

# Conserving Water Together...

In 2019, 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 us at (253) 845-1542 to receive one.

## HOW YOUR WATER GETS TO YOU

A majority of 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. Firgrove supplements the demand for water through interties with Lakewood Water District and Tacoma Water. Firgrove also has emergency interties with Washington Water Service and Fruitland Water.

The number of connections at the end of 2025 was 11,146, serving a population of approximately 28,868. The total water produced by Firgrove sources was 1.34 billion gallons. Firgrove's highest production month was July with a total of 196.3 million gallons produced and the lowest month was February with 71.7 million gallons produced.

Firgrove recently drilled a replacement well to a deeper level where PFAS is not present, completed annual fire hydrant inspections for operational accuracy, upgraded meters, and cleaned water reservoirs. Current projects include updating our Hazard Mitigation Program to ensure service continuity during emergencies.

## 2025 Water Use Efficiency Data

Total Water Produced	1,343,803,984 gallons
Total Authorized Water Usage	1,227,451,866 gallons
Percentage of Unaccounted for Water	8.66%

## CONSERVATION GOALS

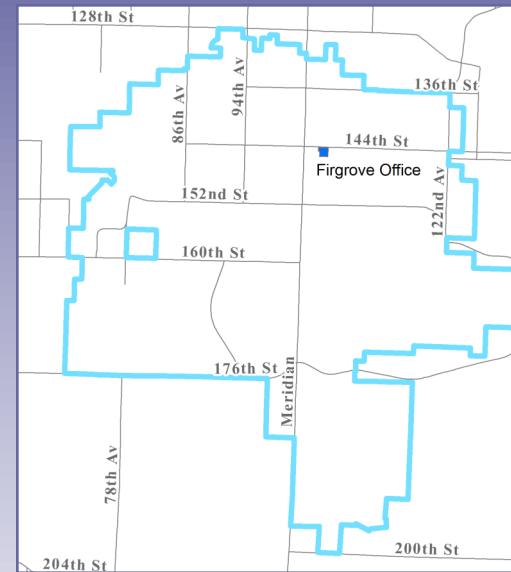
- **Reduce water demand by 65,000 gallons per day within our service area by 2024.** This will be accomplished by offering reduced flow shower heads, sink aerators, toilet tank displacement bags, and leak detection tablets to our single family and multi-family customers. Each year we plan on distributing as many water conservation kits as we have consumer demand. To date, we have distributed over 2,103 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:  
Friday, July 3, 2026

Friday, September 4 & Monday, September 7, 2026  
Thursday, November 26 & Friday, November 27, 2026  
Thursday, December 24 & Friday, December 25, 2026



Firgrove Mutual Water Company, PWS #25200M, is a mutually owned water company organized as a non-profit corporation in 1952, with the purpose of providing water to its customers. Each member pays a share of the cost of water mains, storage facilities, and the cost of operating the water system. Firgrove is overseen by a board of five trustees. Board of Trustee meetings are typically held on the third Tuesday of the month at 6:00pm at the Administration office. If you would like to attend a meeting or if you have a matter that you wish to bring to the Board, please contact the General Manager in advance to be placed on the agenda. Additional inquiries about water quality or questions regarding this report may be directed to Steve Sacksteder at (253) 845-1542.

# 2025 Consumer Confidence Report



## Firgrove Mutual Water Company Since 1952

*It is the mission of Firgrove Mutual Water Company to provide high quality drinking water and excellent customer service. We will maintain the balance of quality service and cost effectiveness that best benefits our customers. We will be an integral member of our community through positive and supportive actions as its water purveyor. We will be environmentally responsible and responsive to the needs of economic development.*

# Key Definitions

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

**DOH:** Washington State Department of Health. Also, WADOH

**EPA:** United States Environmental Protection Association. Also, USEPA

**Lead and Copper 90th Percentile:** Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level. This must be less than or equal to the AL or additional steps must be taken.

**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.

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

**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.

**Micromhos per centimeter ( $\mu\text{mho/cm}$ ):** Standard unit of measure for conductivity, the ability of water to conduct an electrical current, due to the presence of inorganic compounds, such as dissolved salts and minerals.

**MRL:** The lowest concentration at which a substance can be detected in a sample and its concentration can be reported with a reasonable degree of accuracy and precision. Also known as Method Reporting Limit; the smallest amount of a substance that can be reliably quantitated in a sample.

