

2020 Drinking Water Quality Report

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Duvall's Drinking Water An Essential Resource

Clean, reliable, and safe drinking water is important to our health, our future, and our entire community. We are proud to report that our water continues to meet or exceed the highest state and federal quality standards. We have maintained this record for decades now, ensuring the health and safety of you and your families for generations, and we will continue to make this a priority for the future of Duvall.

Where your water comes from

Duvall's water system includes 43 miles of water main, 15 pressure reducing stations, 1 pump station, and 2 water reservoirs totaling 2.7 million gallons (MG) of water storage. It takes much effort, care, and expertise to manage your water system. Maintaining clean and reliable drinking water is an essential priority for Duvall. Ongoing testing and infrastructure improvements to our system help ensure the quality of the City's water.

The City purchases all of its water from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU). SPU provides many cities and water districts with water from two watersheds, the Cedar and the Tolt. All of Duvall's water comes from the Tolt Watershed. Both SPU and Duvall monitor and test it to maintain high quality. There are seven sample stands throughout the city that SPU and Duvall use to test the quality of our drinking water every day.

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Making sure this report reaches our customers

The EPA has informed water providers that having this report available on the City website 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 or request a copy be mailed to you, please email sara.ruhland@duvallwa.gov or call Public Works at 425.939.8043.

2020 Water Quality Monitoring Results

The results of monitoring in 2020 are shown in the following tables. These results are parameters regulated by 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 for but did not find in our drinking water supplies. Water quality data for non-regulated parameters are also provided on SPU's website: <https://www.seattle.gov/utilities/your-services/water/water-quality/analyses>

Water quality monitoring data can be difficult to interpret. To make all the information fit into one table, we use many acronyms that are defined below this table.



Other Useful Tolt Data:

Water Hardness = 1.51 Grains / Gallon (this water is soft*)

pH = 8.42

Alkalinity = 20.2 mg / L

* This data may be needed if you purchase a new dish or clothing washer

		EPA's Allowable Limits		Levels in Tolt Water		
Detected Compounds	Units	MCLG	MCL	Average	Range	Typical Sources
Raw Water						
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NA	TT	1.15	1.0 to 1.3	Naturally present in the environment
Finished Water						
Turbidity	NTU	NA	TT	0.04	0.02 to 0.18	Soil runoff
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	0.4	0.3 to 0.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	1.2	1.1 to 1.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	0	10	ND	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.7	0 to 0.8	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth
Coliform, Total	%	0	5%	0		Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	NA	80	30.6	20.9-42.9	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids(5)	ppb	NA	60	26.7	19.2-35.1	
Chlorine	ppm	MRDL G =4	MRDL = 4	Average = 1.00 Range = 0.91-1.09		Water additive used to control microbes

Definitions:

1 ppm = 1000 ppb

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.

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.

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.

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected NTU: Nephelometric

Turbidity Unit - 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.

ppm: 1 part per million = 1 mg/L = 1 milligram per liter

ppb: 1 part per billion = 1 ug/L = 1 microgram per liter

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

Ensuring Safe Tap Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and / or the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and / or the Washington State Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottle water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Special Health Needs

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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA / Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Contaminants and Regulations

Washington's Source Water Assessment Program is conducted by the DOH Office of Drinking Water. According to the DOH, all surface waters in Washington 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 of the source water assessments is available from the DOH website at: <https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/swap/>.

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, **1.800.426.4791**.

Since both the Cedar and Tolt watersheds are publicly owned, SPU is able to vigorously protect its watersheds through a comprehensive watershed protection program. Even so, there is always some potential for natural sources of contamination. In surface water supplies, the potential sources of contamination include:

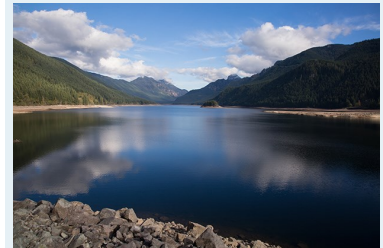
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, bacteria, and protozoa from wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which are naturally occurring; and
- Organic contaminants, which result from chlorine combining with the naturally occurring organic matter.



The interior of the Tolt water treatment facility . Photo Credit SPU

Drinking Water Sources

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, in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.



The Tolt River Watershed in 2018. Photo Credit SPU

Quick facts about the South Fork Tolt River Watershed

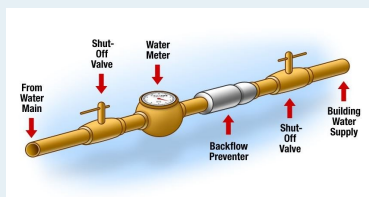
- 12,500 acres in size (including 8,400 acres of City of Seattle-owned land)
- Provides up to 100 million gallons of drinking water per day
- Ranges from 760 feet in elevation at the regulating basin to 5,535 feet at McLain Peak
- Receives between 90 and 160 inches of precipitation a year

Backflow Testing Required Annually

A backflow assembly is a device incorporated into your plumbing system with one-way valves that prevent potentially contaminated water from entering the drinking water system of a dwelling or the City water supply. They are most commonly associated with fire sprinkler and irrigation systems.

