



2020 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

For 2019 Test Results

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Where your water comes from





Clean water is always there because we're always here.™

Clean water is, and always has been essential in protecting public health. During a pandemic, the emphasis placed on washing hands regularly can never be overstated. In addition to water being the basis for personal hygiene, water also needs to be consumed regularly to keep us healthy. Thankfully, your water remains safe and reliable for use in your normal everyday activities, including drinking, cooking, hand washing, and cleaning. At Sammamish Plateau Water, we take pride in continuing to work for you, through a pandemic and beyond, to provide the critical water and wastewater services you rely on in your day-to-day life.

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the State of Washington recognize water and wastewater systems as essential to society and vitally important in emergencies with a special responsibility to continue operations. At the District, we implemented our Emergency Response Plan in early March to improve the odds that there will be enough staff available to keep our water and wastewater services functioning. In doing so, we've been able to continue to work during periods of community restriction, social distancing, and closure directives to get you what you need, and get rid of what you don't.

The information contained within this annual report explains the condition of our drinking water resources. As a customer, you are also an owner, and we hope this report allows you to get to know more about your investment.

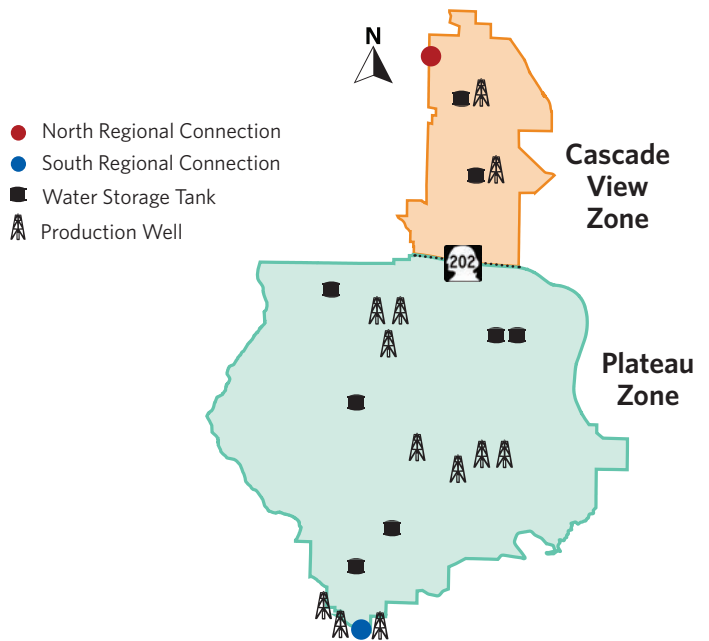
Our Low-Income Discount Program is helping those that need it.

We recognize that water and sewer are essential services. That's why we developed our Low-Income Discount Program to provide assistance to low-income households. With this program, eligible single-family and multi-family water and sewer customers can apply for a savings on their base utility charges. Assistance is provided in the form of either a utility bill discount for directly-billed customers, or a rebate check at the end of each program year for indirectly-billed customers (for example, renters who pay for utilities in their rent, or to a third party). Eligible customers will receive a discount of 45% on base water charges and 30% on base sewer charges. This program is included in the District's budget and has been funded by a previous rate adjustment of 0.25% for water rates and 0.25% sewer rates. In 2019, the program helped 53 customers save a total of \$8,467.96 on water base charges and \$3,777.46 on sewer base charges. For more information about the Low-Income Discount Program, please call us at 425.392.6256 or visit spwater.org.



Did you know?

Sammamish Plateau Water operates two separate and non-connected water distribution systems that supply water to two distinct zones: the Cascade View Zone, north of SR 202, and the Plateau Zone, south of SR 202. In 2019, about 21% of the District's water supply was purchased through Cascade Water Alliance, and comes from the Seattle Public Utilities' north and south regional water connections. This water is then mixed within these separate distribution systems with water pumped from District production wells. Since we have two separate systems, we are reporting test results using separate tables on page 8.

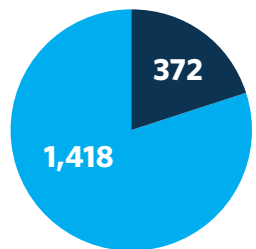


In 2019...

