

2022 WATER QUALITY Report

The **City of Black Diamond** Public Works staff
is pleased to report another year of providing the community with
SAFE and RELIABLE water

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes national standards for public drinking water to ensure that tap water is safe to drink. The State Department of Health and EPA coordinate to establish maximum allowable levels for contaminants, as well as goals and action levels for contaminants.

Because contaminants are defined as ANY substance in water, it is important to note that some substances are of concern only if they are present above certain levels. In order to remain in compliance with State and Federal regulations, the City of Black Diamond's drinking water must be below the permitted level of these substances.

This report is intended to share information regarding the City's water quality with you and to explain any violations. Pursuant to Federal regulations, the City is required to provide all water customers of the City with a copy of an Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. Annual Drinking Water Quality Reports are provided to our customers in July of each year.



BLACK DIAMOND RESERVOIR TEST RESULTS

DEFINITIONS: The following definitions may be helpful in understanding the information included in the table below:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million is comparable 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 is comparable to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Millions of Fibers per Liter (MFL) - Identifies the risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.

Inorganic Chemicals - Tested June 2023

Constituent	Level	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Exceed MCL?	Date Analyzed
	Detected					
Arsenic	<0.0010	0.01	0.01	mg/L	No	19-Jun-23
Barium	<0.10	2	2	mg/L	No	19-Jun-23
Cadmium	<0.0010	0.005	0.005	mg/L	No	19-Jun-23
Chromium	<0.0070	0.1	0.1	mg/L	No	19-Jun-23
Mercury	<0.00020	0.002	0.002	mg/L	No	19-Jun-23
Selenium	<0.0020	0.05	0.05	mg/L	No	19-Jun-23
Beryllium	<0.00030	0.004	0.004	mg/L	No	19-Jun-23
Antimony	<0.0030	0.006	0.006	mg/L	No	19-Jun-23
Thallium	<0.0010	0.002	0.002	mg/L	No	19-Jun-23
Free Cyanide	<0.05	0.2	0.2	mg/L	No	14-Jun-23
Fluoride	<0.20	2	4	mg/L	No	12-Jun-23
Nitrite - N	<0.10	0.5	1	mg/L	No	12-Jun-23
Nitrate - N	0.62	5	10	mg/L	No	12-Jun-23
Iron	<0.10	No existing value	0.3	mg/L	No	23-Jun-23
Manganese	<0.010	No existing value	0.05	mg/L	No	19-Jun-23
Silver	<0.01	No existing value	0.1	mg/L	No	19-Jun-23
Chloride	2.4	No existing value	250	mg/L	No	12-Jun-23
Sulfate	2.5	No existing value	250	mg/L	No	12-Jun-23
Zinc	<0.20	No existing value	5	mg/L	No	19-Jun-23
Color	<5.0	No existing value	15	color units	No	14-Jun-23
Asbestos	0.151	7	7	MFL	No	23-Jun-23
Lead	<0.0010	0.001	No existing value	mg/L	No	19-Jun-23
Copper	<0.020	0.02	No existing value	mg/L	No	19-Jun-23

BLACK DIAMOND DISTRIBUTION TEST RESULTS

Drinking Water Disinfection: A public health success story - Public water systems play an essential role in protecting public health through treatment and disinfection processes. The most common method of disinfection is through the addition of chlorine to drinking water supplies. Chlorine effectively kills waterborne bacteria and viruses and continues to keep the water safe as it travels from the treatment plant to the consumer's tap.

Disinfection Byproducts - Although chlorine has been a literal lifesaver with regard to drinking water, it can react with organic materials in water to form disinfection byproducts (DBPs). Several types of DBPs have limits set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). The EPA set these limits by balancing the health benefits of water disinfection with the risk of exposure to disinfection byproducts.

Testing and Action - All public water systems that disinfect must regularly test their treated water to determine if regulated DBPs are present and at what levels. If they are above the limits set by the EPA, the water system must take action to reduce the DBPs. Actions could include adjustments to organics removal processes, disinfection dose and location, and distribution system management.

