WR File NR: G1-28771
WR Doc ID: 6164693

State of Washington
DRAFT
Report of Examination for Water Right

PRIORITY DATE	WATER RIGHT NUMBER
2/14/14	G1-28771

MAILING ADDRESS	SITE ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT)
Dockton Water Association **9710 SW Windmill Street** **Vashon, WA 98070**	**No street address at subject parcels.** **(King County Parcel Nos. 205120-0251 and 205120-0286)**

Total Quantity Authorized for Withdrawal

WITHDRAWAL RATE	UNITS	ANNUAL QUANTITY (AC-FT/YR)
144	GPM	140.8

Purpose

PURPOSE	WITHDRAWAL RATE			ANNUAL QUANTITY (AF/YR)		PERIOD OF USE (mm/dd)
	ADDITIVE	NON-ADDITIVE	UNITS	ADDITIVE	NON-ADDITIVE	
Municipal		144	GPM		140.8	Year round

IRRIGATED ACRES		PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION	
ADDITIVE	NON-ADDITIVE	WATER SYSTEM ID	CONNECTIONS
		19550J	**386**

Source Location

COUNTY	WATERBODY	TRIBUTARY TO	WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA
King	Dockton Springs	Quartermaster Harbor, Puget Sound	**15**

SOURCE FACILITY/DEVICE	PARCEL	WELL TAG	TWN	RNG	SEC	QQ Q	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Wells at Dockton Springs	205120-0251 205120-0286	Not Installed	22N	3E	29	SE1/4 of NW1/4	47.3690	122.4551

Datum: NAD83/WGS84

Place of Use (See Attached Map)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORIZED PLACE OF USE

The place of use (POU) of this water right is the service area described in the most recent Water System Plan/Small Water System Management Program approved by the Washington State Department of Health, so long as Dockton Water Association is and remains in compliance with the criteria in RCW 90.03.386(2). RCW 90.03.386 may have the effect of revising the place of use of this water right.

Proposed Works

The intent of this application is to incorporate a groundwater right that is non-additive to Dockton's existing surface water rights to allow wells to be installed and used as a primary source meeting Ecology's well construction standards. It is expected that the wells will be installed to approximately 25 feet of depth. Dockton estimates that five to ten wells will be installed at the spring source.

Development Schedule

BEGIN PROJECT	COMPLETE PROJECT	PUT WATER TO FULL USE
July 1, 2015	**June 30, 2020**	**June 30, 2030**

Measurement of Water Use

How often must water use be measured?	Daily
How often must water use data be reported to Ecology?	Annually
What volume should be reported?	Total Annual Volume (ac-ft/yr)
What rate should be reported?	Annual Peak Rate of Withdrawal (gpm)

Provisions

Wells, Well Logs and Well Construction Standards

All wells constructed in the state must meet the construction requirements of WAC 173-160 titled "Minimum Standards for the Construction and Maintenance of Wells" and RCW 18.104 titled "Water Well Construction". Any well which is unusable, abandoned, or whose use has been permanently discontinued, or which is in such disrepair that its continued use is impractical or is an environmental, safety or public health hazard must be decommissioned.

Flowing wells must be constructed and equipped with valves to ensure that the flow of water can be completely stopped when not in use. Likewise, the well must be continuously maintained to prevent the waste of water through leaky casings, pipes, fittings, valves, or pumps -- either above or below land surface.

All wells must be tagged with a Department of Ecology unique well identification number. If you have an existing well and it does not have a tag, please contact the well-drilling coordinator at the regional Department of Ecology office issuing this decision. This tag must remain attached to the well. If you are required to submit water measuring reports, reference this tag number.

Measurements, Monitoring, Metering and Reporting
An approved measuring device must be installed and maintained for each of the sources identified by this water right in accordance with the rule "Requirements for Measuring and Reporting Water Use", WAC 173-173.

Department of Ecology personnel, upon presentation of proper credentials, must have access at reasonable times, to the records of water use that are kept to meet the above conditions, and to inspect at reasonable times any measuring device used to meet the above conditions.

WAC 173-173 describes the requirements for data accuracy, device installation and operation, and information reporting. It also allows a water user to petition the Department of Ecology for modifications to some of the requirements.

