



CITY OF SUNNYSIDE

Consumer Confidence Report

2018

En Español: Este informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Debe ser traducido por alguien que habla bien Inglés. Si tiene alguna pregunta acerca de este informe puede comunicarse con el Departamento de Obras Públicas en Sunnyside 509-837-5206 durante las horas normales de oficina.

The City of Sunnyside is pleased to present our annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report contains important information about our drinking water quality and keeps our customers up to date on what is happening with the Water Department. We have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. We encourage you to stay informed about your drinking water by reading this report.

2018 System Improvements

Work began on a project to revitalize the Skyline Reservoir, the City's 65-year-old water tank atop Harrison Hill. The tallest of Sunnyside's tanks, it bears the name of the City and still has its original paint.

There are two phases to the project. Phase I was completed last October, which involved the structural footings as well as building a road for better access. Phase II, due to take place this summer and fall, will involve further stabilization of the structure and patching areas where the interior lining gives way to rust. The tank was constructed in 1954 and although the original lining is still sealed, there are areas of corrosion. The interior and exterior coating will be replaced only where needed, which will reduce costs. The ladders inside the tank and some of the piping will be replaced, as well. T. Bailey Inc. of Anacortes was awarded the contract at a cost of \$811,947.50. *Fun fact: Contractors drilled all the way down into bedrock in order to establish some of the footings that surround the tank.*



Get Involved

Residents with questions or input on water issues may attend City Council meetings on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 6:30 PM at the Law & Justice Center. The agenda is posted at the City website at www.ci.sunnyside.wa.us.

Drinking Water Source & Treatment

The City currently has seven wells in use, as well as one standby well which are located throughout the city. These wells are relatively deep and the water we receive from them meets all state and federal standards. Chlorine is used for disinfection. Residual chlorine levels in the distribution system are checked on a daily basis to ensure that the amount of chlorine utilized is effective while remaining at the safe levels determined by the EPA. We also test for several different contaminants each year. In the event that any test exceeded the maximum contaminant levels set by the EPA, the appropriate public notification would be issued immediately.

Water Use Efficiency Update

The Water Use Efficiency (WUE) program was designed and implemented by the Washington Department of Health to "help use water efficiently to help meet future needs, operate successfully within financial, managerial and technical constraints, and to continue to deliver safe and reliable water." Our goal within the WUE program is to be able to account for 90% of the water we produce. In 2018, we were able to account for 95% of the water we produced! We will continue to be diligent in identifying and addressing any areas of water waste and ask you to do the same. Thank you for helping to make our WUE program a success!

Backflow Prevention Reminder

If you are installing an irrigation system, booster pump, boiler, or any other apparatus on your plumbing system, you are required to install a *backflow prevention assembly* at your water meter. This assembly is a mechanical unit that is designed to protect the public water supply from contamination by preventing a dangerous reversal of flow.

Before installing a backflow prevention assembly on your plumbing system, please call our Public Works department at 509-837-5206 for assistance. Thank you in advance!

Outdoor Water Conservation Tips

- ✓ Generally, we are more likely to notice leaky faucets indoors, but don't forget to check outdoor faucets, pipes, and hoses for leaks.
- ✓ Use a broom instead of a hose to clean sidewalks and driveways.
- ✓ Wash vehicles and/or bathe pets on the grass in an area in need of water. Use a hose nozzle and turn off the water while washing.
- ✓ Make sure swimming pools, fountains, and ponds are equipped with recirculating pumps. Pools should be covered when not in use, as hundreds, even thousands of gallons of water can disappear through evaporation.
- ✓ Try Xeriscapes. This term refers to landscaping methods that conserve water.
- ✓ Check sprinkler systems frequently and adjust heads so only plants are watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.
- ✓ Minimize evaporation by watering during the early morning hours, when temperatures are cooler and winds are lighter.

2018 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the frequency of sampling for various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2018. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2018.

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCL	RANGE LOW - HIGH (OR RESULT)	SAMPLE YEAR	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS					
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	ND - 9.2	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS					
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	ND - 7.4	2019	No	Naturally occurring radioactive elements emit alpha particles as they decay.
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	50	ND - 7.3	2019	No	Naturally occurring radioactive elements emit beta particles as they decay.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS					
Arsenic (ppb)	10	3.0 - 8.0	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.36	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10.0	ND - 1.7	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER	GOAL	AL	90TH PERCENTILE	<i>Of the 30 samples tested for Copper, none exceeded the AL</i>	
Copper (ppm) Sampled at consumer's tap	1.3	1.3	.087	2016	No Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

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

Contaminant: A word used to describe anything detected in the drinking water supply. This commonly-used term should not necessarily invite concern, as all drinking water contains trace amounts of minerals and other substances.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

n/a: not applicable.

ND: Not Detected: Lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present or not detectable with the best available technology.

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter

Range: The lowest (minimum) amount of contaminant detected and the highest (maximum) amount detected during a sample period.

90th percentile: Out of the 30 homes sampled, 27 were at or below this level.



A Note About Arsenic

Very low levels of arsenic, which have not exceeded EPA standards, have been detected in the City of Sunnyside's drinking water supply. There is a slight chance that some people who drink water containing low levels of arsenic over many years could develop circulatory disease, cancer or other health problems. Most types of cancer and circulatory disease are due to factors other than exposure to arsenic. EPA standards

balance the current understanding of arsenic's health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water.

Important Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least trace amounts of some "contaminants". The presence of these do not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons 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. Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control (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 at 800-426-4791.

The Effect of Lead In Drinking Water

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. The City of Sunnyside is 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 800-426-4791 or on their website www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



**If you have questions
about this report or your
drinking water, call:**

**Shane Fisher,
Sunnyside Public Works Director
509-837-5206**

**Washington Department of Health
509-456-3115**



**EPA Hotline
800-426-4791**