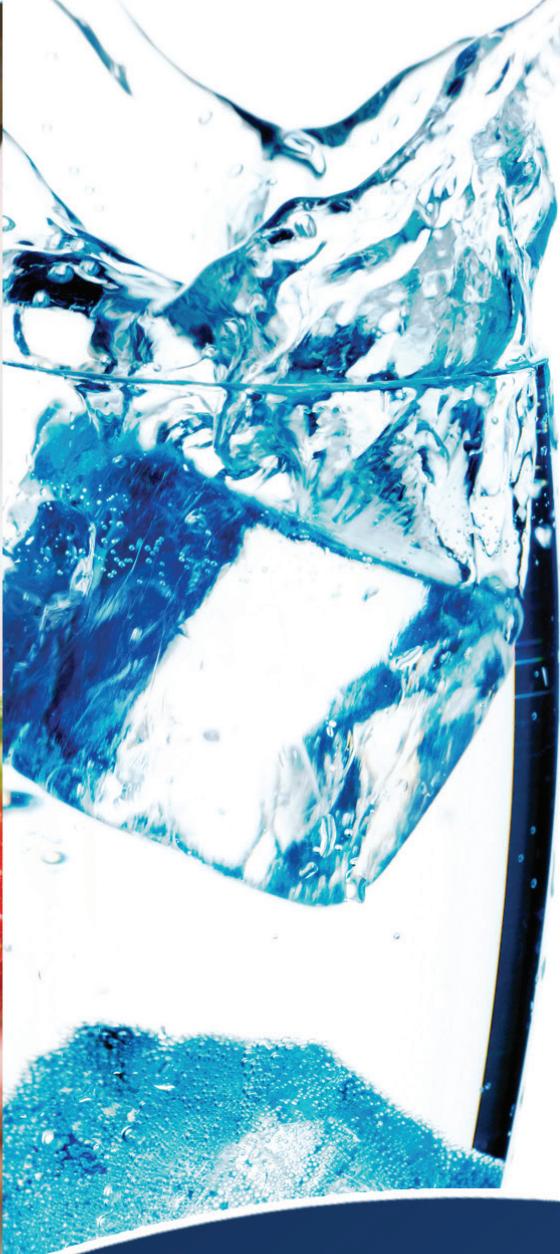


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING
PERFORMED
IN 2014



Presented By
City of Washougal

PWS ID#: 934000

Our Mission Continues

We are proud to present once again our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2014. Most notably, last year marked the 40th anniversary of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This rule was created to protect public health by regulating the nation's drinking water supply. We celebrate this milestone as we continue to manage our water system with a mission to deliver the best quality drinking water. By striving to meet the requirements of SDWA, we are ensuring a future of healthy, clean drinking water for years to come.

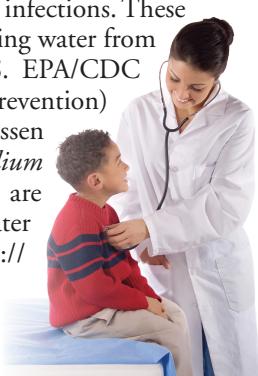
Please let us know if you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

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 is primarily used in the summer and is located in Upper Hathaway Park at 2801 I Street. Here we have one active well, SO4, drilled in 1931. Combined, these two sources provide roughly 650 million gallons of clean drinking water each year.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons 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 prescribes 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, which 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.

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 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/safewater/lead.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice concerns about your drinking water. City Council meetings, Planning Commission, and Council Workshop meetings are open to the public 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.

Water Main Flushing

Distribution mains (pipes) convey water to homes, businesses, and hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality; however, water quality can deteriorate in areas of the distribution mains over time. Water main flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of water distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through the mains.

Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, flushing removes sediments like iron and manganese. Although iron and manganese do not pose health concerns, they can affect the taste, clarity, and color of the water. Additionally, sediments can shield microorganisms from the disinfecting power of chlorine, contributing to the growth of microorganisms within distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stale water and ensures the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen, disinfectant levels, and an acceptable taste and smell.

During flushing operations in your neighborhood, some short-term deterioration of water quality, though uncommon, is possible. You should avoid tap water for household uses at that time. If you do use the tap, allow your cold water to run for a few minutes at full velocity before use and avoid using hot water, to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank.

Please contact us if you have any questions or if you would like more information on our water main flushing schedule.

Naturally Occurring Bacteria

The simple fact is, bacteria and other microorganisms inhabit our world. They can be found all around us: in our food; on our skin; in our bodies; and, in the air, soil, and water. Some are harmful to us and some are not. 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 because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease. Throughout the year, we tested many water samples for coliform bacteria. In that time, none of the samples came back positive for the bacteria.

Federal regulations require that public water that tests positive for coliform bacteria must be further analyzed for fecal coliform bacteria. Fecal coliform are present only in human and animal waste. Because these bacteria can cause illness, it is unacceptable for fecal coliform to be present in water at any concentration. Our tests indicate no fecal coliform is present in our water.