**NA:** Not Applicable

**ND:** Not Detected. Indicates a result that is less than the SDRL

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit A standard unit of measure for water clarity

**PPB:** Parts Per Billion or Micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ). One part of a contaminant which is present for every billion parts of water

**PPM:** Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L). One part of a contaminant which is present for every million parts of water.

**PPT:** Parts Per Trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L). One part of a contaminant which is present for every trillion parts of water.

**RAA:** Running Annual Average

**State Action Level (SAL):** The concentration of a contaminant or group of contaminants, with no MCL, federal action level, or treatment technique, in drinking water established to protect public health and which, if exceeded, triggers actions a water system must take.

**SDRL:** State Detection Reporting Limit The minimum reportable detection of an analyte as established by DOH. If the test result is less than the SDRL, the contaminant is considered to be ND.

**Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL):** Standard developed as a guideline to protect against aesthetic qualities of drinking water and *is not* health-based.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** . A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

# Possible Contaminants

**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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Prior to entering the distribution system, source water with constituents over their MCLs must be treated to reduce levels to meet standards set by public health experts. To date, detections in Firgrove well sources have been below regulatory standards and no removal treatment has been required.

Firgrove chlorinates its water with sodium hypochlorite to protect against harmful bacteria and microorganisms. This level is monitored continuously at the source and in the distribution system to maintain a protective level below the MRDL.

## 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.

**Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from various sources such as agriculture, urban 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.

**The Washington State Department of Health Office of Drinking Water has compiled Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) data for all community water systems in Washington. An interactive map with sources of potential contaminant data within Firgrove's water system is available at: <https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/drinking-water/source-water/swap-mapping-tool> or by clicking the following link: [SWAP Application](#)**

## Vulnerable Populations

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

Immunocompromised 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

# 2025 Water Quality Test Results - Primary Contaminants

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2025 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, 2025. The table does not list 27 inorganic chemicals, 46 volatile organic chemicals, 44 synthetic organic chemicals, which include many industrial chemicals, herbicides, and pesticides, that Firgrove tested for and were not detected in the water. 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.

## OUR TESTING RESULTED IN NO VIOLATIONS

### Information about PFAS

In April 2024, the EPA adopted the final water quality regulation for certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS):

- MCL of 4 ppt for PFOS and PFOA
- MCL of 10 ppt for PFHxS, PFNA, and GenX
- Hazard Index of 1.0 combined for PFHxS, PFNA, PFBS, and GenX.

Water systems must begin monitoring for these PFAS within three years (2027) and must comply with the regulation within five years (2029).

In 2021, the Washington State Board of Health adopted SALs for five PFAS compounds. The SAL is the level at which water suppliers should take action to reduce concentrations in order to protect human health, including for sensitive populations, and is based on the best available science at the time. Washington DOH required that all Group A water systems test for PFAS in each drinking water well between 2023 and 2025. Firgrove sources have never exceeded the SALs. In response to anticipated MCLs from EPA, Firgrove has had the flexibility to make operational adjustments to ensure all water is in compliance with existing and expected regulations. Firgrove continues to monitor the regulatory landscape and to evaluate and plan for the potential that PFAS treatment may be required in the future.

Firgrove's commitment to protecting our customers' health and safety is our highest priority. Further, we are committed to complying with all requirements set by public health experts.

Additionally, Firgrove believes a comprehensive approach is needed to properly address the situation. We joined other public water systems in urging EPA to establish a consistent, science-based standard as quickly as feasible. We have also participated in ongoing litigation to hold PFAS manufacturers responsible with a view to preventing, to the extent possible, our customers from bearing the costs of treatment, should it become necessary.

For further information, please visit:

[doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/contaminants/pfas](https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/contaminants/pfas)

