

INSIDE....

DOH Request Legislation	2
EPA Needs Survey Results	2
A Letter From The Director	3
SRF Program	4
DOE Permit Established	4
WAC Revisions	4
B.A.T. Growth Requirements	5
Fees for Service	5
Training	5
Surface Water Systems	6
Microbiological Contaminants Workshop	7
Dr. Drip Gardening Tips	8

Water Supply Advisory Committee Makes Recommendations for 1997

In 1995, the Legislature formally established the Water Supply Advisory Committee (WSAC) to provide ongoing advice to the Drinking Water Program. It was also given the responsibility to develop, in conjunction with the Department of Health, a report to the Legislature by November, 1996, on the organization, functions, service delivery, and funding of the Program. The Committee was to be comprised of a diverse group of representatives interested in and affected by the Drinking Water Program and its activities.

Out of these WSAC meetings came a draft set of principles to be used to evaluate programmatic options in addressing needs that were identified. The WSAC principles provided a guide to how a comprehensive state drinking water program should function. The substantive areas addressed were: Public Health Protection; Functions of the Department of Health and Local Jurisdictions; Governance and Delegation; Program Funding; Water System Funding; Data Management/Sharing; Technical Investigations; Compliance; Planning; Public Education and Training; and Training and Smaller Water Systems.

Utilizing these principles, the Committee evaluated drinking water needs and priorities, identified key differences between how the state's program currently assures the safety and reliability of drinking water, and described how the Committee believed such services should be delivered in the future.

Based on this analysis, the Committee recommended the following actions in the coming biennium:

- Implement fully the revised Safe Drinking Water Act, including access to funding for water systems through the State Revolving Fund.
- Delegate and share responsibility, with accompanying funding, between the state and local health jurisdictions, based on voluntary negotiated agreements.
- Improve the drinking water data system to produce accurate, timely, and more accessible information.
- Increase the availability of appropriate training and technical assistance for water system operators from the program and from third parties.
- Increase the number of routine field visits and other technical investigations for water systems.
- Develop a more comprehensive and accurate monitoring program for water system sources of supply.

The WSAC recognized additional staff and funds would be required to implement its key findings and recommendations. Accordingly, the Committee recommended a balanced funding strategy that equitably distributes costs among those receiving services, and provides positive incentives.

The WSAC will continue its work during 1997. It has already identified issues it intends to address, or it has requested the Legislature address, such as the linkage between the Growth Management Act and the provision of reliable water supplies to meet growth needs. It will also continue to supply ongoing advice to the Program on all aspects of service delivery, and other issues that develop.

Implementing these recommendations will 1) protect the health of our citizens from threats of waterborne illness and disease; 2) let us control our own destiny, rather than using a one size fits all approach to implementing federal regulations; and 3) enable the formation of partnerships between state government, local government and utilities to ensure the regulatory process is reasonable and appropriate for our state.

New WSAC Chair

Skip Richards, a representative of Washington Associated Water Systems, has been selected by the Water Supply Advisory Committee as its new chair, effective immediately.

Department of Health Proposes 1997 Request Legislation

Legislation has been introduced, at the request of the Department of Health (DOH), to implement some recommendations of the Water Supply Advisory Committee (see front page article), to take advantage of the State Revolving Fund (SRF) (see article on page 4) and comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act. For the Senate Bill (SB5841) the prime sponsor is Senator Harold Hochstatter (a WSAC member); the prime sponsor of the House version of the bill (HB1969) is Representative Gary Chandler (also a WSAC member.)

Bill Summaries:

1) SRF. Directs DOH, the Public Works Board and the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to create programs to operate and maintain the SRF.

2) Real Property Transfer Disclosure Statement. Modifies the statement to include information on type of water system serving the property (public or privately-owned, federal, state or locally regulated) and recent history of the system's compliance with drinking water quality standards.

3) Consolidated Source Monitoring Program. Allows DOH to develop a program to monitor source water quality on a statewide basis, rather than by individual water system. Water systems could participate on a voluntary basis. To the extent that funding is provided, DOH could also supplement the laboratory costs of the program with state funds.

4) Water System Operator Certification. Requires all operators of federally-regulated water systems to be certified to the extent required by federal law or guidelines.