Water Level Measurements
In order to maintain a sustainable supply of water, pumping must be managed so that static water levels do not progressively decline from year to year. Static water level is defined as the water level in a well when no pumping is occurring and the water level has fully recovered from previous pumping. Static water levels must be measured and recorded monthly, using a consistent methodology. Data for the previous year must be submitted by January 31 to the Department of Ecology.

Static water level data must be submitted in digital format and must include the following elements:

Unique Well ID Number
Measurement date and time
Measurement method (air line, electric tape, pressure transducer, etc.)
Measurement accuracy (to nearest foot, tenth of foot, etc.)
Description of the measuring point (top of casing, sounding tube, etc.)
Measuring point elevation above or below land surface to the nearest 0.1 foot
Land surface elevation at the well head to the nearest foot.
Static water level below measuring point to the nearest 0.1 foot.

Department of Health Requirements
Prior to any new construction or alterations of a public water supply system, the State Board of Health rules require public water supply owners to obtain written approval from the Office of Drinking Water of the Washington State Department of Health. Please contact the Office of Drinking Water at Northwest Drinking Water Operations, 20435 72nd Avenue S, Suite 200, K17-12, Kent, WA 98032-2358, (253) 396-6750.

Water Use Efficiency
Use of water under this authorization will be contingent upon the water right holder's maintenance of efficient water delivery systems and use of up-to-date water conservation practices consistent with established regulation requirements and facility capabilities.

Findings of Facts
Upon reviewing the investigator's report, I find all facts, relevant and material to the subject application, have been thoroughly investigated. Furthermore, I find the change of water right as recommended will not be detrimental to existing rights or the public welfare.

Therefore, I ORDER the requested permit to be granted under Groundwater Application No. G1-28771, subject to existing rights and the provisions specified above.

Your Right To Appeal

You have a right to appeal this Order to the Pollution Control Hearing Board (PCHB) within 30 days of the date of receipt of this Order. The appeal process is governed by Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 371-08 WAC. "Date of receipt" is defined in RCW 43.21B.001(2).

To appeal you must do the following within 30 days of the date of receipt of the Order.

- File your appeal and a copy of this Order with the PCHB (see addresses below). Filing means actual receipt by the PCHB during regular business hours.
- Serve a copy of your appeal and this Order on Ecology in paper form - by mail or in person. (See addresses below.) E-mail is not accepted.

You must also comply with other applicable requirements in Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 371-08 WAC.

Street Addresses	Mailing Addresses
Department of Ecology Attn: Appeals Processing Desk 300 Desmond Drive SE Lacey, WA 98503 **Pollution Control Hearings Board** 1111 Israel RD SW, Ste 301 Tumwater, WA 98501	**Department of Ecology** Attn: Appeals Processing Desk PO Box 47608 Olympia, WA 98504-7608 **Pollution Control Hearings Board** PO Box 40903 Olympia, WA 98504-0903

Signed at Bellevue, Washington, this _____ day of _____, 2015.

_____

Thomas Buroker, Section Manager
Water Resources Program/NWRO
Department of Ecology

For additional information visit the Environmental Hearings Office Website: http://www.eho.wa.gov. To find laws and agency rules visit the Washington State Legislature Website: http://www1.leg.wa.gov/CodeReviser.

INVESTIGATOR'S REPORT
Application for Water Right – Dockton Water Association
Water Right Control Number G1-28771

BACKGROUND

This report serves as the written findings of fact concerning Water Right Application Number G1-28771.

Cost Reimbursement

This application is being processed under a cost reimbursement agreement between the applicant and the Department of Ecology. This report has been prepared by Aspect Consulting LLC (Aspect).

Table 1 Summary of Requested Water Right

Applicant Name:	**Dockton Water Association**
Date of Application:	2/14/2014
Place of Use	The place of use (POU) of this water right is the service area described in the most recent Water System Plan/Small Water System Management Program approved by the Washington State Department of Health, so long as Dockton Water Association is and remains in compliance with the criteria in RCW 90.03.386(2). RCW 90.03.386 may have the effect of revising the place of use of this water right.

