



## **2016 Drinking Water Quality Report City of North Bonneville, WA**

### **What is this report?**

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of the last five year's data. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

This year, you may be reading the report online, rather than the traditional paper copy sent by mail. The EPA recently changed the requirements to allow utilities to communicate this important information digitally. Customers are still able to view the report on our website at [www.northbonneville.net](http://www.northbonneville.net) or request a paper copy by emailing us at [info@northbonneville.net](mailto:info@northbonneville.net).

### **Do I need to take special precautions?**

Some people are 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 Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safety Water Drinking Hotline at 1 800.426.4791.

### **Where does my water come from?**

The City of North Bonneville gets its water from the BSA Aquifer, which extends under the Columbia River to the Oregon side and flows towards the Pacific Ocean. Our water system relies upon one well, 2 reservoirs and approximately 43,2000 feet of pipeline that extends throughout the city. As of December 2015, we served 389 connections. The water is chlorinated at the well and the sodium silicate is added to the water as a corrosion control inhibitor and for sequestration of iron and manganese.

### **Source Water Assessment:**

Washington's Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is available at <http://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/SourceWater/Assessment>. The susceptibility rating is an assessment of the delineated area around the listed water sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. By default, the DOH assigns a susceptibility rating of "high" for all springs and surface water sources.

**Substances expected to be in drinking water:**

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 and in some cases radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. The following may be present in source water (drinking water quality is determined by testing for these contaminants):

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS such as viruses and bacteria	May come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS such as salts and metals	Can occur naturally or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges or farming
PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES	May come from a variety of sources such as farming, urban storm water runoff, and homes or businesses.
ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS Including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals	By-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems
RADIO ACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	Can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

**Water quality data**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Water Quality Table on the next page lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and in most cases would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative may be more than one year old. In this table, you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions:

Abbreviation	Definition
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ND	Not Detected

TERM	DEFINITION
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
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: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the CMLGs 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.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level.
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level. These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

2016 Water Quality Table

	Your water	Units	SRL	Trigger	SMCL	SMCL Exceeded
Iron	.13	Mg/L	0.10	NA	0.3	NA
Manganese	0.16	Mg/L	0.010	NA	0.05	Yes
Sodium	15	Mg/L	5.0	NA	NA	NA
Hardness as CaCO3	51	Mg/L	1.2	NA	NA	NA
Conductivity @25C	170	Umhos/cm	70	NA	700	NA
Turbidity	.33	NTU	0.10	NA	NA	NA

## Lead and Copper

	MCLG	AL	Your Water (90 <sup>th</sup> %)	Sample Date	# of Samples Exceeding the AL	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead	0	15	2.3	2015	0 of 10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.76	2015	0 of 10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

### Lead in Drinking Water:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The North Bonneville water systems have never used lead service lines. Home built before 1987 are more likely to have lead plumbing. Some faucets and certain kinds of solder could also have lead in them even those installed recently. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Water Use Efficiency

In 2003, the State Legislature passed the Municipal Water Law, which directed the Department of Health (DOH) to adopt a rule that establishes Water Use Efficiency (WUE) requirements for all municipal water suppliers. There were several components in the requirements included auditing for leakage, setting WUE goals, and submitting annual reports to the State DOH.

All users are encouraged to conserve water in their daily lives.

How do you protect and conserve water?

Check for drips and leaks. Slow drips and running toilets wastes thousands of gallons of water each year.

#### Leaky toilet:

- (1) Remove tank lid (the water is clean until it enters the bowl);
- (2) Add food coloring or dye, replace lid, don't flush;
- (3) After an hour, check the bowl to see if the water is colored. If it is, even slightly, then you have a leak that needs fixing.

#### Leaky faucet:

A leaking or dripping faucet is frequently the result of a bad rubber washer. The washer on a sink is typically located under the handle, and is relatively easy to replace. Check with the local hardware store or home centers for parts and instructions. You may also find instructions on the internet.

**Unusually high usage:**

Do you actually have a leak or are you just using a considerable amount of water? Many customers are surprised to find out how much water they use. You can initiate the following steps to discover a mysterious leak.

- (1) Locate your water meter. Most meters are about 14 feet back from the street curb (at the end of the city's right-of-way).
- (2) Turn off all faucets inside and outside of your home.
- (3) Check the meter. If no water is being used the meter will not be moving. If the meter is moving and all faucets are turned off you may have a leak.

Our customers are responsible for fixing their leaks located on their property. Specifically, the property owner is responsible for the water line from the meter up to and through the residence. Likewise, the City is responsible for the care and maintenance of the water line from the street up to the meter.

**Ways we are working toward using our water efficiently:**

The City takes pride in the ability to provide our citizens with clean, quality drinking water. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we make ongoing improvements to our water system intended to benefit all of our customers. The City plans to make improvements to the water system in keeping with the City's adopted capital facility plan.

Current examples of the City's water improvement efforts include: replacement of a section of water pipe made from material that is susceptible to breakage, replacing it with a Ductile Iron water pipe [September 2016]. The City's ability with assistance from the City of Vancouver to massage open and close a 14" water shutoff valve that had been frozen open for many years [May 2016]. Installation of a new telemetry system that provides the City's well house the opportunity to communicate property with the City's two [2] water reservoirs [April 2016].

**Does my drinking water contain fluoride?**

The City does not add fluoride to the water.

**Does my drinking water contain chlorine?**

The City staff disinfects the drinking water by adding a small amount of chlorine at the City well. This chlorine application assures the City will meet safe drinking water standards. The City is required to test the drinking water for microbiological contaminants. The test results in 2016 met all water quality standards.

**Nitrates and other compounds:**

We are required to monitor drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. The City is required to test for Nitrates annually and the next test is scheduled for August 2017. The City also tested for total Haloacetic Acids, Chloroform and Total Trihalomethane [THM] in October 2016 and found their presence was below the MCL.

The City is required to test for different chemicals, microbes and bacterium at certain intervals of time. In 2016 the City sampled for inorganic chemicals, VOCs, and radionuclides.

**Customer views welcome:**

There are several ways you can get involved in water quality issues. You can communicate with elected officials, participate in public hearings, and attend Council meetings. Check the local newspaper for information on public meetings by calling us at: City Hall 427-8182 or public works 427-8200.

For more information, please contact:

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