2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Skyway Water and Sewer District is pleased to present its 2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report provides important information about the drinking water you received in 2014. While it might seem technical in nature, we hope that you will take a few minutes to read, learn and understand more about your drinking water — where it comes from, its quality, treatment, monitoring and how it compares to federal drinking water standards. The more you know, the greater your confidence will be that the water from your tap is reliable, safe and meets or exceeds the highest standard set for drinking water quality.

Efficient Water Use Continues

In 2003, the Washington State Legislature passed the Municipal Water Law to address the increasing demand on our state's water resources. This law required all municipal water suppliers to establish efficiency measures aimed at reducing water use and preserving precious water resources. Key elements of the law included planning requirements, distribution system leakage standards and water use efficiency (WUE) goal setting and performance rating.

In October 2013, Skyway Water and Sewer District, as a member of the Cascade Water Alliance, adopted a single, regional water efficiency savings goal for the planning period 2014-19. The new goal is a cumulative savings of 0.6 mgd per day on an annual basis and 1.0 mg per day on peak season basis by 2020. In 2014, Cascade achieved approximately 30% of its savings goal on an annual basis. If you are looking for ideas how you can help conserve water, check out www.cascadewater.org and click on the Conservation tab. Conservation may be easier than you think.

In 2014, Skyway Water and Sewer District purchased or produced about 215 million gallons of water. As in years prior, the District tracked the uses of this water. In 2014, 95.1% of the water purchased or produced was used by customers or was used for water quality monitoring, fire fighting, main flushing, and construction purposes. About 4.9% of water was not sold or used due to water main breaks and other unaccounted for means.

For more information about drinking water quality, please contact our office or any of the following agencies:

Skyway Water and Sewer District:
Phone: 206-772-7343
Website: www.skywayws.org

State Department of Health (DOH):
Phone: 1-800-521-0323
Website: www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):
Phone: 1-800-426-4791
Website: www.epa.gov/safewater

Cascade Water Alliance
Phone: 425-453-0930
Website: www.cascadewater.org

City of Renton (Utilities)
Phone: 425-430-7295
Website: http://rentonwa.gov/government/default.aspx?id=6040

Water Quality Information

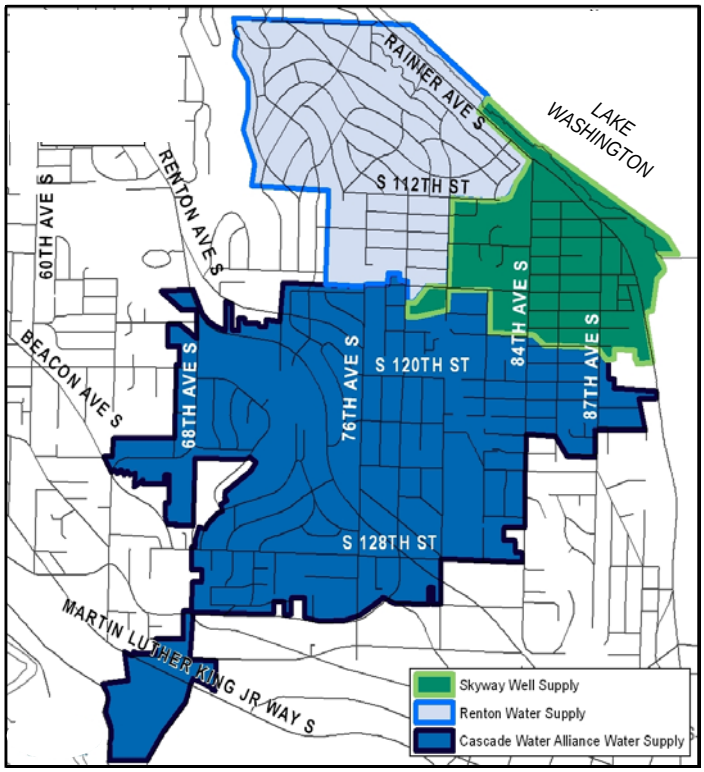
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791).

Last year, your drinking water was monitored 365 days a year and was tested for over 100 compounds. The tests were done before and after treatment and while your water was in the distribution system. The tables in this document show the detected contaminants and compare them to the limits and goals set by the EPA and the State of Washington to ensure your tap water is safe. Please note that your water falls safely within state and federal guidelines for each and every contaminant, significantly below the EPA's levels. The tables list contaminants detected in the most recent required testing in the regional distribution systems unless specific information was collected in the Skyway system. Not listed in these tables are the over 100 other contaminants that were tested for, but not detected, in your drinking water. If you would like a list of the other compounds or if you have other water quality questions, please contact our office.

Water Supply

Skyway Water and Sewer District has three separate sources of water: Cascade Water Alliance (Seattle Public Utilities), City of Renton, and District wells. Depending on where you live, you received water from one or more of these sources in 2014. The map below outlines, by color, the typical supply source for various areas of the District. The table on the following page is shaded to match these same areas.



