

DUVALL WATER

LESS THAN A PENNY A GALLON DELIVERED TO YOUR TAP

It's strange but true: Water is necessary to life, yet it costs very little compared with its value. Good quality water is one of the best investments a community can make - it protects us from water-borne illnesses and spares us the high cost of bottled water.

This year's Drinking Water Quality Report, a federally required document that gives you data about Duvall's water, shows that we continue to enjoy safe, high-quality water due to the investment we have made in watershed protection and treatment. Since we are mandated to send this report, we use the opportunity to share other important information as well. This edition covers all testing completed from January 1 through December 31, 2011. More importantly, we want you to know that your water is safe to drink and meets or exceeds all government standards. This information allows people, particularly those with special health needs, to make informed decisions about their drinking water. We are happy to comply because we support your right to know about the water you drink.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

You are invited to participate in our public City Council meetings and voice any concerns you have about your drinking water. The City Council meets the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the meeting room at the Duvall Fire Station, 15600 - 1st Avenue, Duvall.

INFORMATION FOR YOUR REVIEW

The City has on file for customer review our November 2004 Water Comprehensive Plan, water quality test results, a Cross-Connection Control Plan, Development Design Standards, and the Water Shortage Response Plan. The City updated the Water Comprehensive Plan in 2011 and is waiting for final DOH approval in 2012.



Public Works Dept.
14525 Main Street NE
PO Box 1300
Duvall, WA 98019



Small Town. Real Life.



2011 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



Duvall has streamlined this year's report while ensuring that customers continue to get important information about their drinking water quality.

KEEPING COSTS DOWN

For those of our customers who are struggling with financial hardship, we're committed to providing rate assistance. For more information, about the program contact the Utility Billing Clerk.

RATE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



WE'VE REDUCED FLUORIDE LEVELS
Since 1970, fluoride has been added to SPU's water as a preventative against tooth decay. In response to a January 2011 proposed U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommendation, SPU has lowered fluoride levels to 0.8 parts per million, the lowest level allowed by state law. This move was strongly supported by local health officials.

WHERE YOUR RATE DOLLAR GOES

Duvall provides great tasting, safe water to your tap at less than a penny a gallon. Your water rates pay for maintaining our water system, from protecting, storing, treating, and delivering water to your tap, to customer service, security, tax and administration.

CITY OF DUVALL CONTACTS:
Utility Billing: 425.788.1185
Public Works: 425.788.3434
www.duvallwa.gov

YOUR OPINION MATTERS
Much of the language in this report is required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) but we've done what we can to make it easier to understand and read. Let us know how we are doing.

is especially important in the summer and early fall, when river flows are lowest. Thank you for all you're doing to conserve water! Many of these practices save energy and protect the water quality of Puget Sound as well.



Healthy rivers with ample clean water are essential for healthy salmon populations. Everything you do to use water wisely - washing full loads, turning off the faucet, taking shorter showers, choosing plants that are right for the site, watering the lawn no more than it needs - helps keep water in our rivers and streams. Conserving water in our rivers and streams. Conserving water in our rivers and streams. Conserving water in our rivers and streams.

WHAT YOU DO TO CONSERVE HELPS SALMON TOO

At home you can save water and money by fixing leaks. Did you know that a toilet that leaks one gallon a minute can cost you up to \$800 a month in water and sewer charges? For advice on finding and fixing leaks around your home, including toilet leaks, visit www.savingwater.org.

Conserving water helps us provide water for people, salmon, other wildlife, and future generations. Conserving water also helps you manage your water bills. Stopping leaks in our water system is one way we work to conserve. Duvall supplied 174,575,720 gallons of drinking water in 2011, of which 10,314,172 gallons were classified as leakage. Our system-wide leakage rate has averaged five percent over the last three years, low compared with most other water utilities and well below the ten percent state standard.

CONSERVING WATER IS A SHARED VALUE

OUR DRINKING WATER QUALITY REFLECTS OUR INVESTMENTS

Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) provides many cities and water districts with water to supply their customers. Two surface water sources provide the majority of water for SPU's system; the Cedar River and the South Fork Tolt River. Duvall purchases all of its water from SPU. The City only receives water from the **Tolt Water Supply**, not the Cedar Water Supply.

Since both watersheds are publicly owned, SPU is able to safeguard our watersheds through a comprehensive protection program. This program prohibits agricultural, industrial, and recreational activities in the watersheds, and no one is allowed to live there. This means that there is little opportunity for contaminants to enter the water. Even so, there is always some potential for natural sources of contamination.

In SPU's surface water supplies, the potential sources of contamination include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, bacteria, and protozoa from wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which are naturally occurring; and
- Organic contaminants, which result from chlorine combining with the naturally occurring organic matter.

SPU measures for potential contaminants that may impact human health, taste or appearance of your drinking water.

In general, drinking water sources (including 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 human activity.

To ensure that tap water provided by public water systems is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Washington State Board of Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants. U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the Washington State Department of Agriculture regulations establish similar limits on bottled water.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. But the presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

OUR RESULTS

The results of monitoring in 2011 are shown in the adjacent table. These results are for parameters regulated by the federal and state agencies. For other water quality information please contact the Public Works Department. We can also send you a list of the more than 200 compounds for which we tested but did not find in our surface water supplies.

Water quality monitoring data can be difficult to interpret. To make all the information fit in one table, we used many acronyms that are defined below the table.



2011 Water Quality Monitoring Results: THIS IS WHAT IS IN YOUR TAP WATER					
DETECTED PARAMETER & UNITS	EPA's Allowable Limits		Levels in Tolt Water	Is Your Water Safe?	Typical Sources
	MCLG	MCL	AVERAGE		
Raw Water					
Total Organic Carbon, ppm	NA	TT	1.3	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Cryptosporidium*, #/100L	NA	NA	ND	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Finished Water					
Turbidity, NTU	NA	TT	0.06	Yes	Soil runoff
Barium, ppb	2000	2000	1.2	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium, ppb	5	5	0.8	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium**, ppb	100	100	0.2	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	4	4	0.8	Yes	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	10	10	0.11	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	NA	80	33	Yes	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (5), ppb	NA	60	28	Yes	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine, ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.04	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

Note:

**Cryptosporidium* was not detected in any samples from the Cedar. It was detected in one of four samples from the Tolt.

** The value reported reflects naturally occurring total chromium and not hexavalent chromium.

Definitions

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 to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

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.

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

NTU: *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit* — Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. The turbidity MCL that applied to the Cedar supply in 2011 is 5 NTU, and for the Tolt it was 0.3 NTU. 100% of the samples from the Tolt in 2011 were below 0.3 NTU.

NA: *Not Applicable*

ND: *Not Detected*

ppm: *1 part per million = 1 mg/L = 1 milligram per liter.*

ppb: *1 part per billion = 1ug/L = 1 microgram per liter. 1 ppm = 1000 ppb*

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS (TOLT WSA)					
Parameter and Units	MCLG	Action Level+	2011 Results*	Homes Exceeding Action Level	Source
Lead, ppb	0	15	6	0 of 53	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.16	0 of 53	
* 90th Percentile: i.e. 90 percent of the samples were less than the values shown.					
+ The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.					

Although there is no detectable lead in our source water, tests show there are sometimes elevated levels of lead and copper in some samples, primarily because of corrosion of household plumbing systems. These results show that it is very important that homeowners, business owners, and others be aware of their type of plumbing, and how the plumbing affects their drinking water quality.

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. The City of Duvall 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Other Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 or the Safe Drinking Water hotline (800.426.4791).