

Conserving Water Together...

In 2007, Firgrove held a public meeting and the Board of Trustees adopted water conservation measures designed to promote conservation, increase system efficiency and reliability, cut down on operating costs by reducing the need for capital improvements based solely on wasteful water consumption, and to comply with the spirit of the Department of Health's Water Use Efficiency (WUE) rule.

The Board and Management identified several areas where measures could be quantified each year. Firgrove is already fully metered for production and consumption and has begun working toward all of the following conservation efforts.



Firgrove is offering complimentary conservation kits to its customers. Please contact Tim Davis at (253) 845-1542 to receive one.

HOW YOUR WATER GETS TO YOU

Firgrove's water is supplied from 16 operating wells located throughout the Firgrove service area. The wells draw water from the Firgrove, Frederickson, and Deep aquifers. The aquifers are recharged annually through precipitation that falls in the region. Tacoma Water provides Firgrove with an additional source of water through three interties. This water is surface water from the Green River Watershed. Firgrove also has two emergency interties, one with Rainier View and one with Fruitland.

The number of connections at the end of 2015 was 8,769, serving a population of approximately 22,975. During 2015, 264 new connections were made to the system. The total water produced by Firgrove sources was 1.083 billion gallons. The amount of water obtained from Tacoma Water for the year was 140.1 million gallons. Firgrove's highest production month was July with a total of 151.8 million gallons produced and the lowest month was November with 37.3 million gallons produced. Future improvements include additional interties with Tacoma Water as well as upgrade of transmission mains and addition of a reservoir in the Lipoma Firs area.

2015 Water Use Efficiency Data

Total Water Produced	1,083,065,472 gallons
Total Authorized Water Usage	998,392,486 gallons
Percentage of Unaccounted for Water	7.82%

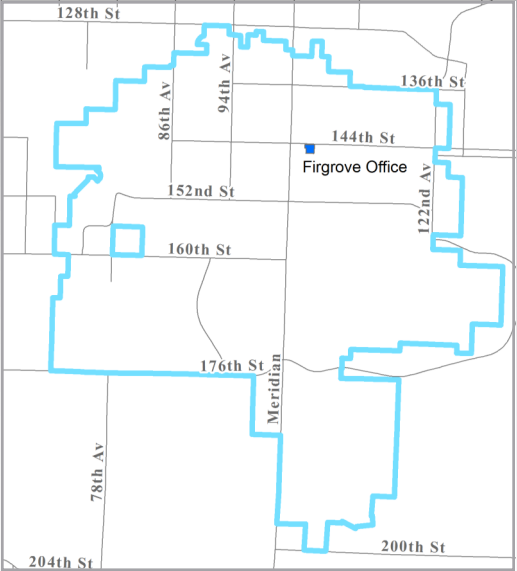
CONSERVATION GOALS

- **Reduce water demand by 66,500 gallons per day within our service area by 2016.** This will be accomplished by offering reduced flow shower heads, sink aerators, toilet tank displacement bags, and leak detection tablets to our single family and multi-family customers. Each year we plan on distributing as many water conservation kits as we have consumer demand. To date, we have distributed over 1,900 kits.
- **Promote our odd/even address outdoor watering schedule to offset peak water demand in the summer months.**
- **Continue our conservation outreach programs** such as Water 4 Life, participation in the Puyallup Fair Water Education booth sponsored by Tacoma Water, and working in conjunction with other local water purveyors to develop water use tracking for fire protection districts in the central Pierce county region.
- **Track our bulk water and rental meter customers more closely on reporting measures.**

Firgrove Mutual Water Company
10408 144th Street East
Puyallup, WA 98374
(253) 845-1542

Office Hours:
7:30am-4:00pm Monday-Friday

Scheduled Closures:
Monday, July 4 & Tuesday, July 5, 2016
Friday, September 2 & Monday, September 5, 2016
Thursday, November 24 & Friday, November 25, 2016
Monday, December 26, 2016



ENSURING YOUR WATER IS SAFE

The sources of your 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 can pick up substances resulting from animal and human activity. Water treatment eliminates the majority of these substances. However, according to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, drinking water, including bottled water, can 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

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 (MCLG)

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.

Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)

One part of a particular contaminant which is present for every million parts of water.

Parts Per Billion (ppb)

One part of a particular contaminant which is present for every billion parts of water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)

A standard unit used to measure water clarity.

TERMINOLOGY

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Special Notice Regarding Arsenic

Your drinking water currently meets the EPA's revised drinking water standard for arsenic. There is a small chance that some people who drink water containing low levels of arsenic for many years could develop circulatory diseases, cancer, or other health problems. Most types of cancer and circulatory diseases are due to factors other than exposure to arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. More information can be obtained from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Special Notice Regarding Lead & Copper

The EPA regulates maximum contaminant levels for lead in drinking water. Lead and copper in drinking water result primarily from corrosion of materials containing lead installed in household plumbing. These materials include lead solder, brass, bronze, and other alloys in contact with water. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% of lead and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes, and other plumbing materials to a maximum of 8%. Homes built prior to 1986 are more susceptible to lead and copper levels above EPA's MCL.

Notice: Important Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants, as well as those recovering from major surgeries, can be particularly at risk for infection. 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 at 800-426-4791.

2015 Water Quality Test Results

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2015 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented below is from January 1 through December 31, 2015. The state requires Firgrove to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Meets Standard?	Source of Substance
Copper	1.3 mg/L	0.5 mg/L 90%	0	Yes	Plumbing Materials
Lead	0.015 mg/L	0.006 mg/L 90%	0	Yes	Plumbing Materials
Nitrate/Nitrite	10 mg/L	3.0 mg/L	0	Yes	Septic Tanks, Fertilizers
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	8.8 ppb *4.2	0	Yes	Disinfection By-products
Haloacetic Acids 5	60 ppb	3.4 ppb *2.3	0	Yes	Disinfection By-products
Chlorine Disinfectant	4.0 mg/L	1.27 mg/L	0.6	Yes	N/A
Total Coliform Bacteria	5%/month	0%	0	Yes	Damaged Distribution Mains

*Running Annual Average.

TACOMA					
Fluoride	4 ppm	1.44 ppm	4 ppm	Yes	Treatment Additive
Turbidity	5 NTU	3.43 NTU	N/A	Yes	Soil Erosion

OUR TESTING RESULTED IN NO VIOLATIONS