Skyway Well Supply

Skyway's own protected wells supplied about 15% of the District's water supply. A filtration treatment plant removes iron and manganese to improve the taste and clarity of this water, then chlorine is added. This percentage is expected to increase over the next few years as the District expands its well source use.

Renton Water Supply

About 27% of the District's water was purchased from the City of Renton. The majority of this source is shallow ground water from the Cedar Valley Aquifer and has been treated with chlorine and fluoride and the addition of sodium hydroxide to make the water less corrosive to pipes and home plumbing.

Cascade Water Alliance Supply

About 58% of Skyway's water was purchased from Cascade Water Alliance (CWA), which purchases water from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU). SPU maintains two pristine watersheds: the Cedar River Watershed and the South Fork Tolt River Watershed. Skyway's SPU supply usually comes from the Cedar River Source. SPU currently treats its water by chlorine and ozone disinfection, fluoridation, and pH adjustment.

Lead and Copper Information

The regional water supplies do not contain lead or copper. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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. Skyway Water and Sewer 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 (800-426-4791) or at **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

Lead and Copper Sampling (All Sources)	Ideal Goal MCLG	Action Level+	Results of the 2012 Samplings*	Number of Homes Exceeding Action Level	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Lead, ppb	0	15	0.9	0 of 20	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, These samples were collected in homes within the Skyway Well supply area.
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.09	0 of 20	

\+ The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
* 90th Percentile: i.e. 90 percent of the samples were less than the values shown.

2014 Water Quality Sampling Results

				Cascade Water Alliance Supply		Renton Water Supply		Skyway Well Supply		
Detected Compounds	**Units**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Average**	**Range**	**Highest**	**Range**	**Average**		**Typical Sources**
RAW WATER										
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NA	TT	0.9	0.4 - 1.9	NA	NA	NA		Naturally present in the environment
Cryptosporidium	#/100 liters	NA	NA	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA		Naturally present in the environment
FINISHED WATER										
Turbidity	NTU	NA	TT	0.4	0.2 - 1.6	NA	NA	NA		Soil runoff
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	1.4	(one sample)	NA	NA	NA		Erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate	ppb	0	10	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA		Naturally occurring byproduct of ozone water disinfection process
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	Average = 1.01 Range = 0.51-1.44		Average = 0.71 Range = 0.50 - 0.93		Average = 0.88 Range = 0.61 - 1.22		Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.8	0.7 - 0.8	1.0	0.7 - 1.0	NA		Water additive, which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.02	(one sample)	2.2	0.2 - 2.2	0.19	(one sample)	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium [1]	ppm	NE	NE	1.77	(one sample)	20	8 - 20	NA		Erosion of natural deposits; water treatment
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	NA	60	34.0	26.4 - 42.4	Average = 4.2 Range = ND - 6.6		NA		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	NA	80	21.0	12.3 - 29.8	Average = 9.9 Range = 0.5 – 16.3		NA		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Coliform	%	0	5%	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		Naturally present in the environment

Definitions of Table Abbreviations

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

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 contaminants.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks.

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

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NE: Not Established

[1] = The EPA recommends 20 ppm as a level of concern for people on a sodium-restricted diet. Renton adds sodium hydroxide to prevent corrosion of plumbing. Sodium hypochlorite is added to water from the Renton Maplewood wells for disinfection and to remove naturally occurring ammonia.

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

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.	Tài liệu này có tin tức quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị. Hãy nhờ người dịch cho quý vị, hoặc hỏi người nào hiểu tài liệu này.

Skyway Water & Sewer District
6723 S. 124th St.
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206-772-7343
www.skywayws.org

The Board of Commissioners meetings are on the second and fourth Tuesdays each month at 6:00 pm at the District office, 6723 S 124th Street. Please contact us if you have an issue that you would like to discuss or are concerned about at info@skywayws.org or call us at 206-772-7343.

People with Special 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. EPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) 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).

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) Sampling Results - Renton Water Supply

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to help EPA determine their occurrence in drinking water and potential need for future regulation. During their 2014 UCMR3 sampling, Renton has detected the following substances.

Detected Substance	MRL*	Highest (Range)	Possible Sources
Chlorate	20 ppb	419 ppb (ND-419 ppb)	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant, disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide
Chromium (Total)	0.2 ppb	0.53 ppb (0.18-0.53 ppb)	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium 3 or 6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Chromium-6 (Hexavalent)	0.03 ppb	0.23 ppb (ND-0.23 ppb)	
Strontium	0.3 ppb	88.7 ppb (56.1-88.7 ppb)	Naturally occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Molybdenum	1 ppb	0.56 ppb (0.35-0.56 ppb)	Naturally occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent
Vanadium	0.2 ppb	1.7 ppb (ND-1.7 ppb)	Naturally occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst

* **MRL** - Minimum Reporting Level