

King County Water District
#54 serves downtown
Des Moines and the southern
portion of Normandy Park.



KING COUNTY WATER DISTRICT #54

Annual Drinking Water Report

We at King County Water District #54 are pleased to present to you with the Annual Water Quality Report for 2024

This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Each year we provide an updated water quality report that summarizes where our drinking water comes from, and how it is tested, monitored and protected in accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Each report covers the prior calendar year. This report covers 2024.

Much of this information is technical, but we have tried to make an effort to keep it clear, useful and readable for you our valued customer.

This years Annual Drinking Water Report

will reflect test results supplied by Water District #54 as well as Highline Water District for the water that we have been purchasing and distributing to you from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024.

If you have questions on the test results please direct them to our office. Please call us at (206) 878-7210 or drop by the office and visit us in person at 922 So. 219th St. We will do our best to assist you.

Please share this information with all other people who drink the water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

For Your Information

As you know, the District has been researching the different scenarios available to the District for the future. Building our own treatment facility so that we can continue to use our own resources is our chosen direction. We have applied for both State and Federal grants to help with the cost of building the treatment facility in order to offset some of the financial burden that would be passed on to our customers. The Federal grant we were approved for and suppose to receive in 2025 was cancelled after the election. We have reapplied for that same grant for 2026 and are waiting to hear if we made the cut. State grants have also been applied for and we have been chosen and

are included in the Governor's budget.

Any water this District serves from our own sources in the future will be required to be treated and chlorinated water. The District is continually seeking additional grant funding possibilities. If we can find grant funding to offset costs to the customers, then this will be the District's first choice.

We thank all of you for your patience and understanding during this process as we work on getting some outside funding.

Water District #54 is working diligently to continue to serve you safe and clean water for many years to come.

For Your Health

King County Water District #54 routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

Tables 1 & 2 shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024, although not all of the following test results are from 2024 testing. Table 3 in this report will have information supplied by Highline Water District for that same period.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of

some constituents. The presence of constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

MCL's (Maximum Contaminant Level) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Manganese

Manganese is considered a secondary contaminant by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). It is a nuisance. Even in low levels it will cause the staining of porcelain fixtures and laundry. Food cooked in water containing high levels of manganese may

become discolored, but the off color does not mean it is not safe to eat or drink. Manganese may give water an unusual taste and odor that has been described as "musty" or "metallic". Manganese deposits consist of a black powder that does not dissolve in

water, it builds up in tanks, and in distribution lines in a water system. When there is a change in water pressure or some disruption in the water system, manganese deposits are knocked loose from the pipe, causing the water to become cloudy or brown.

What are Radionuclides?

Radionuclide is the testing for radioactive mineral in water which is found in rocks and soil predominately found in the Northeast part of the state. When uranium decays, it changes

into different elements that are also radioactive, including radon, a gas that is known to cause cancer. The main concern for uranium in drinking water is harm to the kidneys.

Radon is most hazardous when inhaled, not when ingesting. High radon levels in drinking water may suggest elevated radon in indoor air.

Working Hard For You

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets the National standards for public drinking water quality to ensure that tap water is safe to drink. The District goes above and beyond what the State requires on

monitoring to ensure that Water District #54's water passes all regulated testing.

To protect public health, EPA and the Washington State Department of Health establish maximum contami-

nants levels and the specific actions required if levels of certain contaminants are exceeded, including public notification. (Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.)

What are IOC's?

Inorganic Chemicals are considered to be a mineral, not biological. Typical inorganic compounds include: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonates, cyanides and Nitrates. Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million

is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring

for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider. As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Water Use Efficiency

The Department of Health and the Department of Ecology have been working together to work with water utilities to conserve water, therefore, we are required to have a Water Use Efficiency (WUE) plan. This requires us to state goals and how we plan to achieve these goals.

As part of these goals we strive to pump less water and to have each individual user use less water.

In the last few years we have been very consistent in the water used per single-family homes. For 2024 we used about 160 gallons per single family home. Our 5 year average is consistent at that same number.

The Department of Ecology has set the water use efficiency goal of less than 10% for unaccounted for water. We are continuing to change old inefficient meters. The new meters are touch read and

radio read, which allows the meter reader to touch a pad on the meter box with an electronic device or if it's a radio simply drive by, this transfers the usage to a digital display. If you've noticed a round pad on the lid or wires inside your meter box you have a new meter. We are working to replace all of the meters throughout the District so they will have these new touch pads and or radios.

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. If coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria

are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by mail within 30 days.

Fecal Coliform/E.Coli: Fecal Coliforms and E.Coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-

term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems. The water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio within 24 hours.

Miscellaneous District Info

Routine Sampling: Every month, 30 water samples are drawn to test for coliform bacteria. In 2024 we had no violations..

Permanent sample stations have been installed throughout the District for the routine samples to be drawn from, as well as follow-up sample sites. We have hired a professional lab to take the monthly routine samples to ensure that the utmost care is taken while sampling

The District is required by the DOH to perform 72 routine coliform samples per year. These sample are based upon the population within the water district. In addition, the water district drew 200+ extra samples.

