2020 Water Quality Data Table

CITY OF BELLEVUE 2020 CCR

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. The EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table. PFAS or polyfluoroalkyl substances initiative was tested, six compounds were sampled and none were detected.

2020 Water Quality Data Table - City of Bellevue **- All samples from 2020 sampling year.**

Contaminants Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Level Found	Range Low	Range High	Violation	Typical Source
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
Chlorine (as Total Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	2	1.6	2.1	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	36	11	22	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	66	6	102	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon	N/A	TT	1.6	1.6	2.1	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.91	0.8	0.95	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.26	0	2.26	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01	N/A	N/A	No	Discharge of drilling waste; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.1	0.02	0.1	No	Soil runoff
100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.10. Any measurement in excess of 1.0 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.							
Inorganic Contaminants							

Action Level (AL) at consumer taps Year	AL	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Sample Date	Number of Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Copper (ppb)	1300	0	61	2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	15	47	0	2020	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Copper: 0 of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm; Lead:1 out of 20 samples were found to have lead in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.

Violations and Exceedances

There were no violations for 2020.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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. Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness in the water. Monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. TT:Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. N/A: Not applicable. MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.MRDL:Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.