

Consumer Confidence Report

2023

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 Division. 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.

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.

Drinking Water Source & Treatment

The City currently has seven Wells in use, in addition to one standby Well, located all 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.

Backflow Prevention Reminder

Remember: Water can flow backwards and draw contaminants into the public water system. It is important for residents installing irrigation systems, booster pumps, boilers, or any other apparatus on their plumbing system to conform with the uniform plumbing code, which can require the installation of a backflow prevention assembly. Backflow prevention assemblies are designed to prevent water from flowing backwards to stop potential contamination, keeping ourselves and our water system out of harms way. Before installing a backflow prevention assembly, please contact public works at (503) 656 - 7957.

Water Use Efficiency Update

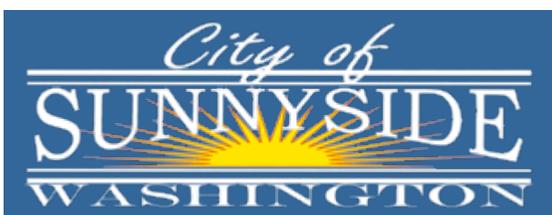
The Water Use Efficiency (WUE) program was designed and implemented by the Washington Department of Health to “help use water efficiently to help meet future needs, operate successfully within financial, managerial and technical constraints, and to continue to deliver safe and reliable water.” Our goal within the WUE program is to be able to account for 90% of the water we produce. In 2023, we were able to account for 94.4% 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!

System Update

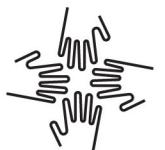
The City of Sunnyside is currently updating our Water System Plan. This will allow the Water Division to have a clear path on what annual tasks and projects are needed in order to provide all the residents of the City of Sunnyside pristine and uninterrupted drinking water. Additionally, we are more than halfway completed in updating and replacing our old meter radios (MXU) with our new meter radios (Smart Point Flex Net). Once completed, the Water Division will be able to utilize our Base Station to complete our monthly reads with more efficiency.

Safe Drinking Water Act—Public Notification

Public notification is a cornerstone of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), crucial for ensuring transparency, accountability and knowledge in water management. Federal and State regulation mandates that water suppliers promptly inform consumers about any potential risks to their drinking water quality. Timely notification empowers communities to take appropriate precautions and prompts swift action from authorities to address contamination incidents. By disseminating information about water quality issues, the SDWA fosters public trust and participation in safeguarding water resources. Furthermore, it serves as a vital tool in protecting public health, allowing individuals to make informed decisions about their water consumption. The SDWA's emphasis on public notification underscores the fundamental right of every individual to access safe and clean drinking water, reinforcing the principle of accountability within the water supply system.



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 on the City website at www.sunnyside-wa.gov.



GET INVOLVED

2023 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 2023. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2023.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Low-High or Result	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND - 2.4	May - Dec. 2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2.7	August 2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Radiological Contaminants						
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	2.85	April 2022	No	Naturally occurring radioactive elements emit alpha particles as they decay.
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	0	4 mrem/year	5.17	July 2023	No	Naturally occurring radioactive elements emit beta particles as they decay.
Lead and Copper						
	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile			
Lead (ppb) 30 samples	0	15	1.9	December 2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 30 samples	1.3	1.3	0.082	December 2022	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.

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.

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.



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

Raul Sanchez,
Sunnyside Public Works Director
509-837-5206
Washington Department of Health
509-456-3115

EPA Hotline
800-426-4791