Other Drinking Water legislation of interest to water systems this session include:

- HB 1645 requires the Department of Ecology (DOE) to make written finding that water is available to meet 20-year growth projections per the Office of Financial Management forecasts.
- HB 1869 Land Use Study Commission bill that addresses piped water in rural areas.
- HB 1881 defines municipal water rights.
- HB 2013 allows full use of municipal water rights with UGAs.
- SB 5307 provides for county to petition court to be relieved as receiver of failed water system under certain conditions.
- SB 5505 requires DOE to help water scarce communities meet their growth needs.
- SB 5785 consolidates groundwater rights of exempt wells and;
 - SB 5784 requires hookup to public water system at request of water district.

For questions concerning drinking water legislation, call Dave Monthie at (360) 664-9583.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Publishes Needs Survey Results

According to the first comprehensive national evaluation of the capital needs of water systems released by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) last month, Washington's federally-regulated water systems need over \$4 billion in improvements between now and the year 2014 in order to properly protect public health. Washington's systems need nearly \$2.3 billion right now to make needed improvements to fix problems or to meet current federal or state requirements. Another \$1.7 billion in improvements is anticipated to be required by the year 2014 to replace aging infrastructure or to meet new regulatory requirements, principally those anticipated under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

EPA determined that \$138.4 billion will be needed over the next 20 years for the nation's water systems.

The national survey was conducted by EPA at the direction of Congress in order to answer questions about the financial needs of the nation's water systems, and to help guide Congress in its funding of the new Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) Program (see separate article on page 4). The SRF Program was created by Congress last year to provide federal funding to states for loan programs to assist water systems in meeting their capital needs. Congress appropriated \$1.275 billion to the program for the current year, of which Washington's share will be \$31.4 million. DOH and the Public Works Board were authorized by the Legislature in 1995 to administer such a program in Washington, and are currently developing the program. The agencies hope to have funding available to water systems by this fall.

The capital needs identified in the EPA report covered such costs as new source development, treatment, storage, and transmission and distribution improvements. It did not cover growth-related costs. Over 100 Washington systems participated in the survey, which was managed in this state by DOH. Most of the costs identified by EPA are based on statistical models, with each state's needs representing its relative share of the costs based on the number of water systems in the state. The estimates in the Needs Survey will provide the basis for EPA's allocation of federal SRF money to each state for the next several years. Unless changed by Congress, the formula developed by EPA will determine each state's share of the SRF appropriation made by Congress, beginning with the one to be made in 1997.

For further information, contact Dave Monthie (360) 664-9583.

A Letter From the Director...



Department of Health (DOH) Drinking Water Division staff have been working on implementation strategies for mandated Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) provisions with deadlines covering the next several years, and specifically for the next biennium (July 1997 - June 1999). A proposal for allocation of available funding resources was presented to the Water Supply Advisory Committee (WSAC) at the end of January, and then forwarded to the Office of Financial Management for budget approval.

The most notable difference from previous Drinking Water Division budget packages is a larger emphasis on third-party contracts using funds allocated from State Revolving Fund (SRF) set-asides. These set-aside funds are proposed to be used for data management, source water assessment, source water quality, capacity development, compliance activities, technical assistance, operator certification and the SRF Program. DOH has also identified additional staff resources needed to accomplish implementation of the SDWA provisions (existing and proposed regulations). The amount of additional staff resources will determine how much technical assistance DOH will be able to provide towards implementing SDWA provisions.

To the extent possible, DOH is participating at the national level where policy direction is being established. DOH has representatives on some of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Drinking Water Advisory Council workgroups which have been established to provide guidance and recommendations on drinking water and groundwater issues, policies and regulations. Staff are participating on the Operator Certification, Small Water System, Source Water Protection, and SRF workgroups. The following are key action items of DOH's proposed implementation strategies for the SDWA:

Data Management - Satisfy data needs of the SDWA, including compiling list of significant non-compliers (SNCs) for EPA and tracking SRF project funds, as well as fulfilling 1996 Data Management Feasibility Study recommendations.

Source Water Assessment - Develop and enhance Drinking Water Division geographic information system (GIS) staff resources for source water assessment.

Source Water Quality - Expand source water quality monitoring program to include implementation of inorganic chemical waiver program, develop and implement a nitrate monitoring program, and track EPA rules for groundwater disinfection and enhanced surface water treatment rule.

Capacity Development Program - Pursue "system capacity" definition during the 1997 legislative session and obtain State authority to require all systems to have capacity as mandated by the SDWA, and focus on developing a small water system program to satisfy system capacity requirements.