County	Waterbody	Tributary To	WRIA
King	Dockton Springs	**Quartermaster Harbor, Puget Sound**	**15**

Purpose	Rate	Unit	Ac-ft/yr	Begin Season	End Season
Municipal	144	GPM	140.8		

Source Name	Parcel	Well Tag	Twp	Rng	Sec	QQ Q	Latitude	Longitude
Wells at Dockton Springs	205120-0251 205120-0286	Not Installed	22N	3E	29	SE1/4 of NW1/4	47.3690	122.4551

Datum: NAD83/WGS84

CFS = Cubic Feet per Second; GPM = Gallons per Minute; Ac-ft/yr = Acre-feet per year; Sec. = Section; QQ Q = Quarter-quarter of a section; WRIA = Water Resource Inventory Area; E.W.M. = East of the Willamette Meridian

Legal Requirements for Approval of Appropriation of Water

Public Notice

RCW 90.03.280 requires that notice of a water right application be published once a week, for two consecutive weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties where the water is to be stored, diverted and used. Notice of this application was published in the Vashon-Maury Island Beachcomber on 4/20/14 and 5/14/14.

Consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife

The Department must give notice to the Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) of applications to divert, withdraw, or store water. WDFW was notified as required and did not have contact Ecology with any objections to authorization of a permit for this application.

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

A water right application is subject to a SEPA threshold determination (i.e., an evaluation whether there are likely to be significant adverse environmental impacts) if any one of the following conditions are met.

(a) It is a surface water right application for more than 1 cubic foot per second, unless that project is for agricultural irrigation, in which case the threshold is increased to 50 cubic feet per second, so long as that irrigation project will not receive public subsidies;
(b) It is a groundwater right application for more than 2,250 gallons per minute;
(c) It is an application that, in combination with other water right applications for the same project, collectively exceed the amounts above;
(d) It is a part of a larger proposal that is subject to SEPA for other reasons (e.g., the need to obtain other permits that are not exempt from SEPA);
(e) It is part of a series of exempt actions that, together, trigger the need to do a threshold determination, as defined under WAC 197-11-305.

This application requests a non-additive groundwater right for 144 gpm, and as such is exempt from a SEPA threshold determination.

INVESTIGATION

Background

Dockton Water Association (Dockton) is a private non-profit water purveyor that serves approximately 370 residential connections on the southwest portion of Maury Island. Future expansion to a total of 485 approved connections has been approved by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH). Dockton Springs is the primary water source for the system and has served as a water source for the area since the 1880's.

This application (G1-28771) has been filed by Dockton to address DOH concerns regarding the use of a shallow wellpoint collection system to obtain water from the Dockton Spring source, which focus on the susceptibility of the shallow system to potential contamination sources. The intent is to incorporate a groundwater right that is non-additive to Dockton's existing surface water rights to allow wells to be installed and used as a primary source meeting Ecology's well construction standards. It is expected that the wells will be installed to approximately 25 feet of depth and be completed with appropriate casing and surface seals. Dockton estimates that five to ten wells will be installed at the spring source.

Existing Water Right Portfolio

Dockton holds five water rights or claims for Dockton Springs and two other water sources, Sandy Shores and Hake Springs.

Two water rights are associated with Dockton Springs. This application seeks to have a non-additive groundwater right associated with these two surface water rights:

- S1-23804C. This is a certificated surface water right with a priority date of March 17, 1981 for community domestic supply. The water right authorizes an instantaneous quantity (Qi) of 0.16

cfs (72 gpm) and an annual quantity of 25 acre-feet/year (ac-ft/yr). The diversion location is in the SE 1/4 NW 1/4 of Sec. 29, T22N, R3E, which is the same location requested for groundwater withdrawals by this application.

- S1-*10800C. This is a certificated surface water right with a priority date of October 11, 1951 for domestic supply. The water right authorizes an instantaneous quantity (Qi) of 0.16 cfs (72 gpm). No annual quantity was recorded with the certificate (0.16 cfs continuously is equivalent to 115.8 ac-ft/yr). The diversion location is in the SE 1/4 NW 1/4 of Sec. 29, T22N, R3E, which is the same location requested for groundwater withdrawals by this application. This water right was transferred by deed from the original owner, Johnson & Berry, to the Harborview Water Association in July 1963. The Harborview Water Association was consolidated with Dockton on January 1, 1983.

Use of the above two water rights is integrated as a single source from Dockton Springs totaling 0.32 cfs (144 gpm), which is equivalent to the total non-additive amount requested under this application. Dockton is requesting a non-additive annual quantity of 140.8 ac-ft/yr, which is equivalent to the combination of the authorized Qa under S1-23804CWRIS of 25 ac-ft/yr and the continuous use of 0.32 cfs (115.8 ac-ft/yr) under S1-108000CWRIS.

Dockton's other three water rights are for other source areas not affected by this application.