Trihalomethane (THM) - Tested 25 May 2023

	Level Detected	Unit	State Reporting Level	MCL
Chloroform	8.4	µg/L	0.5	No existing value
Bromodichloromethane	1.75	µg/L	0.5	No existing value
Dibromochloromethane	None detected	µg/L	0.5	No existing value
Bromoform	None detected	µg/L	0.5	No existing value
Total THM	10.15	µg/L	No existing value	80

Haloacetic Acid (HAA) - Tested 2 June 2023

	Level Detected	Unit	State Reporting Level	MCL
Monochloroacetic Acid	None detected	µg/L	2.0	No existing value
Dichloroacetic Acid	3.69	µg/L	1.0	No existing value
Trichloroacetic Acid	2.72	µg/L	1.0	No existing value
Monobromoacetic Acid	None detected	µg/L	1.0	No existing value
Dibromoacetic Acid	None detected	µg/L	1.0	No existing value
Total HAA	6.41	µg/L	No existing value	60

BLACK DIAMOND RESIDENTIAL LEAD AND COPPER TEST RESULTS

How copper gets into water - Copper is a mineral and natural component of soils. It is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. In Washington, most copper in drinking water comes from corrosion of household plumbing. Public water supplies are required to conduct treatment to reduce corrosion when more than 10 percent of the tap water samples exceed **1.3 mg/L** of copper.

Copper from plumbing corrosion can accumulate overnight. Flushing the water from the tap for 30 to 45 seconds can reduce the copper that can accumulate when the household plumbing is not in use.

How lead gets into water - Lead in drinking water usually comes from water distribution lines or household plumbing rather than lakes, wells, or streams. Lead may be present in your home drinking water if:

- There are lead pipes or brass fixtures.
- Lead solder was used on your home water pipes.
- You have soft water (low mineral content) or acidic water.

Public water supplies are required to conduct treatment to reduce corrosion when more than 10 percent of the tap water samples exceed the action level (**0.015 mg/L**) of lead.

Testing and Action - The Washington State Department of Health requires public water systems to:

- Collect samples from residential customers.
- Provide annual public education to all consumers when the water system exceeds the action level for lead and/or copper.

Lead and Copper - Tested 15 September 2022

Location	Lead	Copper	Unit
Site 1	<0.001	0.047	mg/L
Site 2	<0.001	<.020	mg/L
Site 3	<0.001	0.022	mg/L
Site 4	<0.001	<.020	mg/L
Site 5	0.0012	0.024	mg/L
Site 6	<0.001	0.037	mg/L
Site 7	0.005	0.538	mg/L
Site 8	0.002	<.020	mg/L
Site 9	<0.001	0.052	mg/L
Site 10	<0.001	0.036	mg/L

Easy Things You Can Do To Protect Drinking Water Sources

Dispose of harmful materials properly

Don't dump hazardous waste on the ground. It can contaminate the soil, which could also contaminate the groundwater or nearby surface water. A number of products used at home contain hazardous substances that can contaminate ground or surface waters, such as:

- Motor oil
- Paint
- Flea collars
- Household cleaners
- Medicines



Don't use toilets and sinks for trash

Don't let paint, oil, chemical cleaners, medicines or nondegradable products go down the drain. Even products advertised as flushable can throw a huge wrench into the sewage treatment process.



Pick up after pets

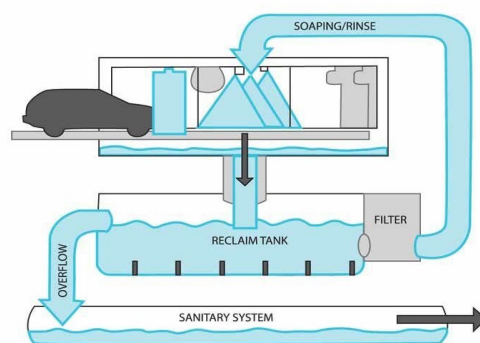
Scooping up pet waste keeps bacteria-laden material from running into storm drains and water supplies. The most practical disposal method is to double bag and tie it in a pet-waste bag and throw it in the trash.

To find out about hazardous waste disposal, contact Republic Services by scanning the QR code or visiting <https://www.republicservices.com/municipality/black-diamond-wa>.



Be a conscientious car owner

Keeping up on car maintenance can reduce the leaking of oil, coolant, anti-freeze, and other harmful liquids that are carried by rainwater down driveways and then seep into groundwater supply. Choose a car wash over washing at home. A professional car wash is required to drain wastewater into the sewer, where it is treated before being discharged.



Provide porous surfaces to catch runoff

Stop pollution streams on your own property by using gravel, paver stones, wood or other porous materials whenever possible. If a hard surface is unavoidable, such as a driveway, dig a shallow trench along the border and add plants or gravel to catch the runoff.

