Highline Water District

Consumer Confidence Report 2013

“Providing safe, clean water to residents of South King County since 1946”
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. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases radio active materials, dissolve in the water. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water are microbes, pesticides, herbicides, organic and inorganic chemicals, and radioactive materials. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be found by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791.

Immuno-Compromised Persons

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals 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. 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:

Sources of Supply

In 2013, approximately 66 percent of Highline Water District’s water comes from Seattle Public Utilities Cedar River supply. The remaining supply comes from Highline Water District’s four groundwater wells. Water from the District’s four wells- Angle Lake Well (S03), Des Moines Well (S02), Tyee Well (S04), and McMicken Well (S05), is directed to one of three treatment plants where it is filtered, treated and tested before it is blended with water from Seattle.
Physically Protected Sources

To preserve the high quality of water that originates in the Cedar River Watershed, recreational, agricultural and industrial activities in the area are not permitted. According to the Washington State Department of Health (DOH), all surface water has been rated highly susceptible, but the vulnerability is low due to the watershed protection afforded by Seattle Public Utilities’ (SPU’s) Comprehensive Watershed Protection Plan. Highline’s groundwater sources are protected by naturally occurring “confining layers” of material above the water bearing aquifer. The “restricted use” and “confining layers” protect the watershed and raw water quality from degradation and is the primary reason the DOH classified this water source as having “low vulnerability” to contamination. For a complete copy of the source water assessment, contact the regional DOH Drinking Water Office at (253) 395-6750.

Setting Drinking Water Standards

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) adopts regulations setting water quality standards for public water systems. “Primary Standards” pertain to contaminants that could pose a health problem such as arsenic, while “Secondary Standards” pertain to aesthetic concerns such as iron and manganese. The Department of Health Drinking Water Division has been given the responsibility to ensure both primary and secondary water quality standards are met in Washington State. The Federal Food and Drug Administration and The Washington Department of Agriculture regulate contaminants in bottled water and are responsible for providing a similar level of public health protection.

Seattle Public Utility - Cedar River Supply

Although the water supply is aggressively protected, it goes through a treatment process to ensure that it is safe to drink. Before the water reaches Highline Water District, it goes through the six treatment steps outlined below:

* The water is screened to remove debris.
* Fluoride is added for dental health.
* Lime is added to control corrosion of plumbing materials.
* Ozone is added to disinfect the water.
* Water passes through Ultra Violet Light to destroy harmful organisms.
* Chlorine is added to provide a disinfectant residual.

Highline Water District - Well Water

Highline Water District pumps water from four wells and treats the water at three facilities. The District’s treatment consists of the following:

* The water is passed through greensand filters to remove low levels of manganese and iron.
* Chlorine is added to provide a disinfection residual.
* Flouride is added for dental health
* Sodium Hydroxide is added to control corrosion of plumbing materials.
Lead in Drinking Water

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 private service lines and home plumbing.

Highline Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components.

You can help 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: 1-800-426-4791, or on-line at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

| Tested Compounds | Tested | MCLG | 90th Percentile Action Level | **90th Percentile** | # Of Homes Over Action Level | Compliance | Source | NA | MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety. | ppb - One part per billion |
|------------------|--------|------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Lead             | ppb    | 0    | 15                          | 2                 | 1                          | YES        | Corrosion of household plumbing | ND | Not Detected |
| Copper           | ppm    | 1.3  | 1.3                         | 0.13              | 0                          | YES        | Corrosion of household plumbing | AL | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
# Contaminant Detection Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detected Compounds</th>
<th>EPA Allowable Limits</th>
<th>Levels In Source Water</th>
<th>IS YOUR WATER SAFE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNIT</td>
<td>MCLG</td>
<td>MCL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEASURED AT THE CEDAR RIVER WATER SOURCE - Raw Water</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>TT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>TT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptosporidium*</td>
<td>#/100L</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEASURED AFTER CEDAR RIVER WATER TREATMENT - Finished Water</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromate</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEASURED IN THE HWD DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (5)</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>MRDLG=4</td>
<td>MRDL=4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEVELS IN HWD AFTER TREATMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table shows 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. Upon request, we will provide you with a list of compounds we looked for but did not find. *See page 7 for footnotes and definitions.*
Wellhead Protection

The District’s Wellhead Protection Program monitors the types of businesses and activities that surround our wells. To protect this hidden resource, the District notifies property owners and regulatory agencies of the District’s water source locations. These notifications help prevent potentially harmful contaminants from polluting our water. These exercises contribute to the “low vulnerability” the Water District’s groundwater has to contamination.