- G1-*06019C. This is a certificated groundwater right with a priority date of August 10, 1961 for a Qi of 100 gpm and a Qa of 48 ac-ft/yr for community domestic supply. This is known as the Sandy Shores system, and provides a backup water supply for Dockton. It is not used as a primary source due to water quality issues, including high manganese levels and poor water taste.
- S1-20464C. This is a certificated surface water right with a priority date of March 1, 1973 for a Qi of 0.03 cfs and a Qa of 16 ac-ft/yr for community domestic supply. This is known as the Hake Springs source system and is an inactive source.
- S1-*04477C. This is a certificated surface water right with a priority date of November 12, 1937 for a Qi of 0.03 cfs. No annual quantity was recorded with the certificate. This is part of the Hake Springs source system and is also an inactive source.

Site Visit and Existing Infrastructure

The intent of this application is to allow authorized groundwater withdrawals from an approved wellfield that addresses Ecology's and DOH's concerns regarding the current water collection infrastructure in place at Dockton Springs. On July 10, 2014, Carl Einberger of Aspect conducted a site visit and met with Dockton representatives, including the water system manager Kelly Robinson, and Bob Moore, Bob Lane, and Frank Zellerhoff Sr.

Dockton collects spring water from a series of shallow horizontal PVC interceptors that are approximately 12.5 feet long. These have been driven into the shallow subsurface and provide gravity fed flow of water into a combined collection tank and treatment system. The horizontal interceptors replaced an older system of well points to provide more reliability. The collection system occupies about 10 acres in the Dockton Springs area. Following treatment as approved by DOH, the spring water is routed to Dockton's customers. The horizontal interceptors were in operation at the time of the site visit.

In addition to the horizontal collection system, in 2008 and 2009 Dockton installed seven wells as an additional water source to the horizontal collectors, in an area a short distance to the east of the existing system. The wells were installed to a depth of 20 feet, with a Schedule 40 PVC well screens (0.010 slot size), installed from 10 to 20 feet of depth. A surface seal of bentonite chips and pellets was installed from the surface to 8 feet of depth for each well.

The well logs and reports filed with Ecology have recorded the newer wells as resource protection wells, and they have not been constructed to Ecology standards for water supply wells. Issues identified by DOH and Ecology, and confirmed by Aspect in a review of the well logs, include the lack of a proper surface seal and use of PVC casing for well construction, rather than stainless steel. Use of the wells is also considered by Ecology to be a groundwater withdrawal that requires a new groundwater permit, as it is not authorized under the current surface water rights held by Dockton. The newer well system was not in operation at the time of the site visit.

Site Hydrogeology

Maury Island hydrogeologic units consist of glacial and interglacial sediments that were deposited by repeated advances and retreats of continental glaciers. The typical glacial and interglacial sequence for Vashon and Maury Islands (Booth, 1991; King County, 2013), from youngest to oldest, is:

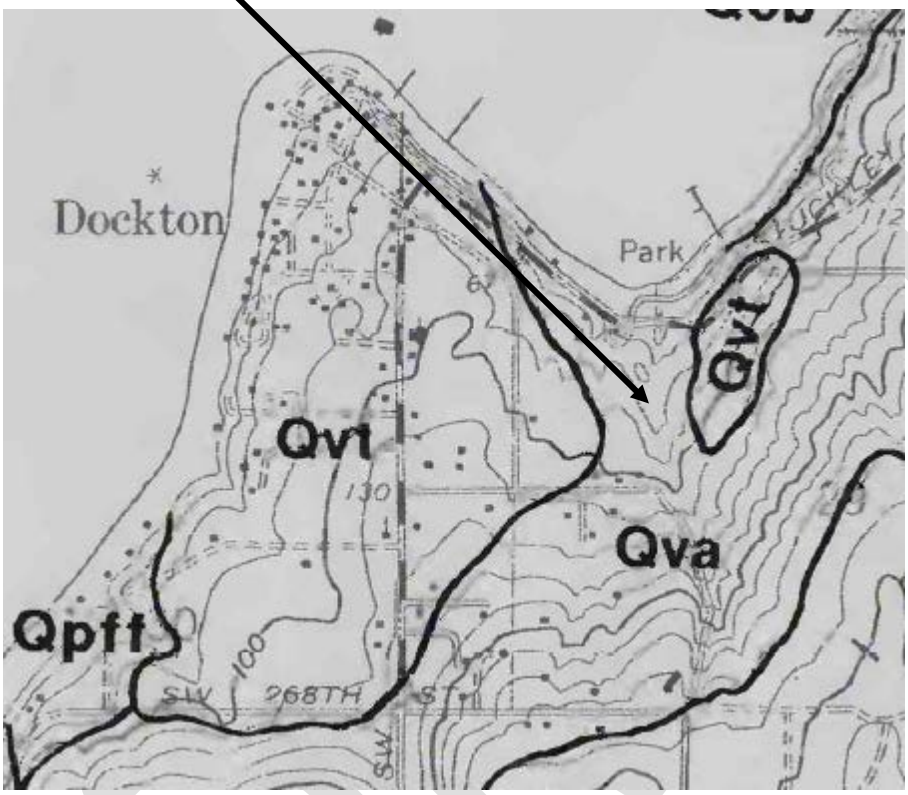
- Vashon Recessional outwash (Qvr) – stratified sand and gravel, moderate to well sorted
- Vashon Till (Qvt) – Vashon Drift – poorly sorted boulders, pebbles, sand, silt and clay.
- Vashon Advance outwash (Qva) – well sorted fluvial sand and pebbly sand with occasional lenses of gravel.
- Undifferentiated pre-Fraser deposits, massive to laminated silt and clay, and bedded sand and gravel
- Olympia interglaciation – peat, silt and sand deposits of the Possession Drift – till, sand and gravel, and pebbly clay.
- The glacial and interglacial sediments are underlain by other pre-Fraser deposits and/or by Tertiary sedimentary rocks and pre-Tertiary metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. No known wells on Vashon Island are completed in these deeper units.

Local aquifer units on Vashon Island have been delineated in several previous studies. Carr (1983) delineated a Principal Aquifer and a Deep Aquifer, while the Vashon-Maury Island Ground Water Management Plan (GWMP) delineated four aquifer zones as summarized in the following table:

Aquifer Unit (Carr, 1983)	GWMP (VMI GWMC 1998)	Average Groundwater Elevation (feet above msl)	Screen Elevation (feet above msl)	Geology
Principal Aquifer	Zone 1	255	Varies	Vashon recessional outwash (Qvr)
	Zone 2	97	Varies	Vashon advance outwash (Qva)
Deep Aquifer	Zone 3	18	At or below msl	Pre-Fraser coarse grained deposits (Qpfc)
	Zone 4	11	>200 below msl	Olympia coarse grained deposits (Qpoc) and deeper units

The geologic map of Vashon and Maury Islands prepared by Booth (1991) indicates that surficial deposits in the area of Dockton Springs are primarily Vashon advance deposits (Qva), with some Vashon till (Qvt) also mapped in the area. As indicated in the table above, the Qva is a principal aquifer on Maury Island. The till (Qvt) is fine-grained and is not considered a productive aquifer.

Dockton Springs



The site visit conducted by Aspect suggests that although unmapped by Booth (1991), some landslide deposits may also be located in the area, based on the steep slopes present and the hummocky terrain observed. This may result in more complex geology than indicated by the above map. The presence of springs suggests that fine-grained materials may underlie portions of the site, including the possibility of glacial till or glaciolacustrine deposits.

A review of recent well logs from Dockton's 2008 and 2009 well installations indicated that loose silty sand and gravel was observed from ground surface to approximately seven feet of depth, underlain by dense medium sand to 20 feet of depth. Water levels observed in these wells as reported in Ecology's well log files were approximately two to six feet below ground surface. The surface elevation in the area of the well field is approximately 50 feet above sea level.

Other Rights Appurtenant to the Place of Use

A review and analysis of Ecology's Geographic Water-Right Information System (GWIS) indicated that 11 water right claims are located within ½ mile of the Dockton Springs area, based on the distance to Dockton's S1-23804 water right. No information was available in the database on priority dates and quantities of Qi and Qa claimed. All the claims are for either domestic use and/or irrigation. Information from the database:

