



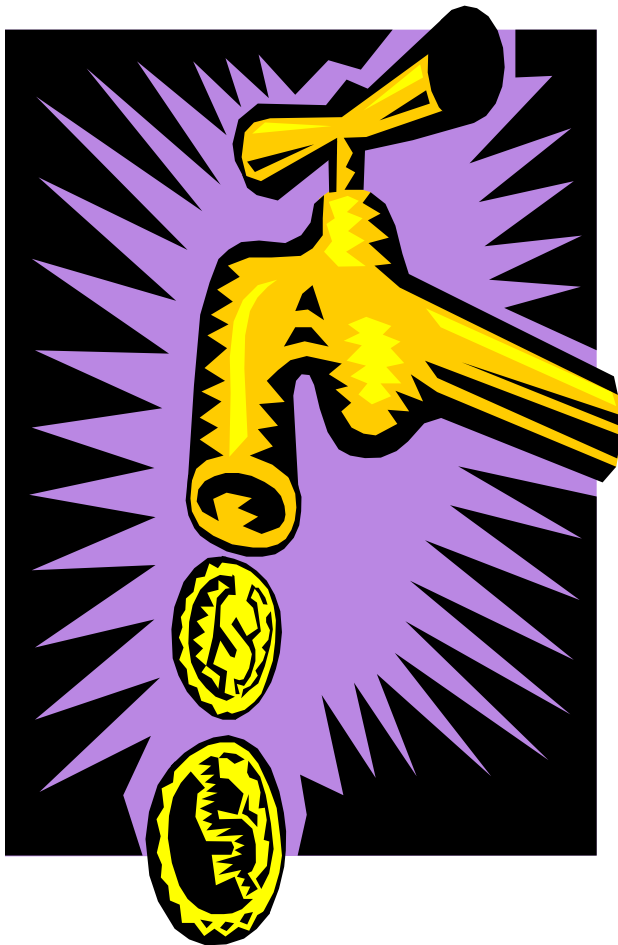
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE/WATER QUALITY REPORT

For Calendar Year 2004

June 30, 2005

Dear Water Customer

The City of Port Angeles is pleased to provide you with our annual Water Quality Report. The purpose of this report is to tell our customers about the high quality of their water and their system. We aggressively safeguard our Ranney Well facility, located adjacent to the Elwha River, which enables us to always provide a reliable and safe water supply. This report is a summary of the quality of water provided in 2004. It is a record reflecting the hard work by our employees to bring you water that satisfies all of the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. This report includes details about where your water comes from, its quality and how it compares to stringent standards set by regulatory agencies. We believe that customers who are well informed are able to make better decisions about their drinking water supply.



***Don't throw money down the drain.
Help conserve our natural resources.***

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 at mile post 1.9 in Section 3, T 30 N, R7 W. The system identification number is 68550M. The Ranney Collector has been classified as groundwater 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 filtration avoidance requirements 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 before dam removal begins.

Is My Water Safe ?

Last year, we conducted over 460 tests for contaminants. Only 4 of those tests detected a measurable level of contaminants, and 3 of those were below the maximum contaminant level set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Only one, copper, was detected at a level higher than the EPA has set as an "Action Level" as part of its Lead & Copper Rule. The copper action level was exceeded within some homeowners' internal plumbing systems. Interim and permanent measures are being implemented to address corrosion control as a result of these copper levels, under a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with the Washington State Department of Health, Docket #2004-BCA-0074. This includes the eventual construction of a water treatment plant that will adjust pH of the treated water to reduce copper levels below the action levels.

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 installed copper water service lines with lead solder joints within the home.

