

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:

- ◆ Each month samples are collected from seven sample stations throughout the District. These samples are tested by Edge Analytical, an independent laboratory, for any bacterial contaminants.
- ◆ Annual flushing of water mains ensures that mineral sediments like iron and manganese oxides 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 scheduled for replacement we will attempt to contact you before any service interruption.



- ◆ Reservoirs are cleaned, disinfected and maintained on a periodic basis. The District's 200,000-gallon "High Zone" standpipe reservoir will be re-painted in the coming year and mixing baffles will be installed to promote circulation.
- ◆ The District is implementing a long-term plan to replace old steel pipes with ductile iron pipe, which is more resistant to rust and leaks. In 2008 over 1400 feet of watermain and valves were upgraded.
- ◆ One of the projects completed in 2008 is the new watermain and fire hydrant in the 5000 block of NE 180th St. All new water mains are disinfected, flushed and sampled before they are put into service.
- ◆ Upgrades have been made to our pumping and control facilities located in the District's wellhead protection area.
- ◆ Customers are encouraged to stop in and review the District's Comprehensive System Plan which outlines all planned improvements.



LAKE FOREST PARK WATER DISTRICT



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

JUNE 2009

KEEPING YOU INFORMED!

WHAT'S IN THIS REPORT?

This report contains information on the quality of your drinking water for the calendar year 2008. Your water meets all safety requirements. If you have any questions or comments please call Lake Forest Park Water District at (206) 365-3211.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

Lake Forest Park Water District (LFPWD) water comes from two well fields, located on District-owned acreage in the northern end of the community. There are eight artesian aquifer wells less than 30 feet deep that produce a combined flow of around 100 gallons per minute (gpm) and three drilled wells that are over 200 feet deep and pump up to 800 gallons a minute. LFPWD pumps water from the wells to two steel reservoirs with a combined capacity of 440,000 gallons. The system uses an average of 277,000 gallons per day and during hot summer days that figure can rise to 775,000 gallons per day. Through conservation and leak repairs our usage has been reduced substantially in recent years. Interested customers are welcome to receive a full field tour of our production facilities. Just call the District office to arrange your visit.

PROTECTING OUR WATER SOURCES

Our District is very protective of its water sources and our first defense is the careful attention of our customers and neighbors to activities near our wellhead protection area. We encourage residents that are in the groundwater recharge zone to avoid commercial fertilizers and all synthetic pesticides and herbicides as these have the potential to enter our aquifer.

We also have a Wellhead Protection Program and are covered by the Ground Water Contamination Susceptibility Assessment Survey. Our artesian wellfield is classified as "highly susceptible" while the deep well field is rated as moderately susceptible, 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 around 12 acres of land immediately surrounding the wells. Access is limited via a locked gate.

We appreciate the careful attention of residents in our ground water recharge area who are voluntarily avoiding the use of commercial fertilizers and chemicals to protect our water source.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Phone: (206)-365-3211
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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's Board of Commissioners has regular meetings on the third 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.

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.

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	12/18/2007	0.0	0.0	% Positive	0	5	May indicate exposure to pathogens
Turbidity	N	4/18/2007	1.6	1.6	NTU	n/a	5	Suspended Mineral deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	N	4/18/2007	5	5	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride	N	4/18/2007	0	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	4/18/2007	2.58	6.00	ppb	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate	N	4/8/2008	1.55	3.60	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion

Source: raid-2\Water Quality\CCR\CCR2008.XLS

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

RESULTS OF LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING AT RESIDENTIAL WATER TAPS

Lead and copper monitoring is conducted as directed by the State in ten homes categorized as high risk. The District tests these homes under worst case conditions. 2008 test results did not exceeded the 90th percentile allowable level for lead or copper.

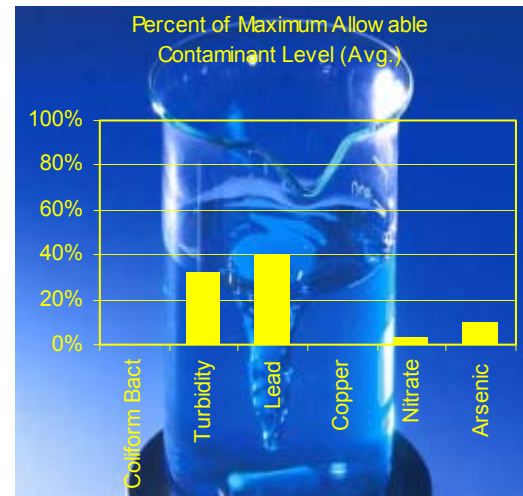
Contaminant	Value	Notes	Exceeds Action Level if more than 10% of the homes tested have levels greater than	Treatment technique required	Corrosion of plumbing systems
Copper	0.431	All sample results were below the Action Level	1.3 parts per million	1.3 parts per million	Corrosion of plumbing systems
Lead	5 parts per billion	None of the 10 site samples taken in 2008 exceeded the Action Level	15 parts per billion	Zero parts per billion	Corrosion of plumbing systems

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 below compare the detected values with MCL for current test results.

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. If 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 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 of contamination with harmful bacteria.

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. A frequent source of water loss is the service line.
- ◆ Water your lawn early in the morning or consider letting your lawn go dormant in the summer.
- ◆ Repair any leaking pipes or malfunctioning sprinkler heads on your irrigation system.



WATER USE EFFICIENCY RULE

Lake Forest Park Water District is subject to the new Municipal Water Law that is regulated by Washington State Department of Health (DOH). DOH has implemented regulations (Water Use Efficiency Rules) that are intended to decrease the amount of water use within a water purveyor's service area to minimize withdrawal from the environment for the sake of fish and other wildlife while also providing sufficient amounts of water for new homes and businesses.

The District has responded to these new regulations by adopting demand conservation measures that including a schedule to exchange older residential water meters that under-register usage with new water meters equipped with low-flow detection (As of April 2009, the District has 49 meters slated for replacement). Other conservation measures include monitoring residential and commercial water use for potential leaks and increasing notification of the

public about water conservation and steps they can take to reduce water use.

Lake Forest Park Water District has also taken measures to reduce unaccounted-for water use by enforcing a \$500 fine for unauthorized fire hydrant use.



ADVISORIES

Our water is not chlorinated or fluoridated. Families with growing children may contact their dentist regarding the use of fluoride supplements such as toothpaste containing fluoride. The District water is tested for arsenic in accordance with federal guidelines, and levels remain within guidelines.

Some people are 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, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 –µg/l
One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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