Distance to S1-23804 (ft)	WR_DOC_ID	WR_DOC_NR	DOC_TYPE	PRIORITY_DT	DOC_CFS_QT	DOC_GPM_QT	PURPOSE_LIST
283	2247714	S1-096997CL	Claim L				DG IR
301	2241434	S1-120869CL	Claim L				DG IR
356	2270853	S1-004280CL	Claim L				DG IR
447	2268955	G1-012042CL	Claim L				DG
467	2266590	S1-023702CL	Claim L				DG
603	2234279	S1-148697CL	Claim L				IR
1859	2261824	G1-042499CL	Claim S				DG
1899	2241217	G1-121888CL	Claim S				DG
2218	2246061	G1-102665CL	Claim S				DG IR
2483	2266106	S1-026163CL	Claim L				DG
2605	2260454	G1-047218CL	Claim S				DG

Because this water right application requests a non-additive, and relatively shallow groundwater withdrawal adjacent to Dockton's existing rights to Dockton Springs, a more detailed investigation of these claims was not conducted as part of this investigation. As discussed in the Findings section, impairment to other water rights has not been determined to be a concern in approval of this application.

There are no new water right applications in the southwest portion of Maury Island.

FINDINGS

Under Washington State law, the following four criteria must be met for an application to be approved:

- There must be no impairment of existing rights
- Water must be available
- The water use must be beneficial
- The water use must not be detrimental to the public interest

Impairment Considerations

Impairment is an adverse impact on the physical availability of water for a beneficial use that is entitled to protection. A water right application may not be approved if it would:

- Interrupt or interfere with the availability of water to an adequately constructed groundwater withdrawal facility of an existing right. An adequately constructed groundwater withdrawal facility is one that (a) is constructed in compliance with well construction requirements and (b) fully penetrates the saturated zone of an aquifer or withdraws water from a reasonable and feasible pumping lift.
- Interrupt or interfere with the availability of water at the authorized point of diversion of a surface water right. A surface water right conditioned with instream flows may be impaired if a proposed use or change would cause the flow of the stream to fall to or below the instream flow more frequently or for a longer duration than was previously the case.
- Interrupt or interfere with the flow of water allocated by rule, water rights, or court decree to instream flows.
- Degrade the water quality of the source to the point that the water is unsuitable for beneficial use by existing users (e.g., via sea water intrusion).

This water right application requests a non-additive, and relatively shallow groundwater withdrawal adjacent to Dockton's existing water rights to Dockton Springs. It is expected that the new wells will be installed to approximately 25 feet of depth, and withdraw from the same source of water currently used by the existing shallow collection system. No increase in water use or groundwater drawdown is expected from exercise of this water right given the non-additive, same aquifer source, and same general location of the proposed wellfield. Given these conditions, no impairment of other water rights is anticipated through the approval of this water right application.

Water Availability

For water to be available for appropriation, it must be both physically and legally available.

Physical Availability

For water to be physically available for appropriation there must be ground or surface water present in quantities and quality and on a sufficiently frequent basis to provide a reasonably reliable source for the requested beneficial use or uses. In addition, the following factors are considered:

- Volume of water represented by senior water rights, including federal or tribal reserved rights or claims;
- Water right claims registered under Chapter 90.14 RCW;
- Ground water uses established in accordance with Chapter 90.44 RCW, including those that are exempt from the requirement to obtain a permit; and
- Potential riparian water rights, including non-diversionary stock water.
- Lack of data indicating water usage can also be a consideration in determining water availability, if the department cannot ascertain the extent to which existing rights are consistently utilized and cannot affirmatively find that water is available for further appropriation.

This water right application requests a non-additive shallow groundwater withdrawal adjacent to Dockton's existing collection system at Dockton Springs. Water has been historically been physically available for Dockton's existing water rights at the springs, and as such, water is physical available for approval of this non-additive water right application.

Legal Availability

To determine whether water to be legally available for appropriation, the following factors are considered:

- Regional water management plans – which may specifically close certain water bodies to further appropriation.
- Existing rights – which may already appropriate physically available water.
- Fisheries and other instream uses (e.g., recreation and navigation). Instream needs, including instream and base flows set by regulation. Water is not available for out of stream uses where further reducing the flow level of surface water would be detrimental to existing fishery resources.
- The Department may deny an application for a new appropriation in a drainage where adjudicated rights exceed the average low flow supply, even if the prior rights are not presently being exercised. Water would not become available for appropriation until existing rights are relinquished for non-use by state proceedings.

Maury Island lies within the boundary of Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 15, referred to as the Kitsap Peninsula and Islands Watershed. The proposed wellfield is located within the coastal watershed of Maury Island, and is not within any sub-basins regulated under WAC 173-515 (the Instream Flow Rule for WRIA 15). Because this water right application requests a non-additive groundwater withdrawal, and no impairment or physical impairment limitations have been identified, water is legal available for approval of this water right application.