Substance	MCL/AL/SAL	Highest Level Detected	MCLG	Violation?	Typical Source of Substance	Source of Sample
Copper	1.3 ppm (AL)	0.499 ppm 90%	1.3 ppm	No	Plumbing Materials	Consumers' Taps*
Lead	15 ppb (AL)	3.2 ppb 90%	0	No	Plumbing Materials	Consumers' Taps*
Arsenic	10 ppb	1 ppb	0	No	Natural Erosion	Groundwater Source
Nitrate	10 ppm	2.91 ppm	10 ppm	No	Septic Tanks, Fertilizers	Groundwater Source
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	0.56 — 3.84 ppb (2.84 running avg)	NA	No	Disinfection By-products	Distribution System
Haloacetic Acids 5	60 ppb	ND (ND running avg)	NA	No	Disinfection By-products	Distribution System
Chlorine Disinfectant	4.0 ppm (MRDL)	1.29 ppm	4.0 ppm (MRDLG)	No	Disinfection Additive	Distribution System
PFOA **	10 ppt (SAL)	Range 2.5 - 2.9 ppt Avg 2.70 ppt	NA	No	AFFF (firefighting foam) Industrial Processes	Groundwater Source
PFOS **	15 ppt (SAL)	Range 3.0 - 3.1 ppt Avg 3.05 ppt	NA	No	AFFF (firefighting foam) Industrial Processes	Groundwater Source
PFHxS **	65 ppt (SAL)	Range 0.0 - 2.0 ppt Avg 1.00 ppt	NA	No	AFFF (firefighting foam) Industrial Processes	Groundwater Source
PFBS **	345 ppt (SAL)	Range 4.3 - 5.2 ppt Avg 4.75 ppt	NA	No	AFFF (firefighting foam) Industrial Processes	Groundwater Source
PFHxA **	Not Regulated	Range 0.0 - 2.8 ppt Avg 1.4 ppt	NA	No	AFFF (firefighting foam) Industrial Processes	Groundwater Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	5%/Month	<5%	NA	No	Damaged Distribution Mains or Sampler/Lab Error	Distribution System

\*\* Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a broad class of chemicals, which includes PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and PFBS. SALs have been established for these five compounds. SALs are WADOH health-based regulatory levels. Studies indicate that long-term exposure to PFAS over certain levels could have adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or breastfed infants; cancer; or liver, immunity, thyroid, and other effects. Firgrove Mutual Water Company is working closely with the WADOH and EPA to conduct extensive monitoring and identify the best available treatment technology for treatment of PFAS.

### Special Notice Regarding Lead and 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

Firgrove is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or online at: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>

\*Lead and Copper are regulated at the consumers' taps, not at the source. This is because lead and copper in drinking water do not typically come from the water source. They come from the plumbing that serves, or is inside, the consumer's home, from corrosion of lead- and copper-containing plumbing or fixtures, or the lead solder that connects copper pipes.

Groundwater source sampling in 2025 resulted in no detections of lead or copper.

# Firgrove 2025 Secondary Contaminants and Physical Characteristics

SMCLs are guidelines, set to control adverse aesthetic effects including staining of sinks, fixtures, and laundry, taste and odor concerns, and water color. The table below lists constituents that were detected at, or above the SDRL.

Substance	Highest Level Allowed	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal	Range of Level Detected	Exceedance?	Source of Substance
Manganese	50 ppb	49 ppb	20 ppb	19-49 ppb	No	Natural Erosion
Sodium	NA *	13.6 ppm	>20 ppm	6.1—13.6 ppm	No	Natural Erosion
Hardness	NA	98 ppm	75-100 ppm	82—98 ppm	No	Natural Erosion
Conductivity	700 µmho/cm	191.40 µmho/cm	NA	191.40	No	Natural Erosion
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.30	NA	0.30	No	Natural Erosion

\*The EPA has established a *recommended level of 20 ppm for sodium as a level of concern for consumers that may be restricted for daily sodium intake in their diets.*

# Lakewood 2025 Water Quality Test Results

## 2025 Water Quality Sampling/Monitoring Report

Your water meets all federal, state, and local quality standards, ensuring that you enjoy safe, clean, potable water. Not listed are 63 volatile organic chemicals for which we tested, all resulting in either Not Detected (ND) or well below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The number and frequency of non-bacteriological samples are determined by the Water Quality Monitoring Schedule (WQMS) issued by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH).

Sample Type	Samples Taken Per Year	Last Sample Year	Next Sample Year	EPA/DOH MCL (max level allowed)	LWD Highest Level Detected	LWD Lowest Level Detected	Number of Samples Over MCL	AL (action level)	Typical Sources
Arsenic <sup>1</sup>	DOH WQMS List	2025	TBD	10 ppb	3.5 ppb	<1 ppb	0		Erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos	1 every 9 yrs	2020	2029	7 mfl	<0.116	<0.116	0	7 mfl	Friable fiber
Copper	30 every 3 yrs	2023	2026	N/A	0.311 ppm	<.020 ppm	0	1.3 ppm	Household plumbing
Fecal Coliform	840 per yr	2025	2026	0	ND	ND	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform	840 per yr	2025	2026	<5% positive	ND	ND	0	0	Found through the environment
Haloacetic Acids	2 per yr	2025	2026	60 ppb	ND	ND	0	0	Disinfection by-product
Lead	30 every 3 yrs	2023	2026	N/A	3.4 ppb	<1 ppb	0	15 ppb	Household plumbing
Nitrates	18 per yr	2025	2026	10 ppm	2.07 ppm	<0.2 ppm	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	2 per yr	2025	2026	80 ppb	2.85 ppb	2.05 ppb	0	0	Disinfection by-product

