



CITY OF BONNEY LAKE
 19306 Bonney Lake Blvd.
 P.O. Box 7380
 Bonney Lake, WA 98391-0944



A MESSAGE FROM MAYOR JOHNSON

Quality drinking water is fundamental to our way of life. The City of Bonney Lake has some of the best drinking water in the state and your city staff is committed to continuing to provide you with the most efficient delivery of quality drinking water. This report clearly shows that your drinking water meets and exceeds the required standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The goal of this report is to help you understand what is in your water – and what isn't. Included are details describing where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to stringent federal water quality standards. It also outlines the process used to protect your water from its source to you. We are committed to keeping you informed about water issues. Although this report is of a technical nature, it is important information. Please stay tuned throughout the Spring and Summer for updates regarding this critical resource. Should you have any questions or comments, we encourage you to call, write or e-mail our staff. Our contact information is as follows: phone: (253) 447-4320, Address: PO Box 7380, Bonney Lake, WA 98391-0944; e-mail: webert@ci.bonney-lake.wa.us

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT

The City of Bonney Lake maintains 198 miles of water mains in the Bonney Lake water service area. The Public Works Operations Division provided safe, quality water to approximately 11,621 service connections and approximately 32,000 water consumers with a high degree of reliability. Approximately 1.3 billion gallons of water were produced by the City of Bonney Lake's wells and springs; the month of June was the highest use month with a production of 208 million gallons and the lowest production month being February with production 73 million gallons. **This represents a 185% increase in water consumption in the summer compared to winter use. This additional water is used for watering lawns, washing cars, etc.**

BONNEY LAKES WATER SOURCE

The City of Bonney Lake's drinking water is supplied by groundwater pumped from springs at Victor Falls and Grainger Springs, with well water from our Tacoma Point and Ball Park sites. The City's newest addition to our water system is the Peaking Storage 15 million gallon tank that was completed in 2007. We also completed an agreement with Tacoma Water in 2005 to purchase up to 2 million gallons per day peak flow, when needed.



THE CITY OF BONNEY LAKE'S 2007 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The City of Bonney Lake is committed to providing residents with a safe, reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. The quality of our water meets, and in most cases exceeds, state and federal standards for both appearance and safety. This Consumer Confidence Report is required to be sent to all our customers each year by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The City of Bonney Lake is proud to share our results with you. Contact the Public Works Department at (253) 447-4320 with your questions.

Water Quality is of the utmost importance to your Mayor, City Council and Public Works staff, many of whom live in our service area and drink the same water you do. Since they are also purchasers of the water, you can be assured they will do their best to keep the costs as low as possible without sacrificing quality.

2008 WATER CONSUMPTION CHARGES TO CUSTOMERS

Inside City Limits Rates:

Winter	
0 -10 CCF per month	\$1.03
Over 10 CCF per month	\$2.05

Winter rates will be reflected on bills covering October 1st through May 31st

Summer	
0 -10 CCF per month	\$1.03
Over 10 CCF per month	\$3.50

Summer rates will be reflected on bills covering June 1st through September 30th

Outside City Limits Rates:

Winter	
0 -10 CCF per month	\$1.50
Over 10 CCF per month	\$2.97

Winter rates will be reflected on bills covering November 1st through June 30th

Summer	
0 -10 CCF per month	\$1.50
Over 10 CCF per month	\$5.08

Summer rates will be reflected on bills covering July 1st through October 31st

SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons include, but are not limited to, persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons 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 healthcare providers. The EPA/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).

The primary sources of disease causing organisms will be from pets, food, general household cleanliness and personal hygiene. The risks of infection by Cryptosporidium or Giardia are remote, as these organisms are not typically found in ground water sources such as those that supply our system.

Continued

INORGANICS

2007 RESULTS

Test Results

The items listed below are the results of an inorganic chemical analysis for the Bonney Lake system. These test results are from the Bonney Lake water sources after treatment. In July of 2005, the City placed the new Ballpark Treatment Plant into service. This facility uses chlorine and filtration to remove iron and manganese down to levels typically less than 0.05 parts per million (ppm) for iron, and less than 0.025 ppm of manganese.

	MCL	UNITS	BALL PARK WELL	TACOMA POINT WELL	GRAINGER SPRING	VICTOR FALLS SPRING
Arsenic	0.01	mg/l	< 0.002	< 0.002	0.004	< 0.002
Barium	2	mg/l	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Cadmium	0.005	mg/l	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chromium	0.1	mg/l	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Mercury	0.002	mg/l	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	< 0.0005
Selenium	0.05	mg/l	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Beryllium	0.004	mg/l	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Nickel	0.1	mg/l	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04
Antimony	0.006	mg/l	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Thallium	0.002	mg/l	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Cyanide	0.2	mg/l	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Fluoride	4	mg/l	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
Nitrite - N	1	mg/l	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
Nitrate - N	10	mg/l	< 0.2	0.4	2.9	3.8
Total Nitrate/Nitrite	10	mg/l	< 0.4	0.4	2.9	3.8
Iron	0.3	mg/l	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Manganese	0.05	mg/l	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Silver	0.1	mg/l	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Chloride	250	mg/l	10	3	7	7
Sulfate	250	mg/l	8	6	10	7
Zinc	5	mg/l	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
Sodium		mg/l	11	13	17	7
Hardness		mg/l	118	60	105	116
Conductivity	700	umhos/cm	260	145	254	244
Turbidity	1	NTU	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.1	0.2
Color	15	color units	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
Total Dissolved Solids	500	mg/l	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lead		mg/l	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Copper		mg/l	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02

KEY TO TABLE: MCL= Maximum (allowable) Contaminant Level; Mg/l = milligrams per liter/parts per million; umhos/cm = micromhos per centimeter; NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (Water Clarity)

2007 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Continued ...

