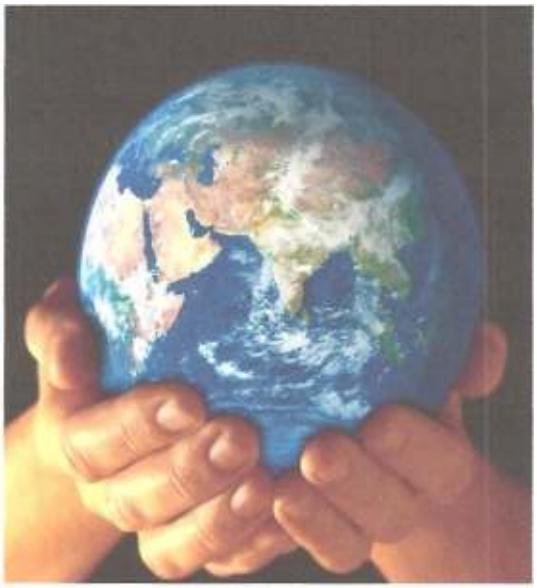
Consumer Confidence Report Annual
Drinking Water Quality Report
The Water We Drink

Nisqually Indian Tribe
Nisqually Water
System PWSID:
105300014
Year 2012

The Nisqually Public Works Department is pleased to present our 2012 Water Quality Report, an annual report designed to inform our customers about our drinking water and the measures we take to provide a safe and healthy resource. We are committed to providing the highest quality water to our customers and are proud to announce that the Nisqually Community Water System continues to meet federal and state requirements as a safe and dependable drinking water source.



We do not inherit the earth
from our ancestors,
We borrow it from our children.

Important Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health threat.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, like those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, 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 guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Public Works Department at 360-456-5221 ext. 1264. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Your input is important to us! **It** is and will continue to be our goal to meet or exceed all federal requirements for a safe and healthy drinking water system, to serve all who rely on our commitment of providing the highest level of service in every drop.

The Nisqually water system is routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2012 All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) -laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mgl) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nano-grams per liter (Nano-grams) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picogramsl) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mremyr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (IT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level- (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - (mandatory language) The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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 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.

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.

The following Water Analyses and tests were required in 2012 for the Nisqually water system and list's all constituents tested.

WATER MANAGEMENT LABORATORIES INC.

1515 80th St. E.
Tacoma, WA 98404
(253) 531-3121

INORGANIC CHEMICALS (IOCS) REPORT FOR NITRATES

System ID No: NA	System Name: Nisqually Indian Community - Leshi		
Lab/Sample No: 08944568	Date Collected: 08-23-12	DOH Source No: NA	
Multiple Source Nos: NA	Sample Type: B	Sample Purpose: C	
Date Received: 08-23-12	Date Reported: 08-24-12	Supervisor: DMB	
	Date Analyzed: 08-23-12	Analyst: I.K.	
County: Thurston	Group: (A) B Other		
Sample Location: NN-24.1 NN-24.2			
Send Report To: Tom Arnbrister 4820 She-Nah-Num Dr SE Olympia, WA 98513	Bill To: EPA # 105300089		

DOH#	ANALYTES	RESULTS	UNITS	SRL	TRIGGER	MCL	EXCEEDS		Method/Analyst	
	EPA REGULATED						Trigger?	MCL?		
114	Nitrite - N	N/A	mg/1	0.5	0.5	1			4110B	
20	Nitrate - N	0.8	mg/1	0.5	5.0	10	NO	NO	4110B	I.K.
161	Total Nitrate/Nitrite	N/A	mg/1	0.5	5.0	10			4110B	

NOTES:

SRL (State Reporting Level): indicates the minimum reporting level required by the Washington Department of Health (DOH).

Trigger Level: DOH Drinking Water response level. Systems with compounds detected at concentrations in excess of this level are required to take additional samples. Contact your regional DOH office for further information.

MCL (maximum contaminent level): If the contaminent amount exceeds the MCL, immediately contact your regional DOH office.

NA (Not Analyzed): in the results column indicates this compound was not included in the current analysis.

ND (Not Detected): in the results column indicates this compound was analyzed and not detected at a level greater than or equal to the SRL.

< (0.001): indicates the compound was not detected in the sample at or above the concentration indicated.

COMMENTS:

Nitrate

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements.

All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's (Maximum Contaminant Level) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Lead 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. Nisqually Public Works 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The Nisqually Public Works Department will continue to provide the highest quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact the Nisqually Public Works Department 360-456-5221