1,790 million gallons of water were used by customers.

372 million gallons of water were purchased through Cascade Water Alliance.

1,418 million gallons of water were pumped from District wells.



The lowest single-day water demand occurred on February 23 with **1.89 million gallons**.



The average daily water demand was **4.90 million gallons** per day.



The highest single-day water demand occurred on July 29 with **10.37 million gallons**.



💧 = 1 million gallons

Using water efficiently is a win for all of us.

Making the most of this resource means water-use efficiency is of vital importance.

We are fortunate to live in the beautiful Pacific Northwest where rain and snowfall are fairly consistent. However, a season or two of low precipitation can be cause for concern. For this reason, we regularly monitor aquifer levels and our distribution system and find new ways to increase water use efficiency in our operations. Our goal is to exceed rules established by state and federal agencies. For example, we are required by the Washington Department of Health to maintain our distribution system leakage at 10% or less for a rolling three-year average. The District's 2019 leakage percentage was 5.8%, and the rolling three-year average for 2019, 2018 and 2017 was 4.9%, which is well within state standards.

SPW Distribution System Leakage for 2019

Category	Total (millions of gallons)
Water Production and Purchases	1,790
Authorized Consumption	1,696
Distribution System Leakage (DSL)	104

We've improved our internal water loss monitoring techniques and repaired distribution system leaks as they occurred. Our leakage percentage for 2019 was 5.8%, up from 4.2% in 2018 and 4.77% in 2017. In a system as large as the District's, a certain amount of leakage is a given. However, the District's percentage of leaks continues to be well within state standards.



We're making the best use of technology.

Sammamish Plateau Water is one of the first water service providers in the State to offer Advanced Metering Infrastructure, or AMI combined with a sophisticated customer portal and mobile app, MySPWater™ linking both customers and the District to shared water usage information. Customers can spot an unusual spike in water use within days – instead of months – and contact the District to help investigate. District staff can also detect leaks and alert the homeowner or business much faster, making the location and repair of a leak a real money saver for the customer and a huge water saver for all of us. To register your account, visit myspwater.org.



We set efficiency goals.

In order to meet the Washington State Department of Health's water use efficiency regulations, we worked in partnership with Cascade Water Alliance to set a water conservation goal that covers the 2019-2022 period. The goal is to save 0.4 million gallons per day by 12/31/2022.

Thank you for helping us save nearly 142,469 gallons of water per day in 2019.

In 2019, Cascade members achieved an annual savings of 142,469 gallons per day or about 35.6% of its four-year cumulative savings goal. As a member of Cascade Water Alliance, we participate in their water efficiency programs. We also conduct our own communications and public outreach activities in support of community events. In addition, we provide educational materials and programs to residents, students, and businesses to help everyone use water more wisely. These programs were available in 2019 from Cascade Water Alliance and Sammamish Plateau Water:

- Showerhead/aerator installation at commercial properties
- Cascade Gardener classes for residential customers
- Irrigation system upgrade rebates for businesses/HOAs
- Classroom and in-house presentations on water topics
- Online availability of free water conservation items
- Free conservation items for multi-family properties
- Training for landscape contractors, parks and school district staff/students on efficient irrigation management
- WaterSense-labeled new homes program for builders
- Commercial and multi-family irrigation audit program

Here's the latest on PFAS in the Lower Issaquah Valley Aquifer.

Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are a class of chemicals not found naturally in the environment that include PFOS (Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid) and PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic acid). In 2016, small amounts of PFOS were detected in three of our wells in the Lower Issaquah Valley Aquifer. Although the level detected was far below the USEPA's health advisory level, we proactively conducted extensive research and worked with expert consultants to develop a three-dimensional groundwater model to assess how PFAS travels through the aquifer.

Based on what we learned from the groundwater model, we changed our point of withdrawal to a well that is furthest from the potential plume migration and started blending groundwater from our wells with water from the Seattle Public Utilities' south regional water connection to keep PFAS levels (at that time) down to non-detect levels.