Conservation

On average, each person in the region uses about 84 gallons of water each day throughout the year. Many of us use a large amount of water for outdoor activities such as gardening, washing cars, pressure washing and watering the lawn.

The year-round average for outdoor water use is 30 gallons per day (gpd). Summertime use averages 85 gpd.

Indoor water use accounts for the rest of the daily averages. Toilets top the chart at 19 gallons per person per day. Showers and clothes washers are a close second at 13 gallons per person per day. Think about the many ways you can conserve water. Visit our web page: www.highlinewater.org for a list of water saving ideas.

Water conservation aids in protecting our Pacific Northwest salmon as well as your pocketbook. Healthy salmon populations require a healthy habitat. This includes the quantity and quality of water in the streams that support them. Your actions to help conserve fresh water sources assist in protecting the natural habitat necessary to support the lives of our salmon and other species that live in and around our rivers and streams.

“When you put your hand in a flowing stream, you touch the last that has gone before and the first of what is still to come.” - Leonardo da Vinci
During 2013, Highline Water District produced and purchased a total of 2,887,970 hundred cubic feet (CCF) of water for our customers. Authorized consumption of this water totaled 2,725,749 CCF with a water loss of 162,221 CCF, for a Distribution System Water Loss of 5.6%. The Washington State Department of Health has set a goal of less than 10% for water loss.

Highline continues its extensive effort to determine the causes of the water loss. Primary areas of concern include:

* Water meter discrepancies
* Fire Department uses
* Old, leaking water pipes
* Leaking hydrants
* Unauthorized connections
* Water theft from hydrants

The Saving Water Partnership (SWP) – which is made up of Highline Water District and its 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 MGD from 2013 through 2018 despite forecasted population growth. In order to meet the goal, the amount of water used per person will need to decrease to offset growth. For 2013, the Saving Water Partnership met the goal, using 93.1 MGD.

For water-saving advice in your garden: call the Garden Hotline at (206) 633-0224 or e-mail help@gardenhotline.org.
Annexations, mergers and withdrawals to the District’s territory have occurred since the initial formation of Highline Water District in 1946. These changes are combined to make the current District boundary.

Mission Statement

“Our mission is to provide high quality water and excellent customer service while effectively managing District infrastructure for a reliable water system today and for future generations.”

Highline Water District

Highline Water District is located south of Seattle, WA, and generally extends from just east of Interstate Highway 5 on the east to the Puget Sound on the west, and from State Route 518 on the north to South 284th Place on the south. The District lies within portions of the cities of Burien, Des Moines, Federal Way, Kent, Normandy Park, SeaTac, and Tukwila. Portions of the District are also within the limits of unincorporated King County.

Regular Board Meetings are held the 1st and 3rd Wednesday each month, and the Workshop meeting is held the 4th Tuesday each month. The meetings listed above start at 9:00 AM and are open to the public. The District office is located at 23828 30th Ave S., Kent, WA. Please go to our website www.highlinewater.org for driving directions and contact information.

2014 Board of Commissioners:

Kathleen Quong-Vermeire, Board President
George Landon, Secretary
Gerald Guite, Commissioner
Daniel Johnson, Commissioner
Vince Koester, Commissioner

Staff:

Matt Everett, General Manager
Jeremy DelMar, P.E., Engineering Manager
Debbie Prior, Finance Manager
Mike Becker, Operations Supervisor

CCR compiled by Polly Daigle, Admin. Assistant/D.E. Coordinator
For questions or more information please call 206-592-8924
This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please have someone translate this information for you, or speak with someone who understands it.

Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о питьевой воде. Пожалуйста, попросите кого-нибудь перевести эту информацию для вас, или говорить с кем-то, кто понимает.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Por favor, que alguien traduzca esta información para usted, o hablar con alguien que lo entienda.

这份報告包含有關飲用水的重要信息。請有有人為你翻譯這個信息，或□話的人了解它。

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng có một người nào đó dịch thông tin này cho bạn, hoặc nói chuyển với một người hiểu nó.