Beneficial Use

The proposed domestic/municipal use of water is defined in statute as a beneficial use (RCW 90.54.020(1)).

Public Interest Considerations

Consideration of Protests and Comments

No protests were received by Ecology following the public notice published on 4/20/14 and 5/14/14.

No detriment to the public interest was identified during the investigation of the subject application. Reducing the susceptibility of Dockton's water system to any potential future contamination issues by installing an appropriately constructed wellfield will address DOH's and Ecology's concerns and is clearly in the public interest.

Conclusions

In summary, the 4-part test requires an analysis of 1) are there impairment concerns, (2) is water physically and legally available, (3) is the purpose of use beneficial, and (4) is there detriment to the public interest. As discussed in the preceding sections: no impairment concerns have been identified; water is physical and legally available for approval of this application; beneficial use has been established, and approval of this application is deemed to be in the public interest.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In accordance with chapters 90.03 and 90.44 RCW, I find there is water available for this beneficial appropriation from the source in question and that the appropriation as authorized will not impair existing rights or be detrimental to the public interest. Therefore, a permit should be issued, subject to the provisions on pages 2 through 4 of this Report of Examination.

Purpose of Use and Authorized Quantities

The amount of water recommended is a maximum limit and the water user may only use that amount of water within the specified limit that is reasonable and beneficial:

144 gallons per minute for domestic/municipal use, with a maximum total annual withdrawal (Qa) of 140.8 acre-feet per year. This is a non-additive allocation that is tied to existing additive Qa allocated to Dockton Water Association under surface water right certificates S1-23804C and S1-*110800C.

Points of Withdrawal

SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Section 29, Township 22 North, Range 3 East

Up to ten wells are authorized from the same source of water as Dockton's existing water rights at Dockton Springs.

Place of Use

The place of use (POU) of this water right is the service area described in the most recent Water System Plan/Small Water System Management Program approved by the Washington State Department of Health, so long as Dockton Water Association is and remains in compliance with the criteria in RCW 90.03.386(2). RCW 90.03.386 may have the effect of revising the place of use of this water right.

Report by: *Carl Einberger, LHG* *Date*
Aspect Consulting LLC

Reviewed by*: Douglas H. Wood, MS, PG, LHG* *Date:*
Department of Ecology

If you need this publication in an alternate format, please call Water Resources Program at (360) 407-6600. Persons with hearing loss can call 711 for Washington Relay Service. Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341.

