

Beulah Park Water System

Water Quality Report 2025



Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present the 2025 Annual Water Quality Report. This report provides details about the quality of water supplied last year, including its sources, contents, and how it meets Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We believe this information is valuable to our customers.

Your drinking water is highly regulated by the EPA and is tested regularly. Keeping pace with upgraded water testing and more stringent federal standards is a challenge but one that Beulah Park Water System strongly supports. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe source of drinking water.

Our water is subject to a variety of monthly lab tests. No exceedances were reported.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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?

Our water is sourced from an active groundwater spring located east of the Beulah Park neighborhood. After drawing, the water is chlorinated to protect against microbial contaminants. The water is stored in reservoirs with a 7,125-gallon capacity. Water is then distributed into the system.

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 EPA's 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. Contaminants that may be present include:

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

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?

Our Water Board meets on the second Wednesday of each month at 6:30 pm. Our meetings are held remotely. Please contact BPWS if you wish to participate in these meetings. Your input is important to us!

Water Quality Data Tables

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants we detected that are applicable for the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources
				Low	High			
Disinfectant Residual								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (mg/L)	4	4.0	0.64	0.02	5.22	2025	No	Water additive to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	5	0.56			2025	No	Soil runoff
Nitrate-N (mg/L)	10.0	10.0	1.39			2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Nitrate/Nitrite (mg/L)	10.0	10.0	1.39			2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Microbial Contaminants								
Total Coliform	0	0	ABSENT	ABSENT	ABSENT	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	0.6			2023	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s [5 Haloacetic acids] (ppb)	NA	60	0.6			2023	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Secondary Contaminants*	SMCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources
Sodium (mg/L)	NA	6.7	2025	No	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Hardness (mg/L)	NA	88	2025	No	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Conductivity (Umhos/cm)	NA	139.9	2025	No	Measure of the ability of water to conduct electricity; indicates the presence of dissolved minerals and ions, naturally occurring or from human activity
Chloride (mg/L)	250	5.9	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sulfate (mg/L)	250	8.1	2025	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

*Secondary contaminants have no health-based MCL. EPA Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs) are non-enforceable guidelines addressing taste, odor, and aesthetic qualities. Reporting these results is voluntary.

Lead and Copper

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water (range)	# of Samples / # Exceeding	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead — lead at consumer's taps (mg/L)	0	0.010	< 0.0010	5 / 0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper — copper at consumer's taps (mg/L)	1.3	1.3	< 0.020 - 0.556	5 / 0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Data Table Key: Unit Descriptions

Unit	Description
mg/L	mg/L: number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: not detected

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
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	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.
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.
SAL	State Action Level: A level in water expected to be without appreciable health effects over a lifetime of exposure, including in sensitive groups.
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level: These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

Additional Information

Additional Information for 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. BPWS 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 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 online at Ground Water and Drinking Water | US EPA.

Additional Information for Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10.0 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Additional Information for Haloacetic Acids

Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Additional Information for Total Trihalomethanes

Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with the liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

For More Information Please Contact

BPWS Board, PO Box 2655, Vashon, WA 98070

info@beulahparkws.com