Since then, the District has been following our interim *Monitoring and Response Plan for Perfluorinated Compounds*, which has included maintaining a vigorous water testing and analysis protocol that exceeds state and federal

requirements. The PFAS that has been found is likely attributed to the use of firefighting foam at training sites within Issaquah. Only the Plateau Zone is affected (south of SR 202), not the Cascade View Zone (north of SR 202). As we conduct our water quality monitoring, we are sharing our information with Eastside Fire and Rescue (EFR) and the City of Issaquah. EFR and the City of Issaquah are currently conducting a second phase of PFAS environmental studies and analysis in the aquifer. We will review their data once it becomes available.

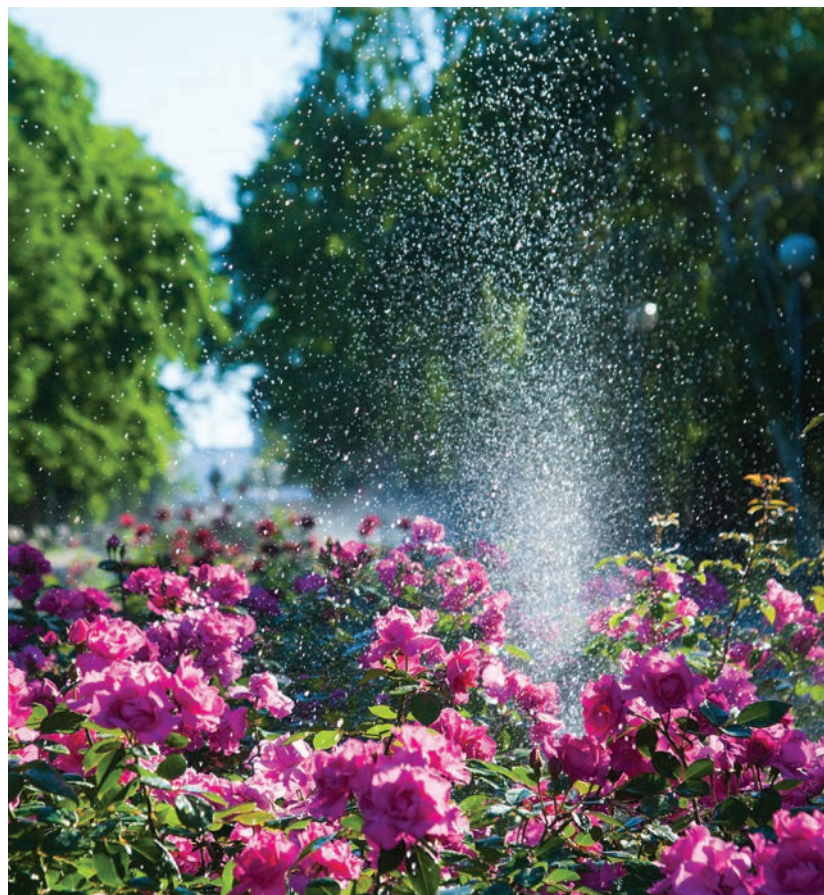
Over the last year, PFAS levels at our wells have been slowly rising. We continue to keep PFAS levels below the EPA's health advisory level, but we are no longer able to reach non-detect levels. After evaluating treatment options and completing a cost-benefit analysis the Board has approved a process for completing the design of a treatment plant which when constructed would remove PFAS from your drinking water supplies. We will keep you up to date on the progress of this important investment in your drinking water quality.

If you have an irrigation or fire sprinkler system, you have a responsibility to test your backflow assembly annually.

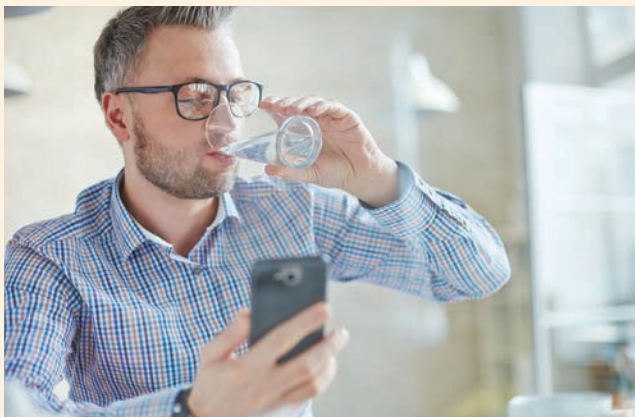
While some governmental services and regulations have been curtailed during the COVID-19 pandemic, the State of Washington still requires us to require our customers to perform the annual testing of their backflow prevention assemblies. Our water distribution systems are considered critical infrastructure, and many activities needed to keep them operational are still considered essential functions by the Washington State Department of Health. This includes the testing of backflow-prevention assemblies, which remains important, now more than ever.

