

ONGOING MAINTENANCE & IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

Residents in our District may observe several ongoing projects which are part of LFPWD's scheduled activities to ensure a reliable supply of quality water now and in the future:

- ◆ Annual flushing of water mains – ensures that mineral sediments like iron and manganese do not accumulate in the pipes. On occasion customers may notice sediments in the tap while flushing is underway. These are not hazardous to your health.
- ◆ Water meters require periodic replacement to ensure accurate operation. We replace a percentage of all meters each year. If your meter is replaced, you will be contacted in advance by our staff.
- ◆ Reservoirs are cleaned, disinfected and maintained on a periodic basis. The District's 240,000 gallon low zone reservoir exterior was recently repainted. Each



month samples are collected from seven separate locations throughout the District. These samples are tested by AM Test Inc., an independent laboratory, for any bacterial contaminants.

- ◆ Customers are encouraged to stop in and review the District's updated draft Comprehensive System Plan which outlines all planned improvements.
- ◆ The District is implementing a long term plan to replace old steel mains with ductile iron pipe which is more resistant to rust and leaks. You may on occasion see our crews at work on main replacement. During 2004 replacement programs are planned for N.E. 185th St., N.E. 187th St. and N.E. 45th Pl. All new water mains are disinfected, flushed and sampled before they are put into service.
- ◆ Upgrades are also being carried out on our pumping and control facilities located in the District's wellhead protection area.



CONTACT INFORMATION

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NEW! District web address has ongoing information and news: <http://www.lfpwd.org>

Washington State Department of Health
Environmental Protection Agency
Safe Drinking Water Hotline

Website: www.doh.wa.gov/gov/ehp/dw
Website: www.epa.gov/safewater
Phone: 1-800-426-4791
e-mail: hotline-sdwa@epamail.epa.gov

Participate in District Board Meetings! The District Board of Commissioners has regular meetings on the second Monday of each month at 9:00 AM in the District office on 178th Street. We invite any interested resident to participate in these meetings.

LAKE FOREST PARK WATER DISTRICT



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

JUNE 2004

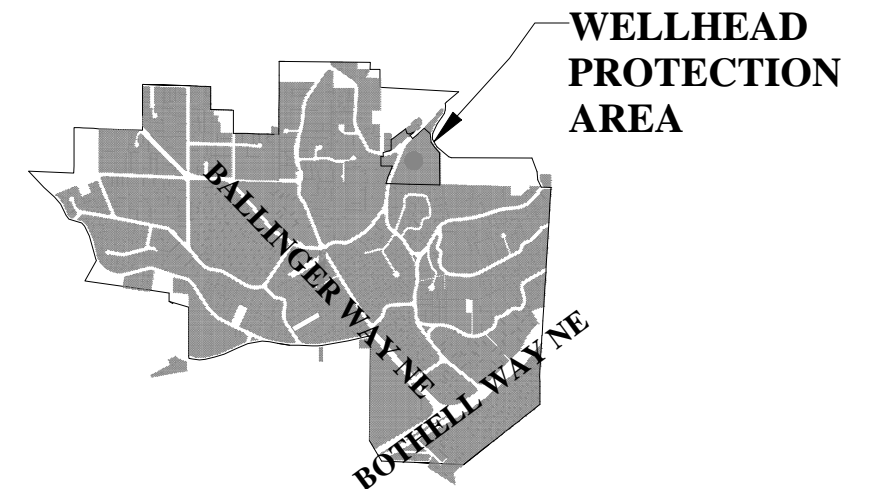
KEEPING OUR CUSTOMERS INFORMED!

INTRODUCTION

This report provides information on the quality of your drinking water over the past calendar year 2003. We send this update to our customers each year. If you have any questions or comments please call Lake Forest Park Water District at (206) 365-3211.

SOURCE OF OUR DRINKING WATER

Lake Forest Park Water District (LFPWD) water comes from two well fields, located on District owned acreage in the northern end of the community (please see map). The well fields are designated as SO-5 and SO-6. SO-5 consists of eight artesian aquifer wells less than 30 feet deep that produce a combined flow of around 100 gpm. SO-6 consists of three drilled wells that are over 200 feet deep. LFPWD pumps water from the wells to two steel reservoirs with a combined capacity of 440,000 gallons. The system uses an average of 250,000 gallons per day; during hot summer days that figure has risen to 1,000,000 gallons per day in past years. Through conservation and leak repairs this heavy usage figure has been reduced substantially.



WELLHEAD PROTECTION

LFPWD has an ongoing Wellhead Protection Program and is covered by the Ground Water Contamination Susceptibility Assessment Survey, which classified the artesian wellfield as having a susceptibility rating of H (highly susceptible). The deep well field is rated as M (moderately susceptible). These ratings are based on the depth of the wells. From a groundwater protection standpoint, the wellhead area is considered relatively safe from contamination because there are limited potential sources of contamination in the watershed. The District owns and controls land immediately surrounding the wells. Access is limited via a locked gate.