Annual testing of your backflow system is required by [Washington State Code WAC 246-290-490](#) to assure that it is in perfect working order. The yearly test will identify any problems so they can be corrected if needed. Completed reports should be submitted to the City by September 1st of each year. Reminder letters are mailed once a year in June for the devices that are due to be tested.

Please call 425.788.3434 ext. 8050 or email backflow@duvallwa.gov to discuss any problems or concerns that you have with testing or the testing schedule. We are happy to work with you to resolve any difficulties.



About Lead and Copper

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. There is no detectable lead in our source water.

Sources of Lead

Although there is no detectable lead in our source water, tests show there are sometimes elevated levels of lead and copper in some home tap samples, primarily because of corrosion of household plumbing systems. In Washington state, lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

Learn About Your Plumbing

Duvall is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. It is very important for people to be aware of their plumbing, and how the plumbing affects their drinking water quality. Where you live, when your plumbing was installed, and what type of plumbing you have all play a part in determining your potential lead exposure level. SPU treats the water to minimize the tendency for lead to enter the water, and results show that that it has been very successful.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at [1.800.426.4791](tel:18004264791) or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Minimize Risk, Don't Let It Sit

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. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold water tap for drinking, cooking, and for making baby formula. If lead is present, hot water is likely to contain higher levels than cold water.

Keep Healthy, Minimize Exposure

Finally, remember that drinking water is only a minor contributor to overall exposure to lead. Other sources, including paint, soil, and food, also contribute.



Lead and Copper Monitoring Results (Tolt WSA)

Parameter and Units	MCLG	Action Level+	2020 Results*	Homes Exceeding Action Level	Source
Lead, ppb	0	15	3.8	0 of 55	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.19	0 of 55	

* 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.

Saving Water Partnership

Duvall is a proud member of the [Saving Water Partnership](#). Through this regional program, we offer tips, tools, and rebates to help people preserve our region's water for future generations. When we work together to use water wisely, it adds up to make a big difference.

Sustainable gardening classes

Learn how to create and maintain beautiful, healthy landscapes that use water wisely. Check out the full list of free classes taught by local experts. Learn more: savingwater.org/lawn-garden/gardening-classes/.



The Saving Water Partnership sponsors free gardening classes in the spring and fall to help you create and maintain beautiful, healthy landscapes that use water wisely.

Information for Businesses:

The Saving Water Partnership has a number of resources for all types of commercial businesses and organizations to help maximize water efficiency and cost savings including:

Leak detection kits

Include a drip gauge to measure water lost from small leaks, a toilet dye test kit to detect toilet leaks, and leak detection signs to remind employees to report leaks right away.

Aerator kits

Include a flow bag to determine if your faucets are using more water than necessary and two aerators to install on any faucets you find to be using too much water. This kit is great for restaurants and small businesses.

If you are interested in receiving these kits, please email our team at greenbusiness@seattle.gov.

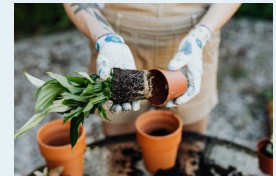
Rebates

We are always happy to help you find and apply for rebates on water-saving fixtures and equipment, www.savingwater.org.

Other Local Classes may be offered by:

- [Duvall Food Forest](#)
- [UW Botanical Garden](#)
- [Molbaks Garden and Home](#)
- [Cottage Lake Gardens](#)
- [Bellevue Botanical Gardens](#)
- [Sky Nursery](#)
- [Swansons Nursery](#)
- [City People's Garden Store](#)

Please note that none of the above options are sponsored or paid for by the Saving Water Partnership or the City of Duvall.



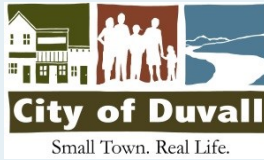
Free water use assessment for Businesses

Another resource we offer is a free water assessment of your facility with a Water Conservation Specialist. This can be done virtually and will help you identify opportunities to reduce water use in your building. The assessment includes in-depth water conservation technical assistance and a summary report of the findings and recommendations for next steps.

Request a virtual water use assessment by filling out the registration form available on the savingwater.org/business.

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 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 p.m. At this time meetings are being held virtually. Please check the city website for current meeting location information.



Rate Assistance Program

During this declared COVID-19 emergency, the City of Duvall has temporarily suspended water disconnections for non-payment, and will not be adding any new late fees on accounts with past due balances. Account balances will continue to accrue. If you have questions, or need to set up payment arrangements, please contact stephanie.goodwin@duvallwa.gov. Current utility payment methods are outlined on the website. Please visit www.duvallwa.gov/132/Utility-Billing for the most current detailed information. If you need financial assistance for utilities, you may consider contacting Hopelink by visiting www.hopelink.org/need-help/financial-assistance.

Utility Billing News

Go paperless! Get your utility bill emailed to you. Register using your utility bill. It's free and easy! Just have your most recent utility bill with you for current information and go to <https://duvall.merchanttransact.com/>. If you've already registered, sign in and go to My Profile. Under Your Accounts, click on your account number then: Select "NO, do not print and send my bill using the postal service" AND select "YES, send an electronic copy of my billing statement via email". Click on SUBMIT. Your utility bill will be emailed to the account you have registered with. Please note: any past due or pending disconnection notices will still be mailed.

Contact Us

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www.duvallwa.gov

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