

Water District No. 111 of King County Annual Water Quality Report 2009

A Brief Introduction

This is a snapshot of the quality of water to you, your family, and the businesses within Water District #111 last year. Included are details about where your water comes from: what it contains and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with the most accurate information regarding your drinking water. For additional information, call the district office at (253) 631-3770.

Some may be more vulnerable to possible contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons, such as persons undergoing chemotherapy; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders; or some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. In this case, you should seek advice about drinking water from your health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on how to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Your Water Supply

The District maintains seven deep wells and an intertie booster station with the City of Auburn. As of December 2009 approximately 18,000 customers are served through the District's 5,550 water meters. The intertie station with Auburn provides 750,000 gallons of water daily or approximately 70% of the water needs in the winter; and approximately 25 % in the summer. Our wells make up the remainder of our total supply requirements and provide a steady flow of water.

District Boundaries

Lake Meridian is centrally located within our District boundaries. The northern boundary is SE 240th Street and Highway 18 is the southern and eastern boundary with 298th on the southwest corner. 156th Avenue SE is the approximate eastern edge, while 124th Avenue SE is the western boundary.

Public Meetings

Our Board meetings are held the 2nd and the 4th Thursdays of every month at 9:00 AM in the District office. You are welcome to attend and learn more about your Water District and our efforts to provide a cost effective and dependable water supply.

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Required Health Information from EPA

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 in source water before treatment include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water 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 and residential uses. Radioactive contaminants, these are naturally occurring.

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 storm water runoff and septic systems.

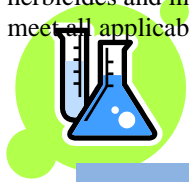
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Water District #111 monitors and treats all of its water according to EPA regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

The information on the other side lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during 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 frequently.

Monitoring Waivers

The Washington State Department of Health has reduced the monitoring requirements for general pesticides, volatile organic contaminants, herbicides and insecticides because the source is not at risk of contamination. The last sample collected for these contaminants was found to meet all applicable EPA and Department of Health standards.



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	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range Found	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.2	<0.2	No	2009	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Copper (30 houses tested) ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0.24	<0.02 - 0.24	No	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (30 houses tested) ppb	0	AL=.015	0.009	<0.002-0.009	No	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (substance)	4	4	1.2	<0.2-1.2	Yes*	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Disinfection Byproducts (ppb)							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	n/a	60	5.8	ND-5.8	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TCHM) (ppb)	n/a	80	35.4	ND-35.4	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4 (MDRL)	4 (MRDLG)	1.30	0.27-1.30	No	2009	Measure of disinfectant added to water
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	0	NA	No	2009	Naturally present in the environment
City of Auburn Contaminants							
Tetrachloroethylene ² , ppb	0	5	ND	ND	No	2009	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene, ppb	0	5	ND	ND	No	2009	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Turbidity	N/A	TT (5)	0.6 NTU	0.1-0.6 NTU	No	2009	Soil runoff
Arsenic (ppb)	N/A	10	< .0002	< .0002	No	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.6	0.9-3.6	No	2009	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	n/a	60	4.4	ND-4.4	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TCHM) (ppb)	n/a	80	12.7	ND-12.7	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*Fluoride is monitored regularly throughout the water system. The samples ranged from 0.2 to 1.6 ppm. The District is currently researching ways to fluoridate our last source so that we will have consistent fluoride levels throughout our water system.

Unit Descriptions	Important Drinking Water Definitions
ppm parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	MCLG MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
ppb parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	MCL 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.
positive samples/month positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive	TT TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
NA Not applicable	AL AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
NR Monitoring not required, but recommended.	MRDLG MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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 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.



Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations:

The Washington State Department of Health has reduced the monitoring requirements for general pesticides, volatile organic contaminants herbicides and insecticides because the source is not at risk of contamination. The last District sample collected for the above described contaminants was found to meet all applicable EPA and Department of Health Standards.