Technical Assistance Program - Provide contractual funding for demonstration projects, targeted primarily at small water systems, through third parties, such as public utility districts, local health jurisdictions and others capable of providing resources and training.

Compliance Program - Gear up for working with water systems on consumer confidence reports and compliance tracking elements of the SDWA provisions.

Operator Certification Program - Evaluate need for certified operators for non-transient, non-community (NTNC) water systems. Work with EPA to develop future certification guidelines with the intent of generating guidelines as compatible with existing State requirements, as possible.

State Revolving Fund (SRF) Program - Set up and administer the SRF Program including contract coordination with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development.

Revisions to the SDWA allows Washington to tailor its requirements based on local conditions, focus on highest health priorities and reduce the burden on small water systems. Implementation of these strategies still represent significant challenges to the state and all federally regulated water systems. We will continue to use the WSAC as the sounding board for implementation, and will continue to provide information to water systems through the Water Tap and other means as implementation occurs.

Sincerely,

B. David Clark, Director

Development of the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program Moves Forward

The Department of Health (DOH) in conjunction with the Public Works Board (Board) and the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (CTED) is developing the State Revolving Fund (SRF) for loans to drinking water systems. The program development is still in the early stages as the agencies review the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) final Guidance, which was published on February 28.

Meanwhile, DOH and the Board are proceeding with program development with advise on the structure of the program from a Joint Advisory Committee consisting of members of the Board and members of the DOH Water Supply Advisory Committee.

One of the tasks nearing completion is the development of a "Memorandum of Understanding" between the two agencies. This document outlines each agency's roles and responsibilities in managing the program. In general terms, DOH is primarily responsible for the SRF, due to its role as the primacy agency for the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). DOH expects to carry out the public health-related duties associated with the SRF program. DOH will provide technical assistance to water systems, review the applications for funding, and inspect construction projects that use SRF funds. The Board will manage the fund account, enter into loan agreements with recipients, and distribute funds as well as collect loan repayments.

The agencies are also working on the application that must be submitted to EPA in order to receive the federal money that will serve as the basis for the SRF account. States are allowed to use a portion of their federal allocation to administer the fund and other state programs to implement provisions of the newly revised SDWA.

The agencies expect to submit the application for this portion of the fund to EPA in April, after receiving public comment. As this "Phase 1" application is developed, DOH and the Board are discussing details of the project-funding portion of the program. All aspects of the program including eligibility requirements, prioritization of projects, and loan terms are being developed in these discussions. While there are no final conclusions on any of these major issues at this time, some of the general approaches being considered are discussed in the latest version of the SRF fact sheet. To obtain a copy of the fact sheet, public review documents, or to ask any questions regarding the developing SRF Program, contact Carol Stuckey at (360) 664-8096.

SRF Public Meeting

A public meeting will be held on Tuesday April 1, 1997 to receive public comment on the Phase 1 application. The meeting will be held at the Wyndham Garden Hotel in Seattle from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., in conjunction with a Public Works Board meeting. The address of the hotel is: 18118 Pacific Highway South, Seattle, WA 98188, (206) 244-6666.

Ecology to Establish a General Permit for Disposal of Wastewater Discharges from Water Treatment Plants

Wastewater discharges from water treatment plants (filter washwater or exchange blow-down) are required to have a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit under federal and state law. Instead of treatment plants dealing with individual permits, the Department of Ecology (DOE) proposes using a general permitting process applicable to the industry as a whole. DOE has determined such a general permitting process is applicable based upon its investigations and after meeting with the industry. The general permit would be intended to provide categorical coverage for all medium to large facilities that discharge filter backwash material. The discharges from very small systems, including reverse osmosis and ion exchange systems, are not expected to be included for coverage under the general permit. DOE expects, however, to establish a set of 'best management practices and guidelines' for those discharges not covered within the scope of the general permit.

A workgroup is being formed to establish the conditions of the general permit and to provide guidelines for best management practices. This workgroup is expected to convene two to three times, with an initial meeting sometime in early March. The workgroup will provide direction and advice but will not replace the formal public hearing, public notice, and review requirements of permit development. It is expected the general permit will be issued by October, 1997. For more information, you may check the Internet at <http://www.wa.gov/ecology/>, contact Keith Johnson (DOE) at (360) 407-6442 [E-mail: KJOH461@ecy.wa.gov], or contact Stephen Baker (DOH) at (360) 586-5214 [E-mail: STB0303@hub.doh.wa.gov].

