov/safewater or by contacting the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791**.

Want to Get Involved?

If you are interested in learning more about our community water, we urge you to attend the monthly community meetings scheduled on the third Thursday of the month. The time, location, and other details are available on the community website: www.valleyhicommunityclub.org.

For More Information Please Contact:

Jason Williams, Water Distribution Manager
509-885-6920
h2oconnectionsnw@yahoo.com

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

- **Remember that 1" of water per week is all your lawn needs to stay healthy. To easily determine if your lawn needs to be watered, simply walk across it. If you leave footprints it's time to water. Don't waste by over-watering!**

- **Pick low-water plants. When you buy plants, choose plants for immediate beauty and future water savings. Group plants with similar water needs together. Explore Xeriscape landscaping ideas.**
- **Mulch-mow your lawn. Set your mower height at 2-inches and leaving the clippings on the lawn. The clippings help retain moisture and you won't need to bag the clippings!**
- **Improve water penetration by aerating your lawn and dethatching.**
- **Water wisely. When you do water, water deeply, but infrequently. Water only during the cooler hours of the day, between 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. to avoid losing up to half of your water to evaporation.**
- **Improve your soil. Add compost throughout your planting areas.**
- **Use soaker hoses or drip irrigation. Repair leaks in faucets and hoses. Use water-saving nozzles.**
- **Adjust sprinklers to avoid watering the street, driveways and sidewalks. Choose sprinklers with spray patterns that match the shape of your lawn or garden area.**
- **Limit watering periods by setting a timer to remind you when it's time to turn the water off.**
- **Install a rain shut-off device to prevent watering during rainy periods.**
- **Use a broom to clean the driveway or walkways, not the hose.**
- **Cover your spa or pool to reduce evaporation.**
- **Test your toilet: Lift the lid off of your toilet and add 5 to 10 drops of food coloring, or a dye tablet (available from water distribution manager), into the tank. Wait 5 minutes and then check the toilet bowl. If you see coloring in the bowl, you have a leak. In most cases, replacing the toilet flapper and/or the filling mechanism will correct the problem.**



Terms

A **cross-connection** is any actual or potential physical connection between a drinking water system and any other non-potable substance (liquid, solid, or gas).

Backflow occurs when water or other substances flow in the opposite direction than intended allowing contaminants to enter the public water system or consumer's plumbing.

A **backflow incident** occurs when biological, chemical, or physical contaminants enter the drinking water supply (under backflow conditions) via unprotected cross-connections. Backflow incidents may cause injury, illness, or death.

Backflow prevention assemblies are mechanical assemblies installed on water service lines (or at plumbing fixtures) to prevent backflow of contaminants into drinking water through cross-connections.

Background

To protect public health, State drinking water rules require public water systems like ours to develop and implement Cross-Connection Control (CCC) programs. Under these programs, some water system customers (property owners) may have to install backflow prevention assemblies. Backflow assemblies must get tested (when installed and annually after that) to make sure they work properly.

Who Is Required to Install the Assembly?

It is the responsibility of the homeowner to have the backflow preventer installed if one is in fact required by State laws. So how do you know if you need one? If your home has an in-ground sprinkler system using the public drinking water, you are required to have a backflow preventer installed. Also, homes having a portable kidney dialysis machine, fire sprinkler system, cooling systems, direct-plumbed swimming pool or hot tub, hard-plumbed fountains or ponds, or water-heated floors are required to have a backflow preventer installed as well. How do you know which type of preventer is required? The best way to be certain is to call and ask! The water distribution manager would be happy to help you determine which assembly is best suited for your use.

If you use only separate irrigation water for your in-ground sprinkler system, there is no need to install a backflow assembly. A backflow assembly is required only when using the Valleyhi provided water. If you are using only a hose or two connected to a hose spigot in the yard or on the home, we just ask that you install a Hose Bib Vacuum Breaker on any such use. It's just a good precaution to protect not only our water system, but also yourself!

2025 WATER QUALITY DATA RESULTS

Source	Substance	Result	Units	MCL	MCLG MRDLG	Violation	Likely Sources
S-03	Nitrate	,65	mg/L	10	10	No	Erosion of natural products, Fertilizer run-off
S-03	Complete Inorganic	.003	Mg/l	.01		No	
S-03	Flouride	.1	mg/l	4		No	Fluoride is abundant in the Earth's crust
S-03	Volatile Organics	1.08	Ug/l	80.4		No	
S-03	Herbicides	1	Ug/l	200		No	Herbicides applied to agricultural fields can wash off during rainfall
S-03	Pesticides	1	Ug/l	40		No	Agricultural use
S-03	PFAS	2.44	ng/l	ND	N/A	No	Synthetic chemicals
S-03	Soil Fumigants	.04	ug/l	.2		No	Agricultural and industrial
S-03	Gross Alpha	3	pCi/l	5		No	
S-03	Radium 228	.73	pCi/l	5		No	
S-2	Nitrate	2.77	mg/l	10	10		Erosion of natural products, Fertilizer run-off
S-2	Volatile Organics	.5	Ug/l	80.4		No	
S-2	Herbicides	1	Ug/l	70		No	Herbicides applied to agricultural fields can wash off during rainfall.
S-2	Pesticides	.05	Ug/l	2		No	Agricultural use
S-2	PFAS	2	Ng/l	2		No	
S-2	Soil Fumigants	.2	Ug/l	.5		No	Agricultural and industrial use
S-2	Gross Alpha	3	pCi/l	3		No	
S-2	Radium 228	.260	pCi/l	1		No	
S-2	Complete Inorganics	.027	Mg/l	2		No	
Dist	Copper	.02	Ug/l				
Dist	Lead	.0004	Ug/l				
Dist System	Trihalomethanes	.5	ug/l	80	N/A		Disinfection by-products
System	Haloacetic Acid	ND	ug/L	60	N/A		Disinfection by-products

Terms and Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best treatment technology. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water, for which there is no known or expected risk to health. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets MCLGs.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

mg/L: milligrams per liter

Ng/L: nanograms per liter ug/L: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

PFAS: Per—and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

System - Water distribution system
voc -Volatile Organic Compounds
ND -None Detected

IOC - Inorganic Contaminants
soc -Synthetic Organic Compounds

SRL - State Reporting Level
MCL -Maximum Contaminant Level