# Deception Park View 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

## Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

## Do I need to take special precautions?

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).

## Where does my water come from?

Two wells are installed with 2 water storage tanks and a pump house at the top of the hill near HW20 and the inlet of Deception Cir. Well #1 has high manganese and dissolved iron and the water has a reddish tint that will stain clothes and impacts taste, so this well is an emergency backup. Well #2 has provided our water since 1975. The water comes from an aquifer that is recharged by rainfall that is absorbed by the local soils. The wetland that drains Cranberry Lake to the south may also recharge the aquifer.

## Source water assessment and its availability

The water right issued by the Dept of Ecology allows for a maximum draw of 45 gallons per minute, for a total of 40 acre-feet per year (~13 million gallons for a maximum potential of 200 lots. Our system is currently approved to 100 users. Our current annual water usage as a community is about 3 million gallons per year among 80+ users.

The water is managed by our new Water Manager, Northwest Water Systems since January of this year. The Water Manager provides and refills the chlorine pump reservoirs that disinfect our water as it enters the storage tanks. The Water Manager also tests our water for safety according to the requirements of the Department of Health.

## Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses 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, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; 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, 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; and radioactive contaminants, which 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.

## How can I get involved?

Decisions regrading the water system are made by the DPVCA Board. The Board meets about every 2 months, and your participation is welcome! All information about locations and dates can be found at http://www.deceptionparkview.org. As well, the email is deceptionparkview@gmail.com.
All water quality reports may be publicly accessed at:
https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/eh/portal/odw/si/Disclaimer.aspx?Page=/portal/odw/si/findwatersystem.aspx.
The system ID # is 18305.

## Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

## Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

## Significant Deficiencies

DEFICIENCY: Based on information available to the EPA, DECEPTION PARK VIEW has failed to develop its initial service line inventory and submit it to the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) by October 16, 2024, as required by 40 C.F.R. § 141.84 and § 141.90.
DATE IDENTIFIED: March 3, 2026
CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN: Upon discovery of deficiency, directed community water users to complete Lead Service Line Inventory through new water management company as of 1/1/2026 -Northwest Water Systems.

DEFICIENCY: Group A community and non-transient noncommunity water systems must collect samples and report the results for chemical contaminants from each active permanent and

seasonal source at least once each monitoring period, unless the source has a waiver from those requirements. Our records show that you didn't meet the monitoring requirements for:
Contaminant: Lead & Copper
Reporting Period: 1/1/2023-12/31/2025
Required Samples: 5
Samples Received: 4.
DATE IDENTIFIED: April 29, 2026.
CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN: Notified customers of water system by reporting this violation in our consumer confidence report which is due to consumers and our DOH regional office by 7/1/2026.
OTHER CORRECTIVE ACTION: Northwest Water Systems statement to DPV water system customers- "5 Lead and Copper samples were due to be collected during the timeframe mentioned above. However, it appears 4 of 5 DOH received, resulting in the violation. A full set of 5 are scheduled to be collected in 06/2025."

## Results of voluntary monitoring

PFAS (Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances) – Voluntary Monitoring
Our water system conducted PFAS monitoring in 2024 (18 analytes) and 2025 (25 analytes). The laboratory reported all results as "LT" (less than), indicating that PFAS concentrations were below the laboratory reporting limits (2 ng/L). No PFAS were detected at or above these reporting limits.

PFAS are manmade chemicals found in some industrial processes and consumer products. EPA has established drinking water standards for several PFAS. All results from our monitoring were below applicable regulatory thresholds.

## Additional Information for Lead

The system inventory includes lead service lines.
A Lead Service Line Inventory needs to be completed for our community for State compliance regulations. Please fill out the resident questionnaire at NWS site below:
The following link can be used to access inventory information - https://www.nwwatersystems.com/leadinventorysurvey.

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. DECEPTION PARK VIEW is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's

risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact DECEPTION PARK VIEW (Public Watersystem Id: WA5318305) by calling 360-720-9959 or emailing deceptionparkviewwm@gmail.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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# Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| **Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 1.3 | NA | NA | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 12.11 | NA | NA | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.022 | NA | NA | 2025 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 3 | NA | NA | 2025 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.16 | NA | NA | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 1.3 | NA | NA | 2025 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Sodium (optional) (ppm) | NA | | 45 | NA | NA | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching |
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system (positive samples) | 00 | Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli - positive or system fails to | 00 | NA | NA | 2025 | No | Human and animal fecal waste |

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| | | take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli. | | | | | | |
| Turbidity (NTU) | NA | 5 | 0.3 | NA | NA | 2025 | No | Soil runoff |

| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Range | | # Samples Exceeding AL | Sample Date | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | | |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0427 | 0.029 | 0.0427 | 0 | 2025 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 00 | 15 | 3.8 | 1 | 3.8 | 0 | 2025 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Violations and Exceedances |
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# Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

| Contaminants | State MCL | Your Water | Violation | Explanation and Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloride | 250 mg/L | 35 mg/L | No | |

| Contaminants | State MCL | Your Water | Violation | Explanation and Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conductivity | 700 Umhos/cm | 440 Umhos/cm | No | |
| Hardness | NA | 130 mg/L | No | |
| Manganese | 0.05 mg/L | 0.012 mg/L | No | |
| TDS - Total Dissolved Solids | 500 mg/L | 260 mg/L | No | |
| Zinc | 5 mg/L | 0.0058 mg/L | No | |

| **Unit Descriptions** | |
|---|---|
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| NTU | NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |
| positive samples | positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year |

| **Important Drinking Water Definitions** | |
|---|---|
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| MCLG | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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. |
| MCL | 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. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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. |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|---|---|
| MRDL | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |
| 90th Percentile | Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected. |

**For more information please contact:**

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