



AUBURN WATER UTILITY 2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT

HIDDEN VALLEY ACRES

THE AUBURN WATER UTILITY IS PROUD TO PRESENT YOU WITH OUR 2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT.

The water which we provide to your home comes from a deep well located in your neighborhood. This report is a snapshot of 2022 water quality.

DEFINITIONS

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.

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.

MRDL | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

ND | Not Detected

PARAMETER	STANDARDS		SAMPLE RESULTS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
	MCLG	MCL		
INORGANIC SUBSTANCE				
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.47	Natural deposits, fertilizer, septic tanks
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC SUBSTANCE				
PFOA (ppt)	N/A	10	ND	Run-off or leaching from firefighting foam, Industrial discharge, landfills and wastewater treatment plants
PFOS (ppt)		15		
PFHxS (ppt)		65		
PFNA (ppt)		9		
PFBS (ppt)		345		
RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCE				
Gross Alpha		15 (PCI/L)	<3	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228		5 (PCI/L)	0.764	Erosion of natural deposits
OTHER MONITORED SUBSTANCE				
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4 (MRDL)	4 (MRDLG)	Average 0.55 Range 0.42 - 0.75	Measure of disinfectant added to the water
UNIT DESCRIPTION				
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/l)		

REQUIRED HEALTH INFORMATION FROM THE EPA

HEALTH ISSUES

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 (EPA)/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791**.

CONTAMINANTS AND REGULATIONS

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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791**. 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. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from septic systems,

livestock and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, septic systems or fertilizer use. Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater run-off and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater run-off, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) and Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), belong to a larger group of chemicals called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), which have been extensively utilized in both industrial and consumer products. PFAS have been found to persist in the environment and have the ability to accumulate in the human body over an extended period and may have potential health effects. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations set limits for contaminants in bottled water that are intended to provide similar protection for public health.



FLUORIDE

The City of Auburn does not add fluoride to your drinking water at Hidden Valley Acres. If you have questions about fluoride for dental use, please consult with your doctor or dentist. For more information on fluoride in drinking water, visit the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) website at epa.gov.

WATER USE EFFICIENCY

The main components of the City of Auburn Water Use Efficiency (WUE) program are managing the water distribution system to minimize water loss, and encouraging responsible use of water by our customers.

Water loss is the difference between the total water produced and the water used by our customers, presented here as a percentage of water produced. The City of Auburn Water Utility goal since 1999 has been to maintain water loss at or below 10%. In 2022, the Hidden Valley Acres water loss was approximately **6.6%**, below the 10% target. The rolling 3-year average was **5.1%**, meeting the WUE rule of at-or-below 10%.

Responsible water use by our customers is promoted by the Utility through educational programs for school children and homeowners. Quantifying the benefit of educational programs and corresponding behavioral changes is difficult, but reductions in water use and/or waste can have a significant impact on the amount of water use as a whole. The City of Auburn is committed to efficiently managing the water distribution system and encourages you to use water wisely.

CROSS CONNECTION

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM: PROTECTING OUR WATER SYSTEM FROM CONTAMINATION

A cross connection is a connection between a water pipe and a source of contamination. Examples of cross connections within the home include hose ends submerged in pools, hot tubs or buckets, irrigation systems and most hose-end spray applicators. Cross connections are extremely dangerous because they provide opportunities for contaminated fluids to be pulled back into the water system.

To protect our water supply, avoid using hose-end sprayers and maintain an air gap by keeping the hose end above the water surface when filling containers. Irrigation systems are required to have a backflow assembly. Backflow assemblies require a plumbing permit, must be inspected by a cross connection specialist, and must be tested by a certified tester when installed, and yearly thereafter.

For more information or a list of certified testers, see auburnwa.gov/water or call the Water Division at **253-931-3048**.

LEAD AND COPPER

RESIDENTIAL LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING:

Residential lead and copper sampling was conducted in Summer 2021 to determine the concentrations of lead and copper that leach from residential water pipes and fixtures. Lead results ranged from <1 ppb to 1 ppb. Copper from 0.035 ppm to 0.16 ppm. The 90th percentile results for lead and copper were 1 ppb and 0.16 ppm respectively. The Action Level for lead is 15 ppb and for copper is 1.3 ppm. 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. The Auburn Water Utility 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 thirty seconds to two 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 at **800-426-4791** or at epa.gov.

HIDDEN VALLEY ACRES' WATER SOURCE

Hidden Valley Acres gets its water from a well 6 inches in diameter and 352 feet in depth located in the neighborhood. The City of Auburn refers to this separate source and its distribution system as Braunwood Water System. The well which was drilled in 1989 has a capacity of 20 gallons per minute. The pump house building consists of a well, pumps, pipes, controls and other mechanical and electrical equipment. The site is also equipped with a generator for emergency power.

A 33,000-gallon concrete storage tank 20 feet in diameter and 15 feet in depth is located adjacent to the pump house. Sensors control when the well pump turns on to fill the reservoir. High level and low level alarms are tied into the City's Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system.

Water from the reservoir is pumped to 3 pressure vessels by 3 booster pumps (1 for emergency) where domestic pressure is maintained at around 60 pounds per square inch (psi) and then distributed to the customers in the neighborhood through 4 inch diameter underground ductile iron pipes.

Water quality is generally very good and requires minimal treatment and the water is soft. Inside the pump house, chlorine is added for disinfection. No fluoride is added to this water.

The annual water supply is limited by the water right certificate limit that was issued by the Department of Ecology and the system is not connected to the City's main water system and does not benefit from any other water sources. Therefore, water usage monitoring and conservation efforts are critical in the Hidden Valley Acres area to avoid emergency water restrictions, penalties, and potential shut-downs.



Braunwood Pump House



Braunwood Reservoir

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

В этом сообщении содержится важная информация о воде, которую вы пьёте. Попросите кого-нибудь перевести для вас это сообщение или поговорите с человеком, который понимает его содержание.

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.

此报告包含有关您的饮用水的重要信息。请人帮您翻译出来，或请看懂此报告的人将内容说给您听。

이 보고서에는 귀하의 식수에 대한 중요한 내용이 실려있습니다. 그러므로 이 보고서를 이해할 수 있는 사람한테 번역해 달라고 부탁하시기 바랍니다.

The Auburn Water Utility is part of the Public Works Department, which receives oversight from the Auburn City Council. Regular Council meetings occur on the first and third Mondays of the month at the Auburn City Hall at 7:00 p.m. The public is welcome to attend.

**Water Utility Information
Maintenance & Operations
Billing Information**

**253-931-3010
253-931-3048
253-931-3038**

**City of Auburn
Washington State Dept. of Health
Environmental Protection Agency**

**auburnwa.gov
doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/drinking-water
epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water**