



A Note To Our Customers:

The City of Port Angeles is pleased to provide you with our Annual Consumer Confidence Water Quality Report for 2007. The purpose of this report is to share information with you, our customers, about the quality of your water and to convey a basic knowledge of our water system.

This report is a summary of the quality of water we provided to you in 2007 and gives details about where the water comes from and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

The source of the City's water comes from the Ranney Collector well on the Elwha River. The Washington State Department of Health has re-designated that source from a "protected ground water source" to a "Ground Water Under the Influence of Surface Water" (GWI). The Washington State Department of Health, per Agreed Order, Docket #2007-SAG-0001, required us to provide you with the information that is included quarterly in your utility bill about how our water system does not meet treatment requirements.



We want to reassure you that although the classification of the water has changed, your water has not changed. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your health care provider.

The City of Port Angeles is working with the Washington State Department of Health on the appropriate steps to protect your health. To that end, groundbreaking for the new Port Angeles Water Treatment Plant has taken place to address these issues, with a completion date scheduled by December 2009.

If you have any questions about this report or at anytime have concerns about the quality of your drinking water please visit our website at www.cityofpa.us/pwWaterU.htm or contact me by e-mail at eklimek@cityofpa.us or phone 360.417.4855.

Thank you,
Ernie Klimek
Water Distribution Manager III
Water Treatment Plant Operator II
Water/Wastewater Collections Superintendent

CITY OF PORT ANGELES

2007 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE WATER QUALITY REPORT

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The source for the City of Port Angeles Water System is a Ranney Collector (well) located on the east bank of the Elwha River. The system identification number is 68550M. The Ranney Collector has been classified as ground-water under the influence (GWI) of surface water. This designation requires the City to meet the requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR). Regulatory compliance options available under the SWTR include filtration and complying with criteria to avoid filtration. The City and the Washington State Department of Health (DOH), have negotiated an agreement that will effectively meet

the SWTR by construction of a federally-funded municipal water treatment facility under the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act. In the agreement the water treatment facility will be in place by December 2009, before dam removal begins.

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Is My Water Safe ?

In 2007, we conducted over 435 tests for contaminants. Three hundred twenty-four of these were routine Coliform sampling, one sample for Nitrate-N, four (one-per quarter) samples each for total trihalomethane (TTHM), and haloacetic acid (HAA5), twelve monthly samples for total organic carbon (TOC's), sixty samples for lead and copper, and thirty-four samples for a combination of new main construction and investigation. Pursuant to the Agreed Order, with the Washington State Department of Health, (DOH), 2007-SAG-0001, corrosion control treatment will be installed by June 2008.

Do I need to take special precautions ?

Some people may be 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

Water Sampling Conducted in 2007

<u>Sampling Conducted</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Detected Level</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Major Sources</u>
Nitrates (EPA Regulated) at source—Elwha	7/09/07	ppm -mg/L	10	(State Reporting Level = 0.100 mg/L)	ND (None Detected)	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use.
Microbiological Contaminants Monthly Samples (27) Plus 34 New Construction & Investigative	Monthly and as Needed	ppm -mg/L	Contaminant Present	No Contaminant Present	ND	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbons (TOC's)	1 Sample per Month	ppm -mg/L	NE	NE	ND	NO	Monthly sampling required for reduced monitoring of D/DBP
Trihalomethane (TTHM)	1 Sample per Quarter	ug/L	100	100	Avg. Detected <u>2.85</u>	NO	Byproduct of Chlorine Disinfections Process
Halo-Acetic Acid (HAA5)	1 Sample per Quarter	ug/L	60	NE	Avg. Detected <u>.725</u>	NO	Byproduct of Chlorine Disinfections Process
Fluoride	1 Sample per Month	ppm -mg/L	4	<u>2</u>	0.949 Avg.	NO	Testing of this chemical is regulated by State

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<u>ppm - mg/L</u>	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
<u>ug/L</u>	Micrograms per liter
<u>NE</u>	Not Evaluated
<u>ND</u>	Not Detected
<u>MCLG</u>	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<u>TTHM</u>	Total Trihalomethane
<u>HAA5</u>	Haloacetic Acid
<u>D/DBP</u>	Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products
<u>MCL</u>	Maximum Contaminant Level
<u>TOC</u>	Total Organic Carbon

Source water assessment and its availability

Water from the Ranney Collector is tested following the guidelines established by the DOH to detect potential contaminants that could reasonably be expected to be found in drinking water. Because most of the land through which the Elwha River flows is inside the Olympic National Park, there is limited opportunity for human contamination of the water. Contaminants that might be expected in untreated water include: biological contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemicals from industrial or petroleum use, and radioactive materials.

Why are there contaminants in my 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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). This information can also be accessed at the EPA's website, www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr1.html. The source of drinking water (both tap 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A) *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- B) *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be natu-



- rally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- C) *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- D) *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;
- E) *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Variance and Exemptions

In 2003 the City requested and was approved to reduce monitoring of Disinfections/Disinfectant-By-Products by the DOH, having met the sampling requirements agreed to, being below the MCL, of TTHM's, HAA(5)'s, and TOC's.

Violations and Exceedences

Copper—action level at consumer taps.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. The City Water Utility sampled sixty homes that were identified between the years 1982–1988 where contractors had installed copper water service lines with lead solder joints within the home. The "Action Level" (1.3 ppm—mg/L) for copper was exceeded by 0.34 ppm—mg/L. Construction of a corrosion control system will be completed by June 2008, pursuant to the Agreed Order, Docket #2007-SAG-0001.



WATER CONSERVATION

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

WATER USE EFFICIENCY TIPS

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our water, but can also cut the cost of water treatment. Here are a few suggestions:

INSIDE THE HOUSE:

- 1.) Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- 2.) Install water saving devices in faucets, toilets, and appliances. Replace old fixtures with new ones. This will reduce water consumption by nearly half.
- 3.) Wash only full loads of laundry.
- 4.) Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- 5.) Take shorter showers. Do not let the water run while shaving, washing, brushing teeth, or cleaning fruits and vegetables.
- 6.) Soak dishes before washing. Run the dishwasher only when full.

OUTSIDE THE HOUSE:

- 1.) Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- 2.) Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- 3.) Repair leaks in faucets and hoses. Use water-saving nozzles.
- 4.) Use water from a bucket to wash your vehicle. Save the hose for rinsing.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

The City of Port Angeles City Council meets at 6:00PM on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at City Hall, 321 E. 5th Street. Information about the City's utilities may be found on the web site: www.cityofpa.us. If you have questions, the City of Port Angeles Water System Superintendent may be reached at 360.417.4855, or eklimek@cityofpa.us.

WATER QUALITY CREW



The Water Quality Section of the Water & Wastewater Collection Division has the responsibility of aggressively safeguarding your water system. Our goal is to ensure that we meet all regulatory agency standards and retain your confidence in us to provide you with safe and reliable drinking water every time you open your water tap. The Water Quality section is composed of 4 employees. They have a combined total of 77 years of experience and serve you with expertise and professionalism. Continuing education is mandatory for our employees to meet the high standards that you have come to expect. Current certifications, held by City staff, issued by the Washington State Department of Health, are as follows: Water Distribution Manager, Water Distribution Specialist, Water Treatment Plant Operator, Cross Connection Control Specialist, and Backflow Assembly Tester.