### Our Testing Resulted In No Violations

The chart above only reflects a portion of the testing the District performs. Complete Source Water Assessment (testing result information) is available at the District office.

<sup>1</sup>Your drinking water currently meets the EPA's revised drinking water standard for arsenic; however, it does contain low levels of arsenic. There is a small chance that some people who drink water containing low levels of arsenic for many years could develop circulatory disease, 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.

## PFAS Compliance Samples (No PFAS Compliance Samples Over the State Action Level)

Sample type	Samples taken 2025	Last sample year	Next sample year	SAL (State action level)	Highest Level ppt	Lowest level ppt	**Non-Active Sources
PFBS	38	2025	2026	345 ppt	10 ppt	ND	10 ppt
PFHxS	38	2025	2026	65 ppt	8 ppt	ND	22 ppt
PFNA	38	2025	2026	9 ppt	ND	ND	5 ppt
PFOS	38	2025	2026	15 ppt	14 ppt	ND	22 ppt*
PFOA	38	2025	2026	10 ppt	7.1 ppt	ND	10 ppt

\*ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

\*\*The E-3 well was the source with the highest levels detected and has been turned off since 9/26/2024. The well sample was taken on 12/18/25 and remains offline.

**State Action Level (SAL):** The concentration of a contaminant established to protect public health prior to the establishment of an MCL, which required public notification within 30 days of learning of an exceedance.

# Tacoma 2025 Water Quality Test Results

WATER QUALITY TABLE						
Constituent	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Range of level Detected or # exceed AL	Regulation Met?	Potential sources of contaminant
<b>REGULATED AT THE GROUNDWATER SOURCES</b>						
Arsenic	10 ppb	1.7 ppb (2021)	0	0-1.7 ppb	Yes	Natural erosion
Nitrate	10 ppm	4.0 ppm (2025)	10 ppm	0-4.0 ppm	Yes	Agricultural uses, septic
Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	1.6 ppb (2025)	0	0-1.6 ppb	Yes	Industrial contamination
<b>UNREGULATED AT THE GROUNDWATER SOURCES</b>						
Chloroform	not regulated	1.3 ppb (2025)	not regulated	0-1.3 ppb Average 0.259 ppb	not regulated	Industrial contamination
<b>REGULATED AT THE TREATMENT PLANT</b>						
Fluoride	4 ppm	.96 ppm	4 ppm	.04 -.96 ppm	Yes	Treatment additive
Turbidity	1NTU	.036 NTU	not applicable	0.017-0.036 NTU	Yes	Soil erosion
<b>REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>						
Disinfection byproducts	Highest running annual average allowed	Our running annual average	MCLG	Range of level Detected	Regulation Met?	Potential sources of contaminant
Total Trihalomethane	80 ppb average	12.8 ppb average	not applicable	3.58-35.4 ppb	Yes	Disinfection interaction
Haloacetic Acid	60 ppb average	2.0 ppb average	not applicable	<1-4.55 ppb	Yes	Disinfection interaction
Bromate	10 ppb	0	0	0	Yes	Disinfection interaction
Chlorine Residual	4ppm	NA	4 (MRDLG)	0.27 - 1.66 ppm	Yes	Treatment additive
Total Coliform	< 5% positive	0.000%	0	0 of 2469 sites	Yes	Sampling technique
<b>REGULATED AT THE CONSUMERS TAP</b>						
Lead & Copper: sampled In 2025. Required once every 3 years	90% of taps sampled must be below action level	90% of taps sampled were at or below this level	MCLG	# of sites above the action level	Regulation Met?	Potential sources of contaminant
Lead	15 ppb (AL)	ND	0	0 of 51 sites	Yes	Household plumbing
Copper	1.3 ppm (AL)	ND	1.3 ppm	0 of 51 sites	Yes	Household plumbing