A backflow prevention assembly protects our drinking water supplies from contamination due to backflow, which can draw soil, pet waste, fertilizers and pesticides into the public drinking water supply. Annual testing can help determine if the assembly is still functioning properly.

When you receive your annual reminder from us, please schedule your backflow assembly test. For a list of testers, visit spwater.org/crossconnection. For more information, please call our Cross Connection Control Specialist at 425.295.3213, or e-mail crossconnection@spwater.org.



Monitoring and safeguarding your water is paramount.



What you should know about COVID-19 and the safety of your drinking water.

There is currently no evidence to support that COVID-19 is transmitted through drinking water. According to the Centers for Disease Control, *“The virus that causes COVID-19 has not been detected in drinking water.* Conventional water treatment methods that use filtration and disinfection, such as those in most municipal drinking water systems, should remove or inactivate the virus that causes COVID-19.”

At the District, we routinely utilize steps in our treatment process that disinfect viruses, bacteria, and other contaminants from our drinking water. The virus has had no impact on the quality or supply of tap water, and the water supply remains available and safe.

We’re vigilant about testing for lead, copper, and all contaminants.

Some cities, both locally and nationally, have had challenges with lead contamination in the water supply. We want to assure you that none of the samples taken from our water directly from the source show any signs of lead or copper.

The following information may answer your questions about lead and copper in your drinking water:

Is there lead in Sammamish Plateau water? Lead is not found in our source water. It is sometimes found in water systems where corrosive water interacts with pipes and plumbing components that contain lead. Unlike older water systems, our distribution system is newer and was constructed using materials that do not contain lead.

We treat our water using corrosion control facilities at many of our wells to comply with the Lead and Copper Rule requirements. Our treatment systems help mitigate the effects of corrosive water interacting with metallic piping material. We maintain the water at a higher pH level, limiting corrosion of home plumbing components.

Could I have lead in my home plumbing? Lead is found in older home plumbing systems, and can be released when corrosive water interacts with older pipes or plumbing fixtures. We do not have the ability to manage the pipes and fixtures in your home, so if you have lead pipes in your home, you may need to take extra measures such as flushing your pipes before using water.

Levels of lead in Sammamish Plateau Water meet all current state and federal drinking water requirements. We are required to test for lead and copper once every three years. We conducted lead and copper testing in 2019, and the test results did not exceed levels of lead.

If you think you may have lead in your pipes, there are a few steps you can take to reduce the risk in your drinking water.

- If water has been standing in pipes for more than two hours, flush out the pipes by running the tap for thirty seconds to three minutes. To save water, use the water you flush out for watering plants or doing dishes.
- Always draw drinking and cooking water from COLD water tap — lead dissolves more quickly in hot water.
- Don’t make baby formula or other drinks or food for children from the HOT water tap. Take water from the cold water faucet (after flushing) and warm it if needed.
- When making plumbing changes, select low-lead or no-lead fixtures. As of January 2014, a federal law is in effect, reducing the amount of lead in plumbing fixtures from 8 percent to 0.25 percent. Manufacturers are offering faucets that meet this standard.

Can I get my water tested for lead? If you have concerns and want to get your home water tested, contact a certified lab. The Washington State Department of Health maintains a list of certified laboratories online at <https://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/Contaminants/Lead>. Costs for the testing range from \$25 to \$50. Please contact the laboratories directly for sample collection procedures and prices. We recommend using one of these labs to test your water rather than using a kit purchased from a hardware store.

2019 Lead and Copper Water Quality Test Results: The District's Groundwater System

Our water continues to meet all federal and state drinking water quality requirements for lead and copper.

