

Consumer Confidence Report 2016



The City of Sunnyside is pleased to present this annual report as required by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act and the State of Washington. We have remained committed to providing clean, safe drinking water to our customers by meeting or exceeding all quality standards. We encourage you to stay informed on the quality of your drinking water by reading this report. **After all, water is life!**

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.

Your Drinking Water Source

The City currently has seven wells in use as well as one standby well which are located 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.



Water Use Efficiency Program 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.” In 2016, the City was able to account for 96.2% of the water we produced. And, our 3-year average for water lost to leaks was 2.4%. This means we are continuing to meet our WUE goal of being able to account for over 90% of the water we produce. We will continue to be diligent in identifying and addressing any areas of water waste and ask each of our water customers to do the same. Thank you for helping to make our WUE program a success!

Backflow Prevention Reminder

Just a reminder: If you are installing an irrigation system, booster pump, boiler, or any other apparatus on your plumbing system, you are required to install a “backflow prevention assembly” at your water meter. This assembly is a mechanical unit that is designed to protect the public water supply from contamination by preventing a dangerous reversal of flow. Before installing a backflow prevention assembly, please call our Public Works department at (509) 837-5206 for assistance.



What You Should Know About Arsenic

Very low levels of arsenic, which have not exceeded EPA standards, have been detected in the City of Sunnyside’s drinking water supply. There is a slight chance that some people who drink water containing low levels of arsenic over many years could develop circulatory disease, cancer or other health problems. Most types of cancer and circulatory disease are due to factors other than exposure to arsenic. EPA standards balance the current understanding of arsenic’s health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water.

Water is a Limited and Valuable Resource

The State of Washington has taken a progressive approach to managing our drinking water resources. Sunnyside Water Department personnel strive daily to meet or exceed all standards. However, our work will not have an impact without the conservation efforts of our water customers.

When you practice conservation, not only do you enjoy immediately lower water bills, there is also a considerable savings to the City in terms of chemicals, electricity, wear and tear on equipment... which results in fewer rate increases over time! In addition, when we commit to practicing conservation, we help avoid water shortages and ensure adequate supplies for future generations.

Water is a limited and valuable resource. Please help us manage water wisely by practicing conservation every day, indoors and out. For simple conservation tips and tools, go to www.epa.gov/watersense.

Water is life!

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITY

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 at the City website at www.ci.sunnyside.wa.us.

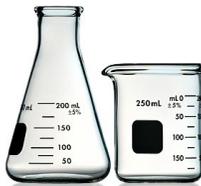


WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE FOR 2016

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the frequency of sampling for various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2016. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2016.

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCL	RANGE LOW - HIGH (OR RESULT)	SAMPLE YEAR	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	ND - 4.8	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	1.36 - 3.28	2015	No	Naturally occurring radioactive elements emit alpha particles as they decay.	
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	50	4.18 - 7.79	2015	No	Naturally occurring radioactive elements emit beta particles as they decay.	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Arsenic (ppb)	10	3.0 - 8.0	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Iron (ppm)	0.3	ND - 0.3	2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.36	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10.0	ND - 2.0	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS - STATE REGULATED						
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	13 - 15.6	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Sulfate (ppm)	250	ND - 35	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
COPPER	GOAL	AL	90TH PERCENTILE	<i>Of the 30 samples tested for Copper, none exceeded the AL</i>		
Copper (ppm) Sