

MAKE A DIFFERENCE. USE WATER WISELY

Here are some great ways to use water wisely and keep your water bills as low as they can be:

Check for leaks and fix them as soon as you can – follow our step-by-step videos at www.savingwater.org or call 206-684-SAVE (7283) to learn more.

Visit savingwater.org for tips, tools, and rebates. When we work together to save water, it makes a big difference. Thanks to conservation efforts, our region uses the same amount of water today that it did in the 1950's.

Use less water in your garden by putting a thick layer of mulch around your plants.

For advice in your garden: call the Garden Hotline at (206) 633-0224 or help@gardenhotline.org.

CONSERVATION AND SALMON

King County Water District No. 90 adopted the Saving Water Partnership (SWP) Regional Conservation Program Water Use Efficiency Goal: Keep the total average annual retail water use of SWP members under 110 mgd (million gallons per day) through 2028, despite forecasted population growth, by reducing per capita water use. For 2020, the Saving Water Partnership met the goal, using 91.2 mgd. KCWD90 is one of a group of 17 utilities

that purchase wholesale water from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) and is part of the Saving Water Partnership Regional Water Conservation Program administered by SPU.

Conserving Water Helps Salmon

“We Share Our Water with the Entire Ecosystem

The mountain reservoirs that supply our tap water also provide water to rivers that are home to salmon, trout, and many other species. Conserving water in the summer and fall helps adult salmon who are returning to rivers to spawn when stream flows are naturally low.”



King County Water District No. 90 2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 2020

OUR OFFICE IS LOCATED AT:
15606 Southeast 128th Street
Renton, WA 98059
Phone: 425-255-9600
www.kcwd90.com

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Pete Eberle
Sam Amira
Al Materi

DISTRICT MANAGEMENT STAFF

Darcey J. Peterson, District Manager
Joshua Drummond, Operations Manager
Doug Swanson, Finance Manager

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

King County Water District No. 90 (KCWD90) is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high quality drinking water. Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) and private laboratories test our water using sophisticated equipment and state of the art procedures. We are proud to report that the water provided by KCWD90 meets or exceeds established state and federal requirements for appearance, safety and water quality standards.

SYSTEM OVERVIEW

KCWD90 serves mostly residential areas, east of Renton. KCWD90 purchases approximately 80% of its water from SPU's treated Cedar River Supply (chlorination, fluoridation, UV, and ozone). The remaining 20% of supply is produced from our own wells. Wellfield treatment includes disinfection, oxidation/filtration for manganese removal and fluoridation. The Washington Department of Health (DOH) has determined the District's Wellfield is rated as “low susceptibility” for contamination. This is due in part to the fact that the District's ground water source is in a confined aquifer.

In 2020, KCWD90 distributed nearly 751 million gallons of water to its customers. Of this amount, approximately 18.6% (3 Year Average is 15%), or about 140 million gallons, is considered “lost water” or Distribution System Leakage (DSL). The cost to purchase this “lost water” is approximately \$278,000. Lost water is a combination of unseen leaks, under registering meters and/or possible water theft. The District has aggressively replaced old water meters from 2019-2021 to reduce this “lost water” rate. The District takes pride in delivering you safe drinking water. To get that water to your homes the water needs to be treated, pumped, and stored for use. Then it needs to travel through 180 miles of water main to get to our customers.



REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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 (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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 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 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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.



help@gardenhotline.org | 206.633.0224 | www.gardenhotline.org

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!

DO YOU HAVE A LEAK?

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.

LEAD AND COPPER TESTING					
KCWD90 2019 Lead and Copper Monitoring Results					
Parameter and Units	MCLG	Action Level+	90 th Percentile*	Homes Exceeding Action Level	Source
Lead, ppb	0	15	1.0	0 of 31	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.057	0 of 31	

* 90th Percentile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level. + The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow. Next round of Lead and Copper Testing is scheduled for summer of 2022.

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. KCWD90 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 running 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 (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Lastly, remember that drinking water is typically only a minor contributor to overall exposure to lead. Other sources, including paint, soil, and food also contribute.

The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) — Water Quality Testing Results:

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. The fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) was published in the Federal Register on December 20, 2016. UCMR 4 required monitoring for 30 chemical contaminants between 2018 and 2020 using analytical methods developed by EPA and consensus organizations. This monitoring provides a basis for future actions to protect public health.

KCWD90 participated in UCMR 4 in 2020. The fourth round of testing included testing for 16 separate possible contaminants, including Metals and Metalloids, Semivolatile Organic Compounds, Alcohols and Haloacetic Acids. Most came back non-detected. (ND). The following Chart includes the five items that were detected in 2020. These items are not currently Regulated by the EPA. However, UCMR tests such as these, will help the EPA develop Future water quality guidelines.

MRL = Modified Reporting Limit. Contaminants above this minimum must be reported.

For a copy of the full report email the District at info@kcwd90.com.

Sample Location	Detected Compounds	Units	MRL	Average	Range
Water Treatment Plant	Manganese	ppb	0.4	2.7	N/A
Distribution System	Manganese	ppb	0.4	3.1	N/A
Distribution System	Bromochloroacetic Acid	ppb	0.3	0.9	0.57 to 1.2
Distribution System	Bromodichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0.5	0.96	0.74 to 1.1
Distribution System	Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0.2	9.4	8.6 to 11
Distribution System	Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0.5	12	11 to 13

DEFINITIONS

ACTION LEVEL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Action levels apply to Lead and Copper testing.

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 2018 is 5 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

Water quality data for non-regulated parameters, such as pH, alkalinity, hardness, and conductivity, are provided on the web at http://www.seattle.gov/util/MyServices/Water/Water_Quality/WaterQualityAnalyses/index.htm

	2020 RESULTS		EPA's Allowable Limits		Levels in Cedar Water		Levels in KCWD No.90 Wellfield Water		Typical Sources
	Detected Compounds	Units	MCLG	MCL	Average	Range	Average	Range	
Raw Water	Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NA	TT	0.7	0.3 to 1.1	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
	Arsenic	ppb	0	10	0.4	0.4 to 0.5	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
	Barium	ppb	2000	2000	1.5	1.4 to 1.7	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
	Bromate	ppb	0	10	0.2	ND to 5	N/A	N/A	By-products of drinking water disinfection
	Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Average = 1.1 Range = 0.45 to 1.84		1.19	.83 to 1.39	Water additive used to control microbes
	Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.7	0.6 to 0.8	0.7	0.2 to 0.79	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth
	Haloacetic Acids(5)	ppb	NA	60	N/A	N/A	37	16 to 82	By-products of drinking water chlorination
	Manganese	ppm	0.05	0.05	N/A	N/A	0.00975	0.001 to 0.026	Naturally present in the environment
	Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	NA	80	N/A	N/A	28	20 to 45	By-products of drinking water chlorination
	Turbidity	NTU	NA	TT	0.3	0.15 to 3.1	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff



SENSITIVE PEOPLE

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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, may be particularly at risk from infections. If there is concern, these people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) provide guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. For this information please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Coronavirus update as of May 29, 2021: The District office's will remain closed to the public for the foreseeable future. Please contact the office with any questions or concerns at 425-255-9600 or info@kcwd90.com. As long as the State of Washington Emergency Declaration is in place, the District will not be charging late fees or shutting off customers. Once the emergency declaration is lifted, customers are encouraged to call and set up payment plans, if needed, to get their water bills caught up.

Face to face appointments or on-line meetings can be scheduled when necessary. Customers that wish to attend the District's public Board meeting, every 1st or 3rd Tuesday, can request the on-line meeting code in advance of the meeting.