Detected Substance	Unit	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile Value	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detections	Likely Sources
Lead	ppb	0	15	1.3	2.4	1.1 – 2.4	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.124	0.204	0.022 – 0.204	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

The Department of Health requires the District to test for lead and copper once every three years. 27 of the 30 homes participating in the lead and copper testing were located in the Plateau Zone. The remaining 3 homes participating in the testing were located in the Cascade View Zone. For a map of distribution zones, see page 3. For definitions of terms, see glossary on page 11.

Understanding lead and copper testing.

What is an action level? The EPA has set what is called an “action level” instead of a maximum contaminant level for both lead and copper. If water testing indicates that the District has exceeded the action level of a substance, we must treat the water to remove lead and copper or follow other requirements.

What are the lead test results? Lead was found in 7 out of 30 homes during the June 2019 testing, an indicator that there is lead in some older home plumbing systems. The lead action level is exceeded if the concentration of lead in more than 10 percent of the tap water samples (known as the 90th percentile value) is greater than the lead action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb). The 90th percentile value of the 30 District samples was 1.3 ppb, and the highest detected level was 2.4 ppb. The District is currently in compliance for lead.

Are elevated levels of lead a concern? If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and household plumbing systems. We are responsible for providing you with high quality drinking water, but we can't control the variety of materials used in the plumbing components in your home. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking, which may help clear the lead out of your water. 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 lead exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791 or at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

What are the copper test results? Copper was found in 25 out of 30 homes during the June 2019 testing. The copper action level is exceeded if the concentration of copper in more than 10 percent of the tap water samples (90th percentile) is greater than 1.3 parts per million (ppm). The 90th percentile value of the 30 District samples was only 0.124 ppm. The level for all homes was below the action level for copper, and none of the samples exceeded the copper action level. The District is currently in compliance for copper.



Testing for lead and copper in schools

Even though lead is not found in District water sources, pipes and plumbing fixtures in older buildings can contribute lead to drinking water. Buildings built after 1986 are at much lower risk of having lead and copper in drinking water. We are fortunate that schools in our area are newer by comparison to others in the region, and therefore at lower risk. The Lake Washington School District (LWSD) and the Issaquah School District (ISD) conduct their own separate water testing, and their results can be found on their websites:

LWSD: <https://www.lwsd.org/programs-and-services/facilities/drinking-water-quality>

ISD: <https://www.issaquah.wednet.edu/district/departments/CapProjects/water-quality-testing>

Your water comes from reliable sources.

Our Groundwater Sources

Deep in the ground beneath our region is a resource more valuable than gold. It's clean water that has run through hundreds of feet of cool, naturally filtering soil and gravel. Sammamish Plateau Water drills wells to access this water and uses pumps to pull it up from below the surface.

Most of our drinking water (about 79%) consists of groundwater pumped from wells located in two separate, non-connected distribution zones.

The **Plateau Zone** serves the area south of the Redmond-Fall City Road (SR 202) and includes most of Sammamish, the northern part of the City of Issaquah and areas of unincorporated King County. This area serves more than 18,500 water connections for more than 62,900 residents. The Plateau Zone supplies groundwater pumped from wells in two separate aquifer systems, the Plateau Aquifer and the Lower Issaquah Valley Aquifer (LIVA). Seven wells draw from the Plateau Aquifer and three wells pump from the LIVA. The Plateau Zone shares a joint tank with the Northeast Sammamish Sewer and

Water District. Some customers in the Plateau Zone who live north of NE 8th Street may receive some of their water from Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District's sources because both utilities share this tank. Contact Northeast Sammamish at 425.868.1144 for a copy of their water quality report to learn about their test results.

The **Cascade View Zone** was previously a separate water district known as the Cascade View Water District. The Cascade View Water District began operation in 1967 as KCWD No. 122. In May 1995, the Cascade View Water District merged with the Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District. The Cascade View Zone includes an area of unincorporated King County north of the Redmond-Fall City Road (SR 202). This area serves more than 700 water connections for more than 1,900 residents. This zone is not hydraulically connected to the Plateau Zone, and the two zones each have completely separate and distinct aquifer sources. There are two wells available in the Cascade View Zone that pump water to our customers in that area, as well as two water storage tanks.

