

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 detailed information. If you need financial assistance for utilities, you may consider contacting Hopelink by visiting www.hopelink.org/need-help/financial-assistance.

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.

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 send an email to sara.ruhland@duvallwa.gov or call Public Works, 425.788.3434 ext. 8043.

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.merchantransact.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.

City of Duvall
PO Box 1300
Duvall, WA 98019
www.duvallwa.gov

City Hall
15535 Main St NE
Phone: 425.788.1185

Utility Clerk
425.788.1185 ext.8090

Public Works
14525 Main St NE
425.788.3434



2019 Drinking Water Quality Report



PW ID WA207508

Prepared July 2020

Where your water comes from

Duvall is proud and pleased to provide you with our annual drinking water quality report. Duvall's water system contains two supply stations, 41 miles of water main, 15 pressure reducing stations, pump station and two 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 that the quality of the City's water. We are committed to protecting this valuable resource - now and for future generations.

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.

Drinking Water Sources

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.

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.



Other Useful Tolt Data:

Water Hardness = 1.27 Grains / Gallon (this water is soft)

PH = 8.18

Alkalinity = 19.7 mg

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.

Cross Connection Control Program

The purpose of a Cross Connection Control Program is to keep unsafe water from mixing with the potable water supply. Duvall maintains a database of assemblies installed throughout the City. We monitor all testing and send customers an annual reminder notice. Your efforts in performing required testing is essential to protecting our drinking water.

Backflow assemblies fail for a variety of reasons. That's why state law requires them to be tested annually by a certified tester - to ensure that the assemblies will function if there is a backflow event.

Garden Hoses can be hazardous to the water quality in your home. To prevent backflow and keep your water safe **DO NOT:**

- ◆ Submerge a garden hose into anything that you would not want to drink.
- ◆ Use hose-end applicators to apply garden chemicals to your yard.

When not in use, keep the hose bibs on the house in the "off" position. The spray nozzle at the end of the hose is not a safe shut off. If you have an automatic sprinkler system you most likely have a double check valve assembly that requires annual maintenance and testing. Anyone curious to find out more can call 425.939.8042 to discuss.



2019 Results

The results of monitoring in 2019 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/services/water/water-quality>.

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 within this report.

2019 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Detected Compounds	Units	EPA's Levels in Tolt Water				Typical Sources
		MCLG	MCL	Avg.	Rng.	
Raw Water						
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NA	TT	1.1	1.0 to 1.3	Naturally present in the environment
Finished Water						
Turbidity	NTU	NA	TT	0.03	0.01 to 0.17	Soil runoff
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	0.4	0.3 to 0.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	1.3	1.1 to 1.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	0	10	0.2	ND to 2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.11	One sample	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	100	0.2	ND to 0.24	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.7	0.6 to 0.8	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth
Coliform, Total	%	0	5%	0		Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	NA	80	29.0	21.2 - 35.7	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids(5)	ppb	NA	60	21.3	14.8 - 28.6	
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Avg = 0.87 Rng. = 0.76-1.01		Water additive used to control microbes

Report Illicit Discharges or Spills

All city storm drains flow into natural waterways. So it is very important to report illegal dumping or even accidental spills in our roadways, storm systems or natural waterways.

Business Hours 7:00 - 3:30 PM, M-F: 425.939.8040

After Hours: 425.419.3748 (Emergency Only)

Non-emergency information may also be sent to stormwater@duvallwa.gov.



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 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 Duvall's 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.