These were done to try to maintain water quality throughout the District.

Additional Samples: In addition to the routine water sample the District performs heterotrophic plate count (HPC) tests. This measures a broad group of microorganisms that are commonly found in drinking water. These test results are used as a tool to track the concentration of these "background" microorganisms in our distribution system. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that a well operated water system with a well maintained distribution system should have HPC counts of populations less than 500 colonies per milliliter (ml). A sample with a

count higher than 500 Colony-Forming Units (CFU) per milliliter is considered undesirable and should be investigated to determine the cause.

The District performs a minimum of 28 of these HPC tests per month. If the colony count is higher than 20 we immediately flush the area which lowers the count.

The District also performs 12 manganese samples a month throughout the District as well as the wells and pumping facilities. If the counts are higher than the state maximum contaminate level the District will flush the area to lower the count.

Table 1: TEST RESULTS
(Measured in WD54 Distribution System)

Tested Compounds	Unit	MCLG or SRL*	MCL	Detected or AVG*	Range	Typical Source	Violation? Y/N
Trihalomethanes, Total	ppb	NA	80	15.6*	5.87-26.04	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	N
Haloacetic Acids (5)	ppb	NA	60	16.9*	4.14-31.44	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	N
Manganese	Mg/L	0.01*	0.05	<0.01	NA	Naturally occurring, found in air, food, soil & water	N
Coliform (72+ Tests)	100 ml	0*	0	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment	N

ADDITIONAL TESTING
(Measured at Highline Intertie)

Pre- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS)	There are a number of chemicals that fall into the PFAS category. All of the tests taken to date have been negative for any of the contaminants. If you would like a complete list contact our office.	N
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Table 2: LEAD & COPPER TESTING
(Measured in WD54 Distribution System)

Tested Compounds	Unit	MCLG	Action Level	State Detection Reporting Level	# of Homes Over Action Level	Typical Source of Compound
Lead	Mg/L	0	0.015	<0.001	1 of 80	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	Mg/L	1.3	1.3	<0.02	0 of 80	Corrosion of household plumbing

In tables 1, 2 & 3 you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Tables 1, 2 & 3 Definitions:

ppm = 1 part per million or 1 milligram per liter

ppb = 1 parts per billion or 1microgram per liter

AL = Action Level - The concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow

SRL = State Reporting Limit - The limit at which the State Department of Health must be notified.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" is 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.

Pciil/L = Picouries per liter - this is the measurement of radioactivity in the water.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - the highest level of 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 drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of the disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. The turbidity MCL that applied to the Cedar Creek Watershed in 2023 is 5 NTU.

NA = not applicable

ND = not detected

NR = Non-regulated - items not regulated by the state.

< - Indicates 'less than'.

Table 3: Water Quality Testing Results for 2024
(from Highline Water District)

		EPA Allowed Limits		Source Water Levels			
Detected Compounds	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Ave.	Range	Typical Source Of Compound	Violation?
RAW WATER FROM CEDAR RIVER WATERSHED (MEASURED BEFORE TREATMENT)							
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NA	TT	0.73	0.50 to 1.23	Naturally present in the environment	No
FINISHED WATR FROM CEDAR RIVER WATERSHED (MEASURED AFTER TREATMENT)							
Turbidity	NTU	NA	TT	0.41	0.16 to 2.1	Soil runoff	No
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	0.40	0.3 to 0.6	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	1.3	1.2 to 1.5	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Bromate	ppb	0	10	0.7	ND to .1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.65	0.6 to 0.7	Water additive to promote strong teeth	No
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	ND	1 sample	Erosion of natural deposits	No
MEASURED IN HIGHLINE WATER DISTRICT'S DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM							
Trihalomethanes, Total	ppb	NA	80	23	15.3 to 34.3	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No
Haloacetic Acids (5)	ppb	NA	60	30	18.1 to 49.4	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	.99	0.24 TO 1.58	Water additive used to control microbes	No
Coliform, Total	%	0	5%	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment**	No
LEVELS IN HIGHLINE WATER DISTRICT'S DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AFTER TREATMENT							
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	<0.2	2 samples	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.70	0.50 to 0.89	Water additive to promote strong teeth	No

This table shows all the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or DOH allows monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Important Information

Meetings:

Our regularly scheduled meeting time is 4:00 PM at our office on the first and third Tuesdays of every month

Where Was Your Water from Sourced?

In 2024, approximately 75% of Highline Water District's water was purchased from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU), sourced from the Cedar River Watershed. The remaining 25% was produced from groundwater wells owned and oper-

ated by Highline Water District:

- ◆ Des Moines Well; Des Moines, WA
- ◆ Angle Lake Well; SeaTac, WA
- ◆ McMicken Well, SeaTac, WA

Water from these wells is directed to one

of the three treatment plants where it is filtered, treated and tested before it is blended with water from SPU. This water is then delivered to King County Water District #54 through an intertie located at 12th Ave So & 216th St here is Des Moines.