The following tables contain test result data from the period of January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2019 for Public Water System ID #40900. The Washington Department of Health granted Sammamish Plateau Water monitoring waivers for specific substances at wells where previous monitoring results concluded that the risk of contamination by those substances is very low.

PLATEAU ZONE – 2019 Water Quality Test Results: Groundwater System

Detected Substance	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Detected Level	Highest Detected Level	Average	Range
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.2	2.3	1.33	0.2 - 2.3
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	ND	4	2	ND - 4
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.34	0.9	0.71	0.34 - 0.9
TTHM	ppb	80	N/A	7.3	25	14	7.3 - 25
HAA5	ppb	60	N/A	6.7	24.8	13	6.7 - 24.8
Chlorine	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.01	1.16	0.54	0.01 - 1.16

CASCADE VIEW ZONE – 2019 Water Quality Test Results: Groundwater System

Detected Substance	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Detected Level	Highest Detected Level	Average	Range
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.2	1 detection	0.2	0.2
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	3	6	4.5	3 - 6
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.75	0.91	0.75	0.2 - 0.91
TTHM	ppb	80	N/A	7.2	65.1	21	7.2 - 65.1
HAA5	ppb	60	N/A	2.5	28.4	9.7	2.5 - 28.4
Chlorine	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	ND	1.18	0.32	ND - 1.18

Your drinking water currently meets the EPA's standard for arsenic. However, it does contain low levels of arsenic. There is a small chance that some people who drink water containing low levels of arsenic for many years could develop circulatory disease, cancer, or other health problems. Most types of cancer and circulatory disease are due to factors other than exposure to arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water.

Our Surface Water Sources

Tolt Watershed: Approximately 21% of your water supply comes from surface water sources operated by Seattle Public Utilities (SPU). The majority of water we use from Seattle's system comes from the Tolt Watershed, a 13,000-acre area of protected forests, lakes and streams located in the foothills of the Cascade Mountains east of Carnation. The watershed can provide up to 100 million gallons of drinking water a day, and the reservoir can store up to 18.3 billion gallons of water. The Tolt Treatment Facility is a state of the art facility that provides increased reliability and flexibility of the regional water system. The Tolt River water enters the District through two interties. One is located in the northern part of the District in the Cascade View zone, with the majority of the regional supply coming from our intertie at the south end of the District in Issaquah.

Cedar River Watershed: We occasionally use water from the Cedar River Watershed, based upon Seattle's supply management strategy. Seattle Public Utilities also manages this 90,000-acre watershed resource east of North Bend. Melting snow feeds mountain streams that



Cedar Falls in the Cedar River Watershed

flow to a clear, cold lake known as Chester Morse Lake. The water is treated at Landsburg and we blend this water from the mountains with our groundwater.

Cascade Water Alliance: The District is a member of Cascade Water Alliance. Cascade manages contracts with Seattle Public Utilities for wholesale water purchases from these sources on behalf of its members.

The State of Washington compiled Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) data for all community public water systems in the state. The data identifies potential sources of contamination to the water we use for your drinking water and can be found online at: www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/SourceWater/SourceWaterProtection.

2019 Water Quality Test Results: Regional Surface Water System - EPA Primary Standards

This table provides you with 2019 water quality test data reported by Seattle Public Utilities.
This water consistently tests well within safe levels.

Detected Substance	Unit	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	0.5	0.3 - 0.8	1.1	1.0 - 1.3	Naturally present in the environment
Finished Water								
Turbidity*	NTU	NA	TT	0.3	0.2 - 1.8	0.03	0.01 - 0.17	Soil runoff
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	0.4	0.4 - 0.6	0.4	0.3 - 0.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	1.6	1.4 - 1.9	1.3	1.1 - 1.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	ND	1 sample	0.11	1 sample	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	100	0.27	0.25 - 0.33	0.2	ND - 0.24	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth
Bromate	ppb	0	10	ND	ND	0.2	ND - 2	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. The turbidity MCL that applied to the Cedar supply in 2019 is 5 NTU, and for the Tolt supply it was 0.3 NTU for at least 95% of the samples in a month. 100% of Tolt samples in 2019 were below 0.3 NTU.

This is an explanation of expected contaminants that may be found in drinking water.