A Source Water Assessment has been performed for our area to provide baseline data about the quality of water before it is treated and distributed to customers. This is important because it identifies the origins of contaminants within our area and indicates the susceptibility of our water system to such contaminants.

To ensure that the tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, through the SDWA, prescribes limits with the substantial safety factors on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

To ensure safe, high quality water, the Public Works Operations Division (PW-OPS) continually monitors and samples the water quality. During the 2007 calendar year, PW-OPS took 470 routine bacteria samples and 71 bacteria samples to test new connections. An independent certified laboratory tests these samples to ensure the safety of your drinking water.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safety Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visit their website online at: www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwa/index.html

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides (synthetic organic chemicals)**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Of the 93 synthetic organic chemicals tested, no contaminants were detected.
- **Organic chemicals**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum products, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems. We test for volatile organic chemicals every three years.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, while unlikely, can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water system. No radioactive materials were detected in Bonney Lake's water.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

"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 City of Bonney Lake 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead/>."

CHLORINE DISINFECTION

Chlorine Disinfection - Chlorine is added to Bonney Lake's water as a disinfectant to protect consumers from possible disease causing microorganisms.

Chlorine Residuals - The state mandates a minimum chlorine residual level of 0.2 parts per million (ppm) throughout the water distribution system. This residual for Bonney Lake water sources ranges from 0.2 up to 0.65 ppm.

Chlorine Disinfection By-Products - When chlorine combines with organic material, it will form chlorine by-products known as Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) that are regulated by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH). The maximum level permitted for TTHM is 80 parts per billion (ppb) and for HAA5 the maximum level is 60 ppb. The results of testing conducted in 2007 ranged from non-detected to 5.9 ppb for TTHM and non-detected to 1.8 ppb for HAA5.

On occasion, there may be a chlorine odor or temporary milkiness to the water. This is not a health hazard. However, if noticed on a regular basis you can contact the Public Works Operations office at (253) 447-4341 for more information.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

The City of Bonney Lake has implemented a cross connection control program to prevent backflow of contaminated water from a customer's water system into the public water system. A cross connection control device is required if you use water for purposes other than drinking, such as: for a booster system, boilers, yard sprinkler systems, fire sprinkler systems and soft drink dispensing machines. The City requires customers with their water line connected to these other uses to submit, on an annual basis, a report that their device has been tested by a state certified professional.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY ON WATER AND SEWER BILLS

Both Water and Sewer charges are based on how much water you use. To save money on both, the

following water conservation suggestions are offered for residential customers. It is important to minimize both daily water consumption quantity and to minimize water use during peak hour periods.

INSIDE THE HOME

- Grab a wrench and fix that leaky faucet. Faucet repair can save up to 300 gallons a month.
- Shorten your shower by a minute or two and you'll save up to 150 gallons per month.
- Install an instant water heater near your kitchen sink so you don't have to run the water while it heats up. This also reduces energy costs.
- Turn dishwashers on when going to bed instead of during peak water use times, when dinners are being prepared.
- If your shower fills a one-gallon bucket in less than 20 seconds, replace the showerhead with a water-efficient model or buy flow restrictors to place in shower heads.
- When doing laundry, match the water level to the size of the load.

OUTSIDE THE HOME

- Use a hose nozzle or turn off the water while you wash your car. You'll save up to 100 gallons every time.
- Limit grass watering to no more than three times a week with 30-minutes per sprinkler zone.
- Place 3-6 inches of mulch or wood chips on top of all gardens and around trees to keep water from evaporating.
- Wash cars on grassy areas instead of in your driveway. The water will serve two purposes.
- Water grass and gardens after the sun goes down or just before sunset. Water will sink into the ground instead of evaporating into the air. One peak demand period is just before and after sunrise. Customers with automated sprinkler systems are strongly encouraged to water lawns in the late evening or early morning instead of when people are waking up.

CITY OF BONNEY LAKE WATER AVAILABILITY

Victor Falls	.....	1,100 gpm
Grainger Springs	.....	1,500 gpm
Ball Park #1	.....	1,000 gpm
Ball Park #2	.....	270 gpm
Tacoma Point #2, 4, 6	.....	2,300 gpm
Peaking Storage Tank	.....	1,000 gpm
Total Owned By City:	.....	7,170 gpm
		or 10,324,800 gpd
Tacoma Water Agreement:	.....	2,000,000 gpd

gpm – gallons per minute
gpd – gallons per day