Selected References

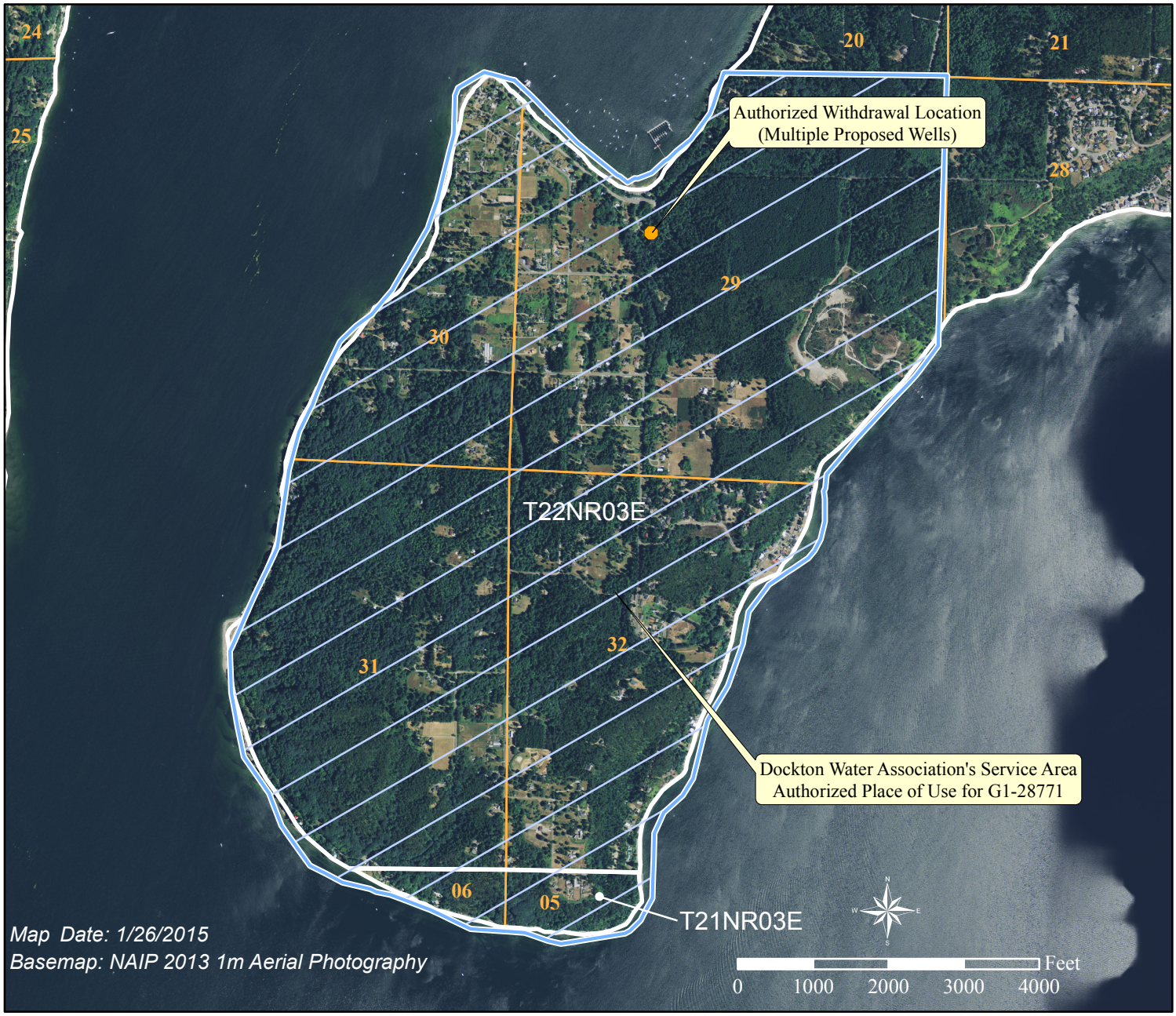
Booth, D. B 1991. Geologic Map of Vashon and Maury Islands, King County, Washington. USGS Miscellaneous Fields Studies Map: 2161

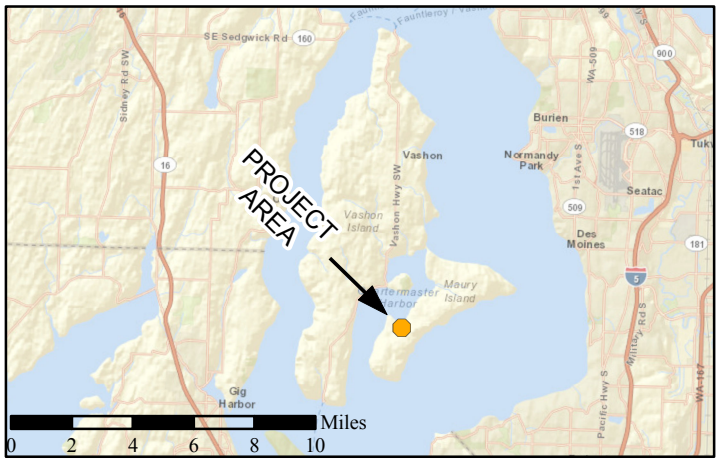
Carr/Associates, 1983. Vashon/Maury Island Water Resources Study. Submitted to the King County Department of Planning and community Development.

King County, 2013. Vashon-Maury Island Water Resources – A Retrospective of Contributions and Highlights. Prepared by King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Water and Land Resources Division, Science and Technical Support Section, Seattle, Washington.

Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Management Committee (VMI GWMC), 1998. Vashon-Maury Island Ground Water Management Plan-Management Strategies. Prepared by King County Natural Resources and Parks and Seattle-King County Department of Public Health.

ATTACHMENT 1





Legend

Authorized Place of Use

Authorized Points of Withdrawal

Water Body

Townships

Sections

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Dockton Water Association
Water Right G1-28771
Section 29 T 22N R 03E W.M.
WRIA 15 - King County
Maury Island

Place of use and point(s) of withdrawal are as defined on the cover sheet under the headings,'LOCATION OF WITHDRAWAL' and 'LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY ON WHICH WATER IS TO BE USED.'