2010 Water Quality Report

Special Information Available

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 2010 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. The City is pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably 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-comprised 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water Use Efficiency Program

The Department of Health implemented a new requirement that all Municipal Water Suppliers are to implement a Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Program by 2008. **The WUE Program was designed 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."** The WUE Program must include goals for the water system to meet as well as performance measures supporting how the recommended goals will be met.

Cross Connection Control

A cross connection is the point at which a non-drinking water substance can possibly come in contact with drinking water. The potential for backflow exists when there is a cross connection. Examples of cross connection include, but are not limited to a hose inside a bucket of water or connections between potable water and sprinkler irrigation systems. Backflow is caused by back pressure and back siphonage, and is the unwanted reverse flow of non-potable water back into the water system. The installation of a backflow device on your home sprinkler system can help avoid these backflow situations. Always maintain an air gap of 2 times the diameter of the water supply outlet and never less than one inch when filling a container. For further information regarding cross connections and backflow devices, please call the City of Sunnyside's Public Works office.

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 Obras Públicas de la Ciudad de Sunnyside al 837-5206 durante las horas regulares de oficina.

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, Monday through Friday. City Council meets 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.ci.sunnyside.wa.us. On occasion, items related to the water system are discussed. Please feel free to participate.

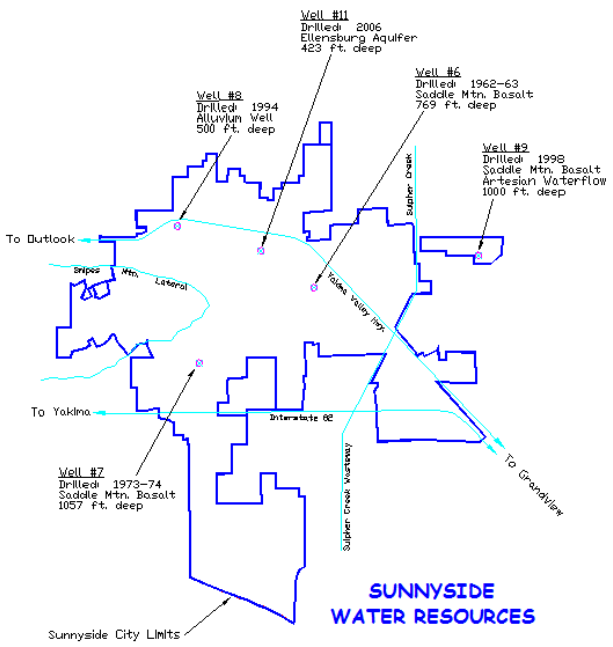
Thank you,

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

LEAKS...
Quick Facts

1. A dripping faucet can lose up to 180 gallons a month or 2,160 gallons per year.
2. A leaking toilet can use 90,000 gallons of water in 30 days.
3. Approximately 1 in every 318 homes or buildings has a leak.
4. Approximately 1 in every 20 pools has a leak.
5. A leak the size of a pinhead can waste 360,000 gallons per year, enough to fill 12,000 bath tubs to the overflow mark.
6. Using a broom to clean the sidewalk instead of a hose saves 150 gallons of drinking water.
7. Collecting water (to use for gardening) from the faucet while waiting for hot water saves about 250 gallons of water a month.
8. A 1/8 inch hole in a metal pipe, at 40 psi, leaks 2,500 gallons of water in a 24 hour period.
9. Using a pool cover prevents about 1,000 gallons of water from evaporating per month.
10. A typical toilet leak can raise your monthly water bill by hundreds of dollars.

COMPOUNDS	UNITS	WELL 6	WELL 7	WELL 8	WELL 9	WELL 11	EPA'S MCL	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT AND OTHER INFORMATION
IRON	ppm	0.11	Not detected	<0.1	Not detected	Not detected	0.3	*Average 0.01/Natural Geology*
MANGANESE	ppm	0.051	0.05	<0.01	0.023	Not detected	0.05	*Average 0.01/Natural Geology*
SODUM	ppm	13	18	18	19	13.9	20	*Average 11.5/Natural Geology*
GROSS ALPHA	pci/l	Not detected	Not detected	2.3	2.5	Not detected	15	*Erosion of Natural Deposits*
GROSS BETA	pci/l	6.6	Not detected	5.6	7.8	8	50	*Decay of natural and man-made deposits*
FLUORIDE	ppm	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.34	4	*Average 0.35/Natural Geology*
NITRATE	ppm	<1	<1	1.30	<1	1.60	10	*Average 0.51/Natural Geology*
SULFATE	ppm	28	Not detected	35	28	25	250	*Average 22.5/Natural Geology*
SELENIUM	ppm	<.0005	Not detected	<0.0005	<0.005	Not detected	0.05	*Average 0.0045/Natural Geology*
TURBIDITY	NTU	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.21	Over 1/treatment technique	*Average 0.21/Natural Geology*
LEAD	ppm	Regulated at tap - 0.001 ppm					0.015	*Household plumbing/Natural Geology*
COPPER	ppm	Regulated at tap - 0.05 ppm					1.3	*Household plumbing/Natural Geology*
HARDNESS	mg/l	133	118	158	121	137	Not regulated	*Natural in Well water hard-water over 100 mb/l*
MAGNESIUM	ppm	15	10	13	13	Not detected	Not regulated	*Natural Geology*
CALCIUM	ppm	33	27	38	26	33	Not regulated	*Natural Geology*
ARSENIC	µg/L	0.008	0.002	0.003	0.006	0.003	0.01	*Average 0.0047/Natural Geology*
RADIUM 228	pci/l	Not detected	Not detected	0.76	1.6	Not detected	5	*Natural Geology*



General Information

As you can see from the table above, all Wells are at or below the MCL for all compounds tested. 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.

Cryptosporidium & Giardia - not present in City water
Coliform & E. Coli - (monthly testing) NONE DETECTED
Asbestos - NONE DETECTED
TTHMs & Disinfectant Chlorine - Residual levels do not exceed MCL
DCPA .21 ug/L - Well #8

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety and are non-enforceable public health goals.
Units - measurement of value for each compound
mg/l - milligrams per liter
NTU - turbidity units
pci/l - pico curies per liter
ppm - one part per million
ppb - one part per billion
µg/L - micrograms per liter