WATER QUALITY TESTING

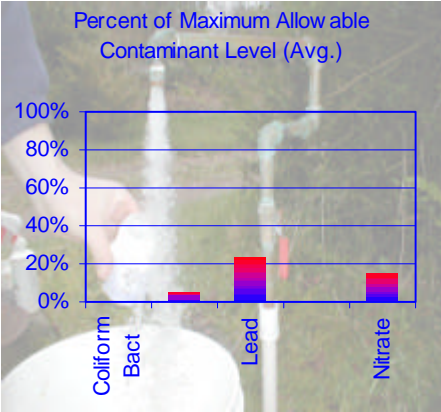
The State Department of Health and the EPA require water purveyors to sample their water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. Specific testing requirements are established by the Department of Health (DOH) for each water purveyor, based on their risk assessment for each contaminant. Because of this, many tests are infrequent for reason of economy. Our District is required to test for bacterial contamination three times per month. To insure high quality water the District actually averages 15 bacterial tests per month. During 2003 there were no coliform positive test results.

The District staff and commissioners are committed to meeting the most stringent and most recent regulatory standards. At the same time we recognize our customers long standing appreciation and general desire for naturally pure, chemical-free water. We will do our best to continue to meet this expectation.

WATER CONTENT AND TREATMENT

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The laboratory detection of these substances does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. For this reason, State and Federal guidelines have suggested a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for most substances found in water. The tables shown here compare the detected values with MCL for current test results.

LFPWD customers and many residents of the surrounding communities have come to appreciate our long tradition of naturally pure, un-chlorinated water. We have resolved to continue this tradition even in the face of more stringent requirements. The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a strict limit for coliform bacteria all the way to the customer connection. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this happens, we will



Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Last Sample In Period	Average Value	Maximum Value	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological/Physical Contaminants								
Coliform Bact	N	12/18/03	0.0	0.0	% Positive	0	5	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	N	12/11/98	0.26	0.32	NTU	n/a	5	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead	N	12/11/02	3.45	10.00	ppb	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate	N	1/26/04	1.52	3.50	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion

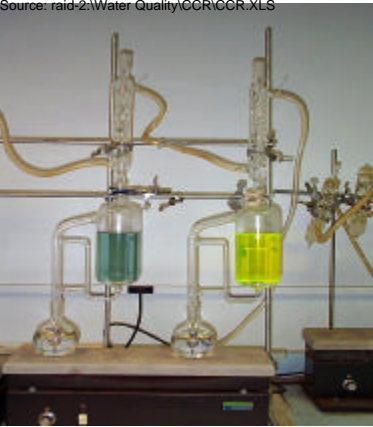


Table Definitions

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 large margin of safety.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit – NTU
The unit of measurement for turbidity. Turbidity is caused by suspended sediments in water.

Parts per million - ppm or Milligrams per liter – mg/l
One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion - ppb or Micrograms per liter -mg/l
One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

notify the public by written notice, newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation while still maintaining chlorine free water, we have installed automated standby chlorination equipment which can be used immediately in the event contamination with harmful bacteria.

Our water is not fluoridated. Families with growing children may contact their dentist regarding the use of fluoride supplements such as fluoride containing toothpaste. The District has tested it’s water for arsenic in accordance with federal guidelines but no arsenic was detected.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as those undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and 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 microbial contaminates are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

RESULTS OF LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING AT RESIDENTIAL WATER TAPS

Lead and copper monitoring is conducted as directed in ten homes categorized as high risk. The District tests high risk homes under worst case conditions and none of the tests have exceeded the allowable level for lead or copper.

Variable	90th Percentile Values	No. of Sites Exceeding Action Levels*	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Source of Contaminant
Copper	Not Detected	All sample results were below the Action Level	Exceeds Action Level if more than 10% of the homes tested have copper levels greater than 1.3 parts per million	1.3 parts per million Treatment technique required	Corrosion of plumbing systems
Lead	3.8 parts per billion	None of the 10 site samples taken in 2002 exceeded the Action Level	Exceeds Action Level if more than 10% of the homes tested have lead levels greater than 15 parts per billion	Zero parts per billion	Corrosion of plumbing systems

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

CONSERVATION TIPS

Lake Forest Park Water District has an excellent supply of pure well water. Nevertheless, water conservation helps to stretch our existing supplies and saves you money. Most homes can conserve water without any significant change in life-style. Here are some tips that will help you make a difference:

- ◆ Take shorter showers and avoid running the water while you brush your teeth.
- ◆ Wash full loads of laundry and dishes.
- ◆ Replace water using appliances with newer water saving models.
- ◆ Repair all plumbing leaks promptly. This is especially important in older homes.
- ◆ Water your lawn early in the morning or consider letting your lawn go dormant in the summer.