Drinking Water Program Revises Administrative Rules

The Drinking Water Program is moving ahead with several amendments to the Group A public water supply provisions contained in chapter 246-290 WAC. Possible changes include: clarify and add water conservation and financial viability requirements; modify project report submittal exceptions; amend the water system design standards; incorporate recent federal Safe Drinking Water Act amendments; expand public notification and disclosure requirements; and, clarify cross-connection control requirements.

The draft rule will be ready later this spring, at which point public workshops will be held to explain the proposed changes and accept public comment. The program strongly encourages anyone interested in the rule to participate in its development. For further information, contact Lisa Raysby at (360) 664-3951 on design standards, Richard Sarver at (360) 586-8123 on water system planning requirements, or Tom Jaenicke at (360) 664-3752 for general questions.

Backflow Assembly Testers Must Meet Professional Growth Requirements

The Water Works Operator Certification Program regulations require certified operators to demonstrate continued professional growth in the field in order to be eligible for certification renewal. The Washington Environmental Training Center (WETRC) at Green River Community College provides course evaluation and Continuing Education Unit (CEU) assignment services to water works training course sponsors and maintains individual professional growth transcripts for certified water works operators. Professional growth requirements for WDM, WTPO, WDS and CCS were included in the December 1996 issue of *the Water Tap*.

The holder of a Backflow Assembly Tester (BAT) certification must demonstrate professional growth by completing the department's BAT practical and written examination during each professional growth reporting period. WETRC implements the BAT professional growth program for the Department of Health. The professional growth reporting periods for a BAT are the same as for certified water works operators. If you took the BAT certification exam prior to January 1, 1995, then you must register for and pass the BAT professional growth exam prior to December 31, 1997. If you took the BAT certification exam AFTER January 1, 1995 then you must register for and pass the BAT professional growth exam prior to December 31, 2000.

Remember! You may take the BAT professional growth exam at any time during your reporting period. Examinations scheduled close to the deadline dates will fill up quickly, so you should register for an examination as early in your reporting period as possible. WETRC offers a BAT refresher course, but it is **Not Required** in order to register for the professional growth exam. Registration for the BAT refresher course **Does Not** include the professional growth exam; you must register for the professional growth exam separately. For

further information please contact WETRC at (206) 833-9111, ext. 3369 or toll-free 1-800-562-0858.

Division Proposes Fee for Service Changes

The Division of Drinking Water charges fees for services provided to public water systems (WAC 246-290-990). The fees cover review and approval of water system plans, project engineering reports, construction documents, monitoring waivers, existing system approvals, miscellaneous evaluations, other approvals and an hourly rate for noncategorized services. Fees charged cover the actual cost of service.

The Division proposes increasing these fees by 4.45%, the upper limit allowed by Initiative 601. The program needs the increases to assure the fees are sufficient to cover program costs. The last time fees increased was November 1995. Since then, the program has added several new elements to the review of planning and engineering documents. For a public water system with less than 100 services, the increase ranges from \$1 - \$44 with an average of \$13.

The rule may also reflect provisions of DOH request legislation if it consolidates some fee for service charges into the annual operating permit bill. The rule revision specifies those fees for service that may not be separately charged if the consolidated fee is approved.

Public Hearing

Fees for Service

DOH will conduct a public hearing on the proposal April 22, 9:00 a.m., Building 5, Airdustrial Park in Olympia. Anyone planning to attend should contact Peggy Johnson (360) 753-3528 to verify meeting time and location

Education/Training Calendar

Date	Topic	Location	Contact	Phone Number
APRIL 1997				
--	Operators of Public Water Systems	County Multnomah Clackamas WA	Mary Ann Meehan	(503) 731-4317
10	General Membership Mtg Basic Hydraulics	Kalama, WA	Dennis Ripp	(360) 225-7800
10	Tour of the City of Everett Water Treatment Facility	Everett, WA	Bill Reynolds	(206) 632-2664
21-23	Water/Distr. Certification Rev. I-II	Clackamas, WA	Robert Funk	(503) 650-8735
23	Cross Connection Control	Spokane, WA	Sharron	(509) 924-3655
24-25	Water/Distr. Certification Rev. III_IV	Clackamas, WA	Robert Funk	(503) 650-8735
30	Microbiological Contaminants	Tumwater, WA	Kathy Kimsey	(206) 334-5399
30 - 5/2	WA State Environmental Health Annual Conference	Tumwater, WA	Kathy Kimsey	(206) 334-5399
MAY - 1997 7-9	AWWA Annual Conference	Boise, Idaho	Gregg Kirmeyer	(206) 451-8015
APRIL/MAY/ JUNE	WETRC TRAINING	STATEWIDE	WETRC	(206) 833-9111

