



2005 Water Quality Report

Special Information Available

Drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Comprehensive Water System Plan

The Comprehensive Water System Plan, which is required to be completed every six years, was completed in 2004. Our facilities to produce water and effectively deliver to our customers was carefully analyzed. It identified deficiencies without our system and serves as a "planning guideline" for water system improvements in the future.

Customer Views Welcome

If you are interested in learning more about the Sunnyside Water Department, water quality or water rights, please contact the City Public Works Department located at 818 East Edison Avenue (City Hall). Our phone number is 837-5206. Water billing information may be obtained at the same address or by calling 837-3782. Your calls are welcome 7:30 am to 6:00 pm.

Cross Connection Control

This should not be "viewed" as a scary subject to water customers. A good cross-connection control program is nothing more than the water purveyor (City), health and code enforcement officials and you, the consumer, working cooperatively together to ensure that the potable water system is protected from contamination sources such as irrigation water and toxic chemicals. This is accomplished through logical regulations, enforcement and compliance. You will be seeing a renewed "emphasis" in this important program during the coming year and beyond as we strive to do everything possible to protect the health of our customers.

En Español

Este reporte de la calidad de agua demuestra como el Departamento de Agua de la Ciudad de Sunnyside continua en proveerle con un servicio de agua seguro y confiable. Si tiene alguna pregunta tocante la calidad del servicio de agua o información en este reporte, por favor llame al Departamento de Trabajos Públicos de la Ciudad de Sunnyside al 837-5206 durante las horas regulares de oficina.

The City of Sunnyside is committed to providing its residents with the highest quality of drinking water. We believe the best way to ensure your drinking water is safe and reliable is to provide you with accurate information. This 2005 Water Quality Report will explain where your drinking water comes from, what substances it contains and the treatment processes. The table included with this report compares your water to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Washington State Department of Health water quality standards.

Thank you,
James L. Bridges, P.E., Public Works Director

COMPOUNDS	UNITS	WELL 6	WELL 7	WELL 8	WELL 9	EPA'S MCL	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT AND OTHER INFORMATION
IRON	ppm	0.16	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	0.3	Average 0.01/Natural Geology
MANGANESE	ppm	0.06	0.04	Not detected	0.053	0.05	Average 0.01/Natural Geology
SODIUM	ppm	14	18	17	15	20	Average 11.5/Natural Geology
FLUORIDE	ppm	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2	Average 0.35/Natural Geology
NITRATE	ppm	Not detected	Not detected	1.6	0.4	10	Average 0.51/Natural Geology
SULFATE	ppm	32	Not detected	31	27	250	Average 22.5/Natural Geology
SELENIUM	ppm	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	0.018	0.5	Average 0.0045/Natural Geology
TURBIDITY	NTU	0.51	0.2	0.16	Not detected	1	Average 0.21/Natural Geology
LEAD	ppb	Regulated at tap - 0.009 ppm				0.015	Household plumbing/Natural Geology
COPPER	ppm	Regulated at tap - 0.053 ppm				1.3	Household plumbing/Natural Geology
HARDNESS	mg/l	140	118	150	120	Not regulated	Natural in Well Water Hardwater over 100 mb/l
MAGNESIUM	ppm	15	10	13	13	Not regulated	Natural Geology
CALCIUM	ppm	33	27	38	26	Not regulated	Natural Geology
ARSENIC	ppb	0.0011	0.002	0.004	0.007	0.05	Average 0.0047/Natural Geology
RADIUM 228	pci/l	0.89	0.63	0.65	0.49	5	Natural Geology

Giardia - not present in City water
 Cryptosporidium - not present in City water
 E. Coli - (monthly testing) NONE DETECTED
 Coliform - (monthly testing) NONE DETECTED
 Asbestos - (tested 1999) NONE DETECTED (next test 2008)
 Disinfectant Chlorine - Residual levels do not exceed MCL
 TTHMs - Residual levels do not exceed MCL

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water

Units - Measurement value for each compound

mg/l - milligrams per liter

ppm - one part per million

NTU - turbidity units

ppb - one part per billion

pci/l - pico curies per liter

General Information

As you can see in the table above, Wells 6 and 9 slightly exceed the MCL for Manganese. This normally occurs because of the time the water is in contact with minerals in the ground. The Department of Health confirms that this is not a health concern but only affects the aesthetics of the water color and taste.

You will also notice that Wells 5 & 10 are no longer listed on the table. We have listed the status of these wells as "Emergency Use Only" and as a result of that are not required to test them until such time as they are brought back into service.

Water... Too Precious to Waste

10 CONSERVATION TIPS FOR EFFICIENT WATER USE

1. Check for toilet leaks by placing a dye tablet or food coloring in the tank and looking for the color to appear in the bowl. Toilet leaks can be silent.
2. Water in the evening or early morning to minimize waste to evaporation. Mornings are usually less windy.
3. Measure water applied to lawn to apply 1 inch per week.
4. Wash full load in the washing machine and dishwasher.
5. Install water saving shower heads or flow restrictors.
6. Use sprinklers that throw big drops of water close to the ground. Small drops and mist often evaporate before reaching the ground.
7. Adjust sprinklers to avoid watering the street and sidewalk, and use a timer to avoid forgetting to turn sprinklers off.
8. When washing dishes or cleaning vegetables, don't leave the water running.
9. Set mower blades to 1 1/2 to 2 inches and keep them sharp to cut grass cleanly. Longer grass loses less water to
10. Check faucets, pipes and hoses for leaks. Even the smallest drip can waste 20 or more gallons per day. Larger leaks can waste hundreds of gallons

