



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2016



Presented By
City of Washougal

We've Come a Long Way

Once again we are proud to present our annual water quality report covering the period between January 1 and December 31, 2016. In a matter of only a few decades, drinking water has become exponentially safer and more reliable than at any other point in human history. Our exceptional staff continues to work hard every day—at any hour—to deliver the highest-quality drinking water without interruption. Although the challenges ahead are many, we feel that by relentlessly investing in customer outreach and education, technology improvements, system upgrades, and training, the payoff will be reliable, high-quality tap water delivered to you and your family.

Please contact us if you have any questions or concerns about your water.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 www.epa.gov/lead.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Substances That Could Be in Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and/or the Washington state board of health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Protecting Your Water

Bacteria are a natural and important part of our world. There are around 40 trillion bacteria living in each of us; without them, we would not be able to live healthy lives. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern, however, because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease.

In 2016, the U.S. EPA passed a new regulation called the Revised Total Coliform Rule, which requires additional steps that water systems must take in order to ensure the integrity of the drinking water distribution system by monitoring for the presence of bacteria like total coliform and *E. coli*. The rule requires more stringent standards than the previous regulation, and it requires water systems that may be vulnerable to contamination to have in place procedures that will minimize the incidence of contamination. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment of their system and correct any problems quickly. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new regulation due to its more preventive approach to identifying and fixing problems that may affect public health.

Though we have been fortunate to have the highest-quality drinking water, our goal is to eliminate all potential pathways of contamination into our distribution system, and this new rule helps us to accomplish that goal.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Washougal has two sources supplying our drinking water. Our main production facility is located on the West end of town at 411 Third Street. Production at this site started in 1942 with well # SO5. Through the years, as demand increased, four additional wells were drilled: SO6 in 1947, SO7 in 1954, S11 in 1983, and S13 in 2007. Our second source, which is primarily used in the summer, is located in Upper Hathaway Park at 2801 I Street. Here we have one active well, SO4, drilled in 1931. Combined, these sources provide roughly 509 million gallons of clean drinking water each year.



Benefits of Chlorination

Disinfection, a chemical process used to control disease-causing microorganisms by killing or inactivating them, is unquestionably the most important step in drinking water treatment. By far the most common method of disinfection in North America is chlorination.

Before communities began routinely treating drinking water with chlorine (starting with Chicago and Jersey City in 1908), cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and hepatitis A killed thousands of U.S. residents annually. Drinking water chlorination and filtration have helped to virtually eliminate these diseases in the U.S. Significant strides in public health are directly linked to the adoption of drinking water chlorination. In fact, the filtration of drinking water plus the use of chlorine is probably the most significant public health advancement in human history.

How chlorination works:

Potent Germicide Reduction in the level of many disease-causing microorganisms in drinking water to almost immeasurable levels.

Taste and Odor Reduction of many disagreeable tastes and odors like foul-smelling algae secretions, sulfides, and odors from decaying vegetation.

Biological Growth Elimination of slime bacteria, molds, and algae that commonly grow in water supply reservoirs, on the walls of water mains, and in storage tanks.

Chemical Removal of hydrogen sulfide (which has a rotten egg odor), ammonia, and other nitrogenous compounds that have unpleasant tastes and hinder disinfection. It also helps to remove iron and manganese from raw water.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forums. City Council meetings, Planning Commission meetings, and Council Workshop meetings are open to the public for you to voice questions or concerns regarding your water. Please visit our Web site at www.cityofwashougal.us for a schedule. Meetings are held at City Hall, 1701 C Street, Washougal, WA.

QUESTIONS?

The City of Washougal is dedicated to providing our community and all of its visitors with drinking water of the highest quality. For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Brian Wilson, Water Operations Manager, at (360) 835-2662.

Water Treatment Process

Our treatment process consists of two steps. First, chlorine is added as a precaution against any bacteria that may enter the system through line breaks or low pressure events. We carefully monitor the residual chlorine levels, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste. Next, sodium hydroxide is added to adjust the pH in an effort to minimize the natural corrosion of pipes and plumbing fixtures. After treatment, the water is pumped to sanitized reservoirs, the distribution system, and into your home or business.

2016 Water Use Efficiency Reporting

2016 was our ninth reporting year under Washington's Water Use Efficiency Rule. Total water produced in Washougal in 2016 was 509 million gallons.

In 2008, the City set a water use efficiency goal to comply with the new regulations. We were able to reach those goals and will be working to set new goals this year. This process will be presented and adopted through a public forum.

Additionally, the efficiency regulations require that distribution system leakage be maintained below 10 percent. Distribution leakage includes not only leaks in the distribution piping and reservoirs but also unmetered and unauthorized water use. If questionable water use is observed or you have questions about efficiency, please contact the Water Department at (360) 835-2662. During 2016, Washougal's distribution system leakage was 3.2 percent. Thank you to all of our water customers for your conservation efforts.

What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection.

For more information on backflow prevention, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



What type of container is best for storing water?

Consumer Reports has consistently advised that glass or BPA-free plastics such as polyethylene are the safest choices. To be on the safe side, do not use any container with markings on the recycle symbol showing "7 PC" (code for BPA). You could also consider using stainless steel or aluminum with BPA-free liners.

How much emergency water should I keep?

Typically, 1 gallon per person per day is recommended. For a family of four, that would be 12 gallons for 3 days. Humans can survive without food for 1 month, but can survive only 1 week without water.

How long can I store drinking water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate, even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria before it was filled with tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

Sample Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the 3rd stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR3 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if the EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Contact us for more information on this program.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES									
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source		
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2016	15	0	1.51	ND-1.51	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	[4]	[4]	0.75	0.2-1.5	No	Water additive used to control microbes		
Nitrate (ppm)	2016	10	10	2.4	ND-2.4	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits		
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2016	80	NA	4.7	4.2-4.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.									
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th%tile)	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source		
Copper (ppm)	2014	1.3	1.3	0.56	0/31	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		
Lead (ppb)	2014	15	0	2.0	0/31	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		
SECONDARY SUBSTANCES									
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	SMCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source		
Chloride (ppm)	2014	250	NA	2.66	ND-2.66	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
pH (Units)	2016	6.5-8.5	NA	7.25	6.95-7.61	No	Naturally occurring		
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	250	NA	3.91	ND-3.91	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes		
OTHER SUBSTANCES									
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source	UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR3)				
Conductivity (umhos/c)	2014	113	NA	Naturally occurring	Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected		
Hardness (ppm)	2014	41	NA	Naturally occurring	Chlorate (ppb)	2014	158	28-158	By-product of disinfection additives
Magnesium (ppm)	2014	3.3	NA	Naturally occurring	Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014	0.051	0.041-0.051	Oxidation of naturally occurring chromium present in igneous geologic formations
Sodium (ppm)	2014	5.9	NA	Naturally occurring	Strontium (ppb)	2014	65.0	47.8-65.0	Mineral that occurs naturally in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	2014	0.10	NA	Naturally occurring	Vanadium (ppb)	2014	3.3	3.1-3.3	Naturally occurring element

Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as LRAAs.

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. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): SMCLs are established to regulate the aesthetics of drinking water like appearance, taste and odor.

Umhos/c: A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.