How Was Your Water Tested?

Your drinking water is tested frequently by Highline Water District, Seattle Public Utilities, and King County Water District

#54 to ensure that high quality water is delivered to your home. Last year your drinking water was tested for over 200

compounds and other contaminants. Tests are done before and after your water is in the distribution system.

How Are These Sources Protected?

To preserve the high quality of water that originates in the Cedar River Watershed, no recreational, agricultural and industrial activities are permitted in the area. According to the Washington State Department of Health (DOH), all surface water has been rated highly susceptible to contamination, but the vulnerability for the Cedar River Watershed is low due to the protection afforded by the Seattle Public Utilities (SPU's) Comprehensive Watershed Protection Plan.

Highline Water District's groundwater

sources are protected by naturally occurring 'confining layers' of impervious soil above the aquifer. This minimizes the potential for surface or man-made contamination from entering into the aquifer.

The protection afforded to the raw water quality by both the 'restricted use' and 'confining layers' is the primary reason the DOH classifies these water sources as having 'low vulnerability' to contamination. For a complete copy of their assessment, contact the regional DOH Office of Drinking Water at (253)395-6750.

In addition to the protection afforded by the naturally occurring 'confining layers' of material above each of the wells, Highline Water District's Wellhead Protection Plan monitors the types of businesses and activities that surround our wells. To protect this hidden resource, the District notifies property owners and regulatory agencies of the District's water source locations. These notifications help prevent potentially harmful contaminants from polluting our water. These exercises contribute to the 'low vulnerability' of the District's groundwater sources.

How Was Your Water Treated?

Although SPU's Cedar River source is aggressively protected, it goes through the following six-step treatment process before reaching Highline Water District, and then on to King County Water District #54 to ensure that it is safe to drink:

- ◆ The water is screened to remove debris.
- ◆ Fluoride was added for dental health.
- ◆ Lime was added to adjust the pH and

control corrosion of plumbing materials.

- ◆ Ozone was added to disinfect the water.
- ◆ Water passes through Ultra Violet Light to destroy harmful organisms.
- ◆ Chlorine was added as a residual disinfectant.

Water from Highline's wells was treated at three facilities by:

- ◆ Passing the water through green-sand filters to remove low levels of manganese and iron.
- ◆ Adding Chlorine to provide a disinfectant residual.
- ◆ Adding Fluoride for dental health.
- ◆ Adding Sodium Hydroxide for pH adjustment to reduce corrosion in plumbing materials.

Who Sets The Water Testing Standards?

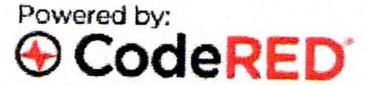
Your drinking water is regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), who sets drinking water quality standards, establishes testing methods and

monitoring requirements for the utilities, sets maximum levels for water contaminants, and requires utilities to give public notice whenever a violation occurs.

These regulations are administered by DOH who adopts the EPA's requirements.



Stay informed!



Alert King County

PLEASE PRINT ALL INFORMATION CLEARLY

NAME: _____

LOCATION TYPE: _____ HOME _____ BUSINESS _____ MULTI-FAMILY

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE NUMBERS YOU WANT ASSOCIATED WITH THIS ADDRESS:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____

CELL PHONE PROVIDER (T-MOBILE, VERIZON ETC.): _____

WOULD YOU LIKE AN EMAIL CONTACT ALSO?:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

I AUTHORIZE PERSONNEL OF KING COUNTY WATER DISTRICT 54 TO SUBMIT THIS INFORMATION ELECTRONICALLY

X _____

(PRINT NAME)



King County Water District #54

922 South 219th Street

Des Moines, WA 98198

(206) 878-7210

Presorted Standard

U.S. Postage

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Seattle, WA

Permit No. 4136

System ID: 39950 4

System Interim Manager:

Patti Clayton

System Operator:

Dammiean Wolkenhauer

Kcwd54.org

The District is owned by the ratepayers and managed through a Board of Commissioners elected by the ratepayers.

Board of Commissioners:

Jeff Crompe

Kris Van Gasken

Jim Delvin

Lead and Copper Testing

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.

King County Water District #54 is responsible for providing high quality

drinking water, but can not control the variety of materials used in private 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're concerned about

the possibility of 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.

Public Notification Notice

The Washington State Department of Health requires utilities to notify customers in the event of a minor monitoring violation. It was determined that Seattle Public Utilities experienced a minor monitoring violation for the Cedar Treatment Facility on June 21, 2024,

when one part of the monitoring equipment failed to record a portion of data for one of the seven operating ultraviolet (UV) treatment units. Other data was available for that UV unit showing that the UV treatment was still occurring, so there were no public health

implications. Repairs were made, system programming improved, and operators were provided with additional training to help prevent this from happening in the future. If you have any questions about this event, please call Seattle Public Utilities at (206)615-0827.