

Annual Water Quality Report

Electric City Water
System ID #22850H

January 2018—
December 2018

This report talks about the Water Source, Regulations, Arsenic and Lead facts.

If you have any questions on this report or concerns about your water please contact Jared Armstrong 633-1510. If you want to obtain more information feel free to attend the City Council meetings held second Tuesday monthly. You can visit the website to get information at electricity.us



Organization

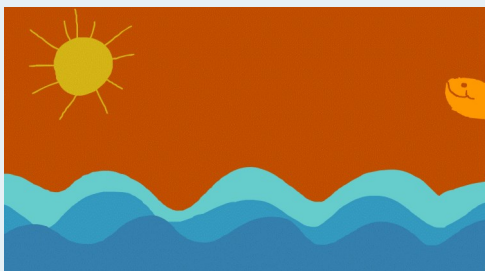
City of Electric City
PO Box 130
10 Western Avenue
Electric City, WA
99123-0130

Phone: 509-633-1510
Fax: 509-633-1481
Web: electricity.us

Consumer Confident Report 2019



City of Electric City



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.

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, 2018.

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).

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.

Lead

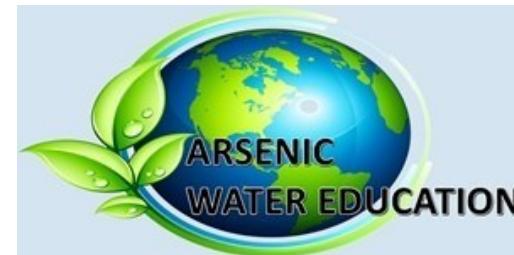
Elevated levels of lead in drinking water can cause serious health problems especially, for pregnant women and young children. In this area, lead in our drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can 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 633-2790**. 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.



Arsenic

What is arsenic and where does it come from?

Arsenic occurs naturally in the earth's crust. Most arsenic in drinking water comes from natural rock formations. As water flows through these formations, it can dissolve arsenic and carry it into underground aquifers, streams, or rivers that may become drinking water supplies. Arsenic also can come from human activities, such as mining or smelting ores that contain arsenic. In the past, it was used in commercial wood preservatives and agricultural chemicals.

Your drinking water currently meets EPA's revised drinking water standard for arsenic. However, it does contain low levels of arsenic. There is a small chance that some people who drink water containing low levels of arsenic for many years could develop circulatory disease, cancer, or other health problems. Most types of cancer and circulatory diseases are due to factors other than exposure to arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water.



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.

Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event
Friday September 13, 2019 12:00pm—4:00pm
Delano Regional Transfer Station

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.
PCU/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 is <i>is</i> depende <i>depende</i>
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 system must follow.
MRLDG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRLDGs 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.

TEST RESULTS

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	0.54	mg/L	.8	TT	2018	Used in the treatment process of arsenic removal. Although not required to monitor as a disinfectant
Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHMs	N	.000361	mg/L	n/a	.008	2018	Byproduct of using a disinfectant in the removal of arsenic from the drinking water.
HAA5	N	ND		n/a	.006	2018	Byproduct of using a disinfectant in the removal of arsenic from the drinking water.
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity	N	.01	NTU	n/a	TT	2018	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	7.8625	ppb	0	10	2018	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	1.37	mg/L	10	10	2018	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 exceeding AL	Violation Y/N	Typical Sources
Lead	0 mg/L	0.015 mg/L	ND	2018	0 of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3 mg/L	1.3 mg/L	0.145 mg/L	2018	0 of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.