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 John Roth, Water Utility 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.

2014 Water Use Efficiency Reporting

2014 was the seventh reporting year under Washington's Water Use Efficiency Rule. Total water produced in Washougal during 2014 was 547 million gallons, an increase of 28 million gallons over 2012's production.

In 2008, the City set a water use efficiency goal to comply with the new regulations. That goal is to reduce residential peak day demand by 5 percent over a six-year period. We are proud to report that, in this seventh reporting year, we have surpassed that goal and are in the process of setting a new goal.

In addition, the regulations require that distribution system leakage be maintained below 10 percent. Distribution system leakage includes, obviously, leaks in the distribution piping and reservoirs throughout the city. But, it also includes all unmetered and unauthorized water use. Examples of unauthorized use include taking water from a hydrant without a hydrant meter installed, or connecting a garden hose to any unmetered water service. If unmetered or questionable water use is observed, please contact your Water Utility Manager at (360) 835-2662. This year, your water utility was able to keep distribution system leakage and unauthorized use to 3.64%. Thank you to all of our water users for your continued conservation efforts.

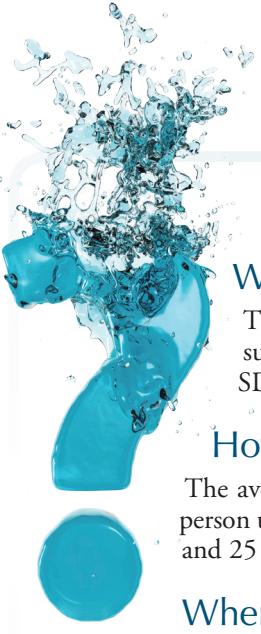
What's a Cross-connection?

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 they are providing maximum protection.

For more information, review the Cross-Connection Control Manual from the U.S. EPA's Web site at <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/drinkingwater/pws/crossconnectioncontrol/index.cfm>. You can also call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



When was drinking water first regulated?

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974 represents the first time that public drinking water supplies were protected on a federal (national) level in the U.S. Amendments were made to the SDWA in 1986 and 1996.

How much water do we use every day?

The average person in the U.S. uses 80 to 100 gallons of water each day. (During medieval times, a person used only 5 gallons per day.) It takes 2 gallons to brush your teeth, 2 to 7 gallons to flush a toilet, and 25 to 50 gallons to take a shower.

When was chlorine first used in the U.S.?

In 1908, Jersey City, New Jersey, and Chicago, Illinois, were the first water supplies to be chlorinated in the U.S.

Seventy-one percent of Earth is covered in water: how much is drinkable?

Oceans hold about 96.5 percent of all Earth's water. Only three percent of the Earth's water can be used as drinking water. Seventy-five percent of the world's fresh water is frozen in the polar ice caps.

How much water is in our atmosphere?

Forty trillion gallons of water are carried in the atmosphere across the U.S. each day.

How much water is in our bodies?

Water makes up almost two-thirds of the human body and 70 percent of the brain. Four hundred gallons of water are recycled through our kidneys each day.

How long can a person go without water?

Although a person can live without food for more than a month, a person can live without water for only approximately one week.

Is tap water cheaper than soda?

Yes! You can refill an 8 oz. glass of tap water approximately 15,000 times for the same cost as a six-pack of soda pop. And water has no sugar or caffeine.

Sampling 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 table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken. We participated in the 3rd stage of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (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 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							
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	[4]	[4]	0.75	0.1–1.4	No	Water additive used to control microbes							
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	4	4	0.04	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits;							
Haloacetic Acids [HAA]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2014	60	NA	11.8	ND–11.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection							
Nitrate (ppm)	2014	10	10	2.2	0.57–2.2	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits							
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2014	80	NA	19	ND–19	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	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits							
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	250	NA	3.91	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes							
pH (Units)	2014	6.5–8.5	NA	7.24	6.84–7.63	No	Naturally occurring							
OTHER SUBSTANCES														
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected		Range Low-High	Typical Source									
Conductivity (umhos/c)	2014	113		NA	Naturally occurring									
Hardness (ppm)	2014	41		NA	Naturally occurring									
Magnesium (ppm)	2014	3.3		NA	Naturally occurring									
Sodium (ppm)	2014	5.9		NA	Naturally occurring									
Turbidity (NTU)	2014	0.10		NA	Naturally occurring									
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR3)														
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source										
Chlorate (ppb)	2014	158	28–158	By-product of disinfection additives										
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014	0.051	0.041–0.051	Oxidation of naturally occurring chromium present in igneous geologic formations										
Strontium (ppb)	2014	65.0	47.8–65.0	Mineral that occurs naturally in the environment										
Vanadium (ppb)	2014	3.3	3.1–3.3	Naturally occurring element										

Definitions

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

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.

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).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

umhos/c: A measure of electrical conductance.