



Small Town. Real Life.

City of Duvall

Public Works Department

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Duvall, WA 98019

425.788.3434

www.duvallwa.gov

City of Duvall



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2014

PW ID WA207508

Prepared July 2015

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM:

FROM:

When you turn on the tap, you may wonder where your water comes from. Duvall purchases all of its water from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU). SPU provides many cities and water districts with water to supply their customers. All of Duvall's high-quality water comes from the **Tolt Water Supply**.

WHAT DO YOUR WATER RATES PAY FOR:

FOR:

Your water rates pay for maintaining our water system from protecting the safety and security of the water supply system, operating state-of-the-art water treatment facility, daily testing to insure drinking water quality to maintaining and repairing 39 miles of pipeline, two covered reservoirs and 2,595 water service connections and providing services to help customers manage their bills and resolve problems.

INFORMATION FOR REVIEW:

The City has on file for customer review our March 2013 Water Comprehensive Plan, water quality test results, a Cross-Connection Control Plan, Development Design Standards, and the Water Shortage Response Plan.

RATE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM:

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.

CITY OF DUVALL CONTACTS:

Utility Billing: 425.788.1185

Public Works: 425.788.3434

www.duvallwa.gov

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

You are invited to participate in our public City Council meetings and voice any concerns or suggestions you have about your drinking water. The City Council meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Duvall Visitor Center, 15619 Main Street NE, Duvall.

MAKING SURE THIS REPORT REACHES OUR CUSTOMERS

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has informed water providers that having this report available on the Web meets delivery requirements as long as customers are notified of this option and those who would like a paper copy can request one. The City has decided to provide it in this way to conserve paper and save printing and mailing costs. If you would like to provide feedback about the delivery method, please send an email to sara.ruhland@duvallwa.gov or call our Water Quality staff at 425.788.3434 ext. 8043.



USING WATER WISELY HELPS SALMON:

May and June signal the start of summer, and peak water use season – the time when rain stops and people use more water in their yards and gardens. Feel proud when you use water wisely – you're saving money on your



water bill and keeping water in the rivers and streams for salmon. It's especially important to use water wisely in the summer and fall months, when stream flows are lowest. Your actions help protect precious freshwater habitat for salmon and other species that live in and around our streams. Witness your work when salmon make their annual migration home to our local streams. Look for the Salmon SEEson campaign this summer and fall for the latest on when and where the fish will be.

THE COST OF A GLASS OF WATER:

Tests show that our water is as good as or better than premium bottled water with one budget-stretching difference. In 2014, the cost of Seattle water was a little less than a penny a gallon. Compared to the cost of a six-pack of bottled water, that's about the same as 130 gallons of mountain-fresh tap water. What can you do with 130 gallons of water a day? That's like drinking nearly 1,400 12-ounce glasses of water, taking 13 five-minute showers* or flushing your toilet over 120 times.*

**Based on WaterSense-labelled 2.0 gallon/minute low-flow showerheads and 1.06 gallon-per-flush toilets.*

TIPS FOR SAVING WATER:

Here's what you can do to prevent or reduce leaks, which could save a lot of money on your water bill!

- Replace worn toilet flappers
- Replace worn washers and gaskets in faucets, showerheads and hoses
- Keep an eye out for unusually damp or green patches in your yard - these could be a sign of an underground leak
- Check irrigation systems each spring for freeze damage and broken parts
- Visit www.savingwater.org or call 206.684.7283 for more ways to use water wisely.



CONSERVATION PROGRAM GOAL AND RESULTS:

The Saving Water Partnership (SWP) – which is made up of the City of Duvall and 18 water utility partners – has set a six-year conservation goal: reduce per capita use from current levels so that the SWP’s total average annual retail water use is less than 105 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) from 2013 through 2018 despite forecasted population growth. For 2014, the Saving Water Partnership met the goal, using 93.8 MGD.

As of spring, the supply outlook for the Seattle Regional Water System is good. Seattle Public Utilities has been storing additional rainfall in our reservoirs and making operational adjustments to compensate for the lower-than-normal snowpack.

Current water supply conditions and outlook are posted on Seattle Public Utilities website here:

<http://www.seattle.gov/util/MyServices/Water/AbouttheWaterSystem/WaterSupply/index.htm>.

Tell us what you think about using water wisely. Go to www.savingwater.org and take our survey and enter to win a free home water and energy saving kit!

💧 *Using Water Wisely Helps People and Salmon* 💧

THE DETAILS:

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Washington State Board of Health regulate the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the Washington State Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Washington’s Source Water Assessment Program is conducted by the Department of Health (DOH) Office of Drinking Water. According to DOH, all surface waters are given a susceptibility rating of “high,” regardless of whether contaminants have been detected or whether there are any sources of contaminants in the watershed. Information on the source water assessments is available from the DOH website at

<https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/eh/dw/swap/maps>.

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.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800.426.4791**.

In Duvall’s drinking 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.

Maximum Contaminate Levels - or MCLs - are set at very stringent levels. To understand the risk level of possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, consider that a person would have to drink two liters

of water every day for a lifetime at the MCL level to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 healthcare providers. Environmental Protection Agency and 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 at **800.426.4791**.





OUR RESULTS:

The results of monitoring for 2014 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 drinking 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 beside the table.

Detected Compounds	Units	EPA's Allowable Limits		Levels in Cedar Water		Levels in Tolt Water		Typical Sources
		MCLG	MCL	Average	Range	Average	Range	
Raw Water								
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NA	TT	0.9	0.4 to 1.9	1.3	1.1 to 1.7	Naturally present in the environment
Cryptosporidium*	#/100L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
Finished Water								
Turbidity	NTU	NA	TT	0.4	0.2 to 1.6	0.07	0.05 to 0.28	Soil runoff
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	1.4	(one sample)	1.2	(one sample)	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	0	10	ND	ND	0.2	ND – 1.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.8	0.7 to 0.8	0.8	0.7 to 0.9	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.02	(one sample)	0.11	(one sample)	Erosion of natural deposits
Coliform, Total	%	0	5%				ND	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	NA	80			26.45	19.2-33.7	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids(5)	ppb	NA	60			27.95	26.1-29.8	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG =4	MRDL = 4			Average = 0.88 Range = 0.76-1.03		Water additive used to control microbes

*Cryptosporidium was not detected in any samples from 3 samples on the Cedar and in 1 sample from the 4 samples on the Tolt.

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.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. The turbidity MCL that applied to the Cedar supply in 2014 is 5 NTU, and for the Tolt it was 0.3 NTU for at least 95% of the samples in a month. 100% of the samples from the Tolt in 2014 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 = 1 ug/L = 1 microgram per liter

1 ppm = 1000 ppb

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

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS (TOLT WSA)

Parameter and Units	MCLG	Action Level+	2014 Results*	Homes Exceeding Action Level	Source
Lead, ppb	0	15	2.9	0 of 50	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.16	0 of 50	

* 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.

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>.

