



ELECTRIC CITY

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT ELECTRIC CITY WATER SYSTEM ID. #22850H (JANUARY 2017 – DECEMBER 2017)

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report.

We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Your Water Source

Our water source is wells: Our wells draw from an aquifer. We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination.

We at the City of Electric City work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Regulations

The Electric City Water System routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. The table on the next page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Electric City was scheduled to test for Nitrate in March 2017, but missed the deadline and the sample was collected in May 2017. The 2017 results are included below for your review.

Arsenic

What is arsenic and why is it in the environment?

Arsenic is a naturally occurring element that is normally present throughout our environment in water, soil, dust, air, and food. Levels of arsenic can vary from place to place due to farming and industrial activity as well as natural geological processes.

Although they are no longer used, arsenic compounds were once the most widely applied pesticides in Washington.

Past emissions from metal-refining smelters in Tacoma and Everett have contaminated soil with arsenic.

The arsenic from farming and smelting tends to bind strongly to soil and is expected to remain near the surface of the land for hundreds of years as long-term source of exposure.

Wood that has been treated with chromated copper arsenate (CCA) is commonly found in decks and railing in existing homes and outdoor structures such as playground equipment. It has not been sold for those uses since about 2004.

Some underground aquifers are located in rock or soil that has naturally high arsenic content. Well water pumped from these aquifers can have arsenic levels that exceed public health safety standards.

Lead Facts

Lead is a naturally occurring metal element found in small amounts in the earth's crust. Lead can be found in the air, soil, water, and inside our homes. Elevated levels of lead in drinking water can cause serious health problems especially, for pregnant women and young children. In this area, lead in our drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for cooking or drinking.

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Jared Armstrong at 633-1510**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled council meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 P.M.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year.

Terms and Definitions:

Below, you will find many of the terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

mg/L	mg/L: number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
ppm	Parts per million - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
ppb	Parts per billion - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	Not-Detected - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
NR	NR: monitoring not required, but recommended
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.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: This highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water systems must follow.
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.
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.

The water quality information presented in the table is from the most recent round of testing done according to the regulations. All data shown were collected during the last calendar year unless otherwise noted in the table.

<i>Results</i>							
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected in Your water	Unit Measurement	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectant Residual							
Chlorine dioxide (as ClO ₂)	N	.52	mg/L	.8	TT	2017	Used in the treatment process of arsenic removal. Although not required to monitor as a disinfectant
Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHMs	N	.0028	mg/L	n/a	.008	2017	Byproduct of using a disinfectant in the removal of arsenic from the drinking water.
HAA5	N	ND		n/a	.006	2017	Byproduct of using a disinfectant in the removal of arsenic from the drinking water.
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity	N	.04	NTU	n/a	TT	2017	Soil runoff,
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony	N	ND	mg/L	0.006	0.006	2015	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	8.37	ppb	0	10	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	.0144	mg/L	2	2	2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	ND	mg/L	0.004	0.004	2015	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	N	ND	mg/L	0.005	0.005	2015	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	ND	mg/L	100	100	2015	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	5	mg/L	200	200	2015	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	0.576	mg/L	2	4	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND	mg/L	.002	.002	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	1.27	mg/L	10	10	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0.00117	mg/L	5	10	2015	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	N	ND	mg/L	0.002	0.005	2015	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Lead and Copper	MCLG	AL	Your Water (90 th %)	Sample Date	#of Samples exceeding AL	Violation Y/N	Typical Sources
Lead	0 mg/L	0.015 mg/L	.00474 mg/L	2015	0 of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3 mg/L	1.3 mg/L	.0965 mg/L	2015	0 of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.