Woodinville Water District takes pride in supplying you and your family with safe reliable drinking water. Our annual Water Quality Report provides information about water testing completed in 2013. It explains what is in our water and how the supply is protected and treated. Thank you for being our customer and for taking the time to learn about your drinking water.

Where Does Our Water Come From?
The Cascade Mountains supply our drinking water. Two very large, protected watersheds, the Cedar River Watershed and the South Fork Tolt River Watershed, supply almost all of Seattle’s metropolitan area with drinking water. We purchase all of our water from Seattle. Most of our water comes from the Tolt River Watershed, but occasionally we receive water from the Cedar River Watershed. In 2013, all of Woodinville’s supply came from the Tolt.

Are Contaminants a Risk?
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.

Who Is Making Sure Our Water Is Safe To Drink?
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency and/or the Washington state board of health prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration and/or the Washington state department of agriculture 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 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 Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

In Seattle’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.

Lead and Copper and Your Drinking Water – Are You At Risk?
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. Woodinville Water District 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 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

### LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RESULTS (TOLT WSA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter and Units</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>2011 Results*</th>
<th># Homes Exceeding Action Level</th>
<th># Homes Exceeding Action Level</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead, ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0 of 53</td>
<td>0 of 11</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper, ppm</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0 of 53</td>
<td>0 of 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
ppb = parts per billion
ppm= parts per million
Results from summer of 2011 sampling.
Per requirements, the next round of sampling will be done in summer 2014 and results will be reported in next year’s Water Quality Report.

* 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.
2013 WATER QUALITY MONITORING RESULTS

**Do You Have Health Concerns?**

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. Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**How Can I Get More Info?**

- **WWD Water Quality Office**
  425-487-4125
  waterquality@woodinvillewater.com
  www.woodinvillewater.com
  (Click on the Water Quality Tab in the Quick Links Menu)

- **Seattle Public Utilities, Water Quality Lab**
  206-684-7834
  drinkingwater.quality@seattle.gov
  www.seattle.gov

- **Washington State Department of Health**
  www.doh.wa.gov/ehb/dw

- **Environmental Protection (EPA)**
  www.epa.gov/safewater

- **EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline**
  1-800-426-4791

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### Detected Compounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detected Compounds</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>EPA's Allowable Limits</th>
<th>Levels in Tolt Water</th>
<th>Levels in Cedar Water</th>
<th>Meet USEPA Standards?</th>
<th>Typical Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAW WATER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>MCLG: NA</td>
<td>MCL: TT</td>
<td>Average: 1.3</td>
<td>Range: 1.2 – 1.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptosporidium*</td>
<td>#/100L</td>
<td>MCLG: NA</td>
<td>MCL: NA</td>
<td>Average: &lt;1</td>
<td>Range: ND – 2</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINISHED WATER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>MCLG: NA</td>
<td>MCL: TT</td>
<td>Average: 0.06</td>
<td>Range: 0.04 – 0.14</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>MCLG: 2000</td>
<td>MCL: 2000</td>
<td>1.9 (one sample)</td>
<td>1.8 (one sample)</td>
<td>✔ YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromate</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>MCLG: 0</td>
<td>MCL: 10</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>MCLG: 4</td>
<td>MCL: 4</td>
<td>Average: 0.6</td>
<td>Range: 0.7 – 0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</strong></td>
<td>(Measured in the Woodinville Water District Distribution Area)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>MCLG: NA</td>
<td>MCL: 80</td>
<td>Average: 31</td>
<td>Range: 13 – 34</td>
<td>✔ YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CL2 RESIDUAL (Measured in the Woodinville Water Distribution Area)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>MRDLG: 4.0</td>
<td>MRDL: 4.0</td>
<td>Average: 0.94 ppm</td>
<td>Range: 0.16 – 1.87 ppm</td>
<td>✔ YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES TO TABLE:** * Cryptosporidium was not detected in any samples from the Cedar (3 samples). It was detected in one of four samples from the Tolt.

**DEFINITIONS**

**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.

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. The turbidity MCL that applied to the Cedar supply in 2012 was 5 NTU, and for the Tolt it was 0.3 NTU for at least 95% of the samples in a month. 100% of the samples from the Tolt in 2012 were below 0.3 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

**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.

**By-product of drinking water chlorination**

**Water additive which promotes strong teeth**