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Sampling Conducted in 2004

<u>Contaminant</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 (IOC's) at source—Elwha	7/22/04	ppm -mg/ L	1	1	<u>ND</u> (None Detected)	<u>NO</u>	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use.
Radium 228 at source (Radionuclides)	5/11/04 10/28/04	pCi/L	5	<u>NE</u> (Not Established)	<u>ND</u> <u>ND</u>	<u>NO</u> <u>NO</u>	Naturally occurring in soil & rock formation.
Total Organic Carbons (TOC's)	1 Sample per Month	ppm -mg/ L	<u>NE</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>ND</u>	<u>NO</u>	Monthly sampling required for reduced monitoring of D/DBP
Trihalomethane (TTHM)	1 Sample per Quarter	ug/L	100	100	Aver. Detected <u>2.475</u>	<u>NO</u>	Byproduct of Chlorine Disinfections Process
Halo-Acetic Acid (HAA) (5)	1 Sample per Quarter	ug/L	60	<u>NE</u>	Aver. Detected <u>.575</u>	<u>NO</u>	Byproduct of Chlorine Disinfections Process
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation	June 2004	ug/L	0.8—10	<u>NE</u>	<u>ND</u>	<u>NO</u>	USEPA Investigative Sampling for possible new regulations.
Microbiological Contaminants	27 Samples per month	ppm -mg/ L	Contaminant Present	No Contaminant Present	<u>ND</u>	<u>NO</u>	Naturally present in the environment
Copper—action level at consumer taps.	60 Samples from homes built between 1982—1988	ppm -mg/ L	Action Level 1.3	Action Level 1.3	90th Percentile 1.85	<u>YES</u> <u>Subject to BCA-0074</u>	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead—action level at consumer taps.	60 Samples from homes built between 1982—1988	ppm -mg/ L	15	0	0.008	<u>NO</u>	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ug/L	Micrograms per liter
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
NE	Not Evaluated
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ND	Not Detected
BCA	Bilateral Compliance Agreement; Construction of corrosion control system will be included in the new water treatment plant, Docket #2004, BCA-#0074



The “Action Level” (1.3 ppm—mg/L) for copper was exceeded by 0.55 ppm—mg/L. Construction of a corrosion control system that will adjust the pH of the treated water is to be included in the new water treatment plant pursuant to the BCA #2004—BCA-#0074.

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. Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemicals contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, 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 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/Disinfectants By Products by the DOH, having met the sampling requirements agreed to, being below the maximum contaminant level (MCL), of TTHM’s, HAA(5)’s, and TOC’s.

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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).



How can I get involved?

WATER CONSERVATION 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:

CONSERVATION MEASURES YOU CAN USE INSIDE YOUR HOME:

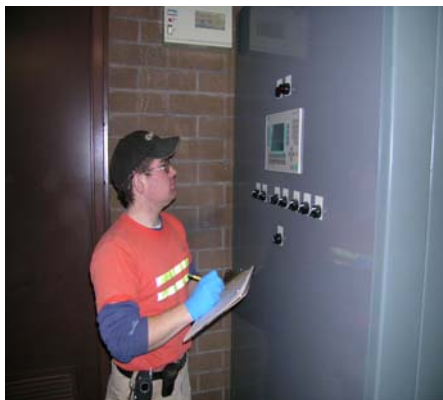
- 1.) Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- 2.) Install water saving devices in faucets, toilets, and appliances. Replace old fixtures with new ones. This will reduce water consumption by nearly one-half.
- 3.) Wash only full loads of laundry.
- 4.) Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- 5.) 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.

YOU CAN CONSERVE OUTDOORS AS WELL:

- 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.



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, reliable drinking water every time you open your water tap. This section includes 1-Leadworker, 2-Water Quality Technicians, and 1-Backflow Inspector. They have a combined total of 62 years of experience in this field to serve you with expertise and professionalism. Continuing education is mandatory for our employees to meet the high standards that you have come to expect and the following certifications, issued by the Washington State Department of Health, are as follows; Water Distribution Manager, Water Distribution Specialist, Basic Treatment Operator, Water Treatment Plant Operator, Cross Connection Control Specialist, and Backflow Assembly Tester.