Eastern Surface Water Systems Making Progress on Treatment

This is the first article in a series on the status of the state's surface water systems. This article features water systems in the Department of Health's (DOH) Eastern Region (generally all counties east of the Cascade Crest). Future articles will report on the status of water systems in the Northwest and Southwest Regions.

Because surface water sources may be vulnerable to microbiological contamination, DOH has made their protection a priority.

Unprotected surface water sources in the Eastern Region are rapidly moving toward treatment. Most systems in the region have either completed or are about to complete designs for new facilities. To date, only the City of Chelan has begun construction. Others are exploring groundwater sources based on agreements with the department.

City of Chelan: Plant construction is just now underway for a direct filtration facility.

Lake Chelan Reclamation District: Construction plans are approved and construction should begin in April or May of this year.

City of Walla Walla: The city is proceeding with the preliminary design of ozonation facilities in an effort to conform to the new alternative to remain unfiltered that is now available.

City of Roslyn: The preliminary project report and engineering design is being completed and reviewed; the city has recently received a letter of intent from RDA to fund the construction of a slow sand filtration facility. This facility will serve both the City of Roslyn and the Community of Ronald.

Cle Elum - South Cle Elum : These two cities have agreed to share water sources and have received a notice of intent to complete improvements to an existing water treatment plant. This plant will use the springs and shallow wells serving South Cle Elum, the existing Yakima River intake to the plant and the unfiltered Cle Elum River intake currently available to the City of Cle Elum.

City of White Salmon: The city is exploring groundwater resources in the Buck Creek Basin, which is the source of their surface water supply. A final determination must be completed this year.

Edelwiess Community: The community has a slow sand filtration facility that has been difficult for the association to operate and which provides inadequate chemical inactivation. They have chosen to replace this source with wells. The

community has recently been granted water right changes from DOE and is proceeding with location and development of a new source.

City of Grand Coulee: With a change in administration, the city has requested one last look at locating groundwater resources within an "economic evaluation zone" defined by the projected cost of a new treatment facility. Based on the projected treatment costs, the city feels they can now look at well sites upward of five miles from the city and still be competitive with filtration costs. The city has entered into a Bilateral Compliance Agreement (BCA) to participate in a regional groundwater study. This assessment is to be completed by the spring of 1998.

City of Coulee Dam: The city currently is a party to the BCA to participate in the regional groundwater study with the City of Grand Coulee. The city will also upgrade reservoir facilities and disinfection facilities by the end of this year to provide 2-log *Giardia* inactivation.

Grand Coulee Dam: The dam operates with a pressure sand filter that provides minimal to no treatment. Originally the dam had formally agreed to participate in the construction of a regional water treatment facility. With the recent demise of the regional approach, the dam is reconsidering options. One option recently discussed is the application of ozonation in conjunction with rehabilitation of the existing facilities.

Lake Chelan & Lake Wenatchee Area: Between 20 and 25 very small unfiltered public water systems exist along Lake Chelan and Lake Wenatchee. All of these systems are currently parties to a BCA or an Agreed Order to assess groundwater supplies, pursue regional water supply or install filtration within the next two years.

Metalline Falls: Pilot plant studies are currently underway in conformance with a BCA. The project is currently behind schedule, due to the untimely death of the project engineer in a traffic accident. A new consultant has been selected and the project is continuing.

Town of Metalline: The town is working under the terms of a BCA. An assessment of filtration alternatives has been completed, and is currently under review. A pilot plant study based on the approved version of this assessment is to begin this spring.

For questions on surface water systems in the Eastern Region, contact Craig Riley at (509) 456-2466..