Water comes from many sources, including rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and groundwater wells. As water travels over the land surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up impurities resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Substances 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.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present. In 2019, NO water samples tested positive for coliform bacteria.

Inorganic elements, 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, including “weed and feed” products you might use on your lawn.

Organic chemical substances, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive substances, which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

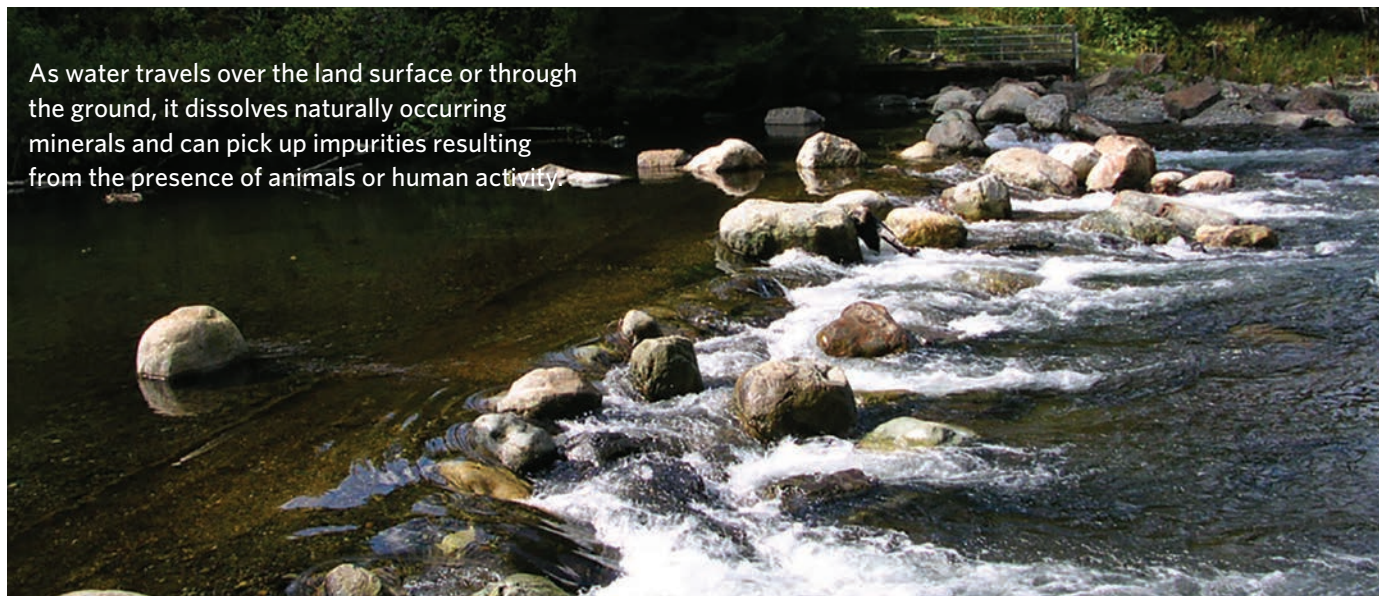
All drinking water, including bottled water, will likely contain at least small amounts of these materials but this doesn't necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk. To ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) adopts regulations setting the water quality standards for public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulates impurities in bottled water and provides the same level of public health protection for bottled water as the EPA does for tap water. The Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control both have guidelines on what we all can do to protect our water quality.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, such as people with compromised immune systems. This could include the following:

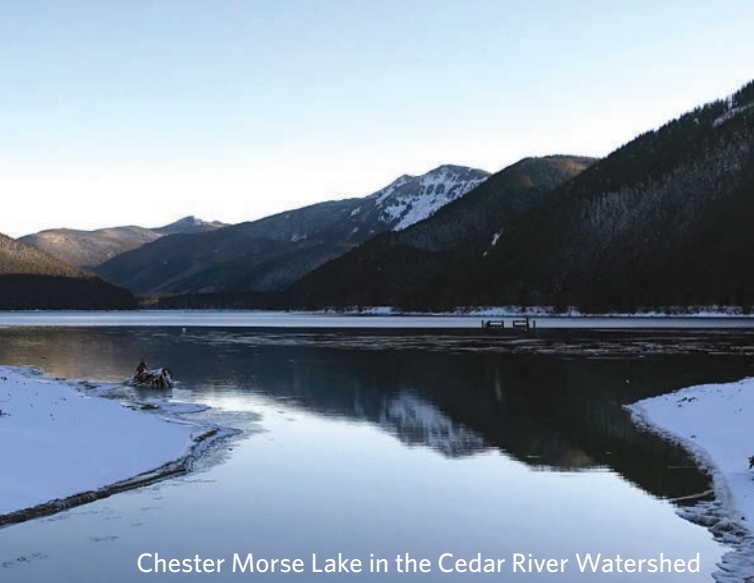
- You have cancer and are undergoing chemotherapy.
- You have undergone an organ transplant.
- You have HIV, AIDS, or other immune system disorders.
- Some elderly persons may be affected.
- Infants can also be at risk from infections.

These people and their caregivers should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

As water travels over the land surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up impurities resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.



You can get more information about water impurities and potential health effects by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791 or at www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.



Chester Morse Lake in the Cedar River Watershed

We participate in federally required sampling.

Results for the District's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) sampling detections are shown in the table below. We've included this section to keep you informed about new substances that may be regulated in the future. This monitoring is required under the EPA regulation for contaminants that do not have defined health-based standards. The program is used by the EPA to determine the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water, and if the substances should be regulated.

The categories include metals, pesticides, alcohols, semi-volatiles, disinfection by-products and cyanotoxins. For more information about the program, visit the EPA's website at www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.

UCMR4 Test Results: Groundwater System

Detected Substance	Average	Range
Total HAA5	11.14	3.40 - 25
Total HAA6Br	1.67	0.37 - 4.3
Total HAA9	12.8	5.2 - 26
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	0.12	ND - 0.5
Bromochloroacetic acid	0.53	ND - 0.9
Dibromoacetic acid	0.01	ND - 0.31
Bromodichloroacetic acid	0.68	ND - 1.40
Tribromoacetic acid	0.34	ND - 2.2
Trichloroacetic acid	6.7	1.6 - 21
Monochloroacetic acid	0.09	ND - 2.2
Dichloroacetic acid	4.36	1.6 - 12
Manganese	11.23	ND - 110

Values are displayed as parts per billion (ppb).

Glossary of test result terms

To help you better understand the terms you see used in this report, we've compiled some definitions here.

Action Level: For lead and copper testing, this is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

90th Percentile: The 90th percentile is a measure of statistical distribution and is used to calculate compliance for lead and copper in drinking water. The 90th percentile identifies the value for which 90% of the data points are smaller and 10% are larger.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as possible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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 contamination.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: Turbidity is a measurement of water clarity. Materials that cause turbidity include clay, silt, bacteria and viruses.

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

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l). Compare with one cent in \$10,000. One ppm = 1,000 ppb.

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l). Compare with one cent in \$10 million. Water quality testing laboratories use equipment that is sensitive enough to determine extremely small quantities of substances in water.

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes: By-products of drinking water disinfection.

HAA5: Haloacetic acids: The five haloacetic acids are also water disinfection by-products.

ND: Not Detected.

NA: Not Applicable.



1510 228th Ave SE,
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यह रीपोर्ट में आपके पीने वाले पानी के बारे में जरूरी जानकारी है। किसी से जिसे इसका अनुवाद करना आता हो उस से बात करें।

此报告包含有关您的饮用水的重要信息。请人帮您翻译出来，或请看懂此报告的人将内容说给您听。

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

(This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)



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The District began planning in 1948 for the water you drink today. We are one of a small number of public utilities that plans this far into the future. Our approach to planning for and protecting this vital resource has been going on every day since.

The Board of Commissioners meets the first three Mondays of each month at 3:30 pm. Meeting agendas and documents are on our website.

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1510 228th Avenue SE; Sammamish, WA 98075
District office / 24-hour emergency line: 425.392.6256
John Anderson, Water Superintendent
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Washington State Department of Health - Division of Drinking Water
360.236.3100 doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater

US Environmental Protection Agency - Safe Drinking Water Hotline
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spwater.org