Workshop Announcement

**Emerging Pathogens in Drinking Water
Water Reuse and Reclamation
Tye Hotel
Tumwater, Washington
April 30, 1997**

The Washington State Department of Health and the Washington State Environmental Health Association are proud to sponsor an exciting workshop with nationally known expert Dr. Joan Rose. Dr. Rose, a professor at the University of South Florida is a renowned expert on the subjects of Giardia, Cryptosporidium, and other emerging drinking water pathogens. She was a consultant during the Milwaukee Cryptosporidium outbreak that affected over 400,000 people.

This seminar will be in two parts. The morning session will focus on emerging pathogens in drinking water including monitoring and virus detection. The afternoon session will cover issues associated with water reuse, reclamation and state standards.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND - Drinking water system owners and operators, laboratory personnel, wastewater operators and managers, state and local regulators, and anyone who wishes to increase their knowledge about water pollution microbiology.

AGENDA

7:30 - 8:30 Registration, Tye Hotel, Tumwater, Washington

8:30 - 10:00 Emerging Pathogens and Relations to Drinking Water - Dr. Joan Rose

10:15 - 11:45 Developments in Detection and Monitoring for Microbes in Ground Water and Surface Water - Dr. Joan Rose

1:00 - 2:30 Water Reuse and Reclamation; State Reclamation Standards and their Basis in Science and Public Health - George Schlender, Department of Health, Martin Walther, Department of Ecology and Dr. Rose.

2:45 - 4:15 Case Pilot Studies in Water Reclamation and Reuse - Schlender, Walther, and Rose.

The cost for this all day workshop is \$45 if your registration is postmarked before April 16th. After April 16th the cost is \$55. Lunch is included in the registration fee. CEU's will be offered. Please fill out the following form and mail to:

Kathy Kimsey
11414 26th Place SE,
Everett, WA 98205
(206) 334-5399

Payment may be made with check, money order, or authorized purchase order. **Make payable to WSEHA.** Please write the registrant's name on the check, money order or purchase order. Cancellations must be made in writing at least five business days prior to the workshop in order to receive a refund. A \$5 processing fee will be charged for all refunds.



Please register me for the Workshop "Emerging Pathogens in Drinking Water - Water Reuse and Reclamation" Tye Hotel, Tumwater, Washington, April 30, 1997. Payment in the amount of \$_____ is enclosed. (Make payable to WSEHA)

Name _____ Daytime Phone (____) _____

Agency/Company _____ Position _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Dear Dr. Drip:

Now that spring is in the air, I want the area around my wellhead to be as pretty as possible. Bright green grass, beautiful flowers, no insect pests--you get the picture. Please give me some gardening tips.

Signed, Rhodie Dendron

Dear Rhodie:

Whoa, slow down. Sure we all want our landscapes to be attractive, but it is important to keep the big picture in perspective. Green grass, no insects, and bountiful blooms often require a pretty high input of fertilizers and pesticides--none of which is appropriate around your well. Fertilizers often contain nitrates and we all know how expensive it is to test for pesticides. Your customers/consumers will be much more appreciative of contaminant free drinking water and reduced monitoring costs rather than a manicured lawn.

At a minimum, no fertilizers or pesticides should be used within your sanitary control area. If your well is at all susceptible to contamination, you should do your best to reduce or eliminate the use of these chemicals (or manure

applications) over a larger area than just your sanitary control area. When they are used, be sure to use the smallest amount necessary, and apply it in such a manner to minimize ground water contamination.



Consider the use of native flowering plants and grasses. Most of these are hardy, do not require fertilizers or pesticides (or watering--once they are established). They can provide important habitat for our native butterflies, birds and other wildlife.

It is important to serve as a role model to your community when it comes to steps to protect our drinking water quality. By promoting the use of common sense gardening techniques that are protective of ground water quality, you help lead by example!

In This Issue: The following individuals have contributed to the production of this issue of *The Water Tap*: John Aden, Peggy Barton, WETRC, Jim Hudson, Tom Jaenicke, David Jennings, Peggy Johnson, Dave Monthie, Lisa Raysby, Craig Riley, Carol Stuckey, Ronni Woolrich, and Judy Welch, Editor.

Comments and questions are welcome. Please write: Editor, *The Water Tap*, Department of Health, Division of Drinking Water, P.O. Box 47822, Olympia, WA 98504-7822 or email to DWINFO@hub.doh.wa.gov

Visit the Division of Drinking Water's Homepage:
<http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/>

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What are you doing May 4-10?

*It's Drinking Water Week,
so conserve, protect, and get
involved. Taking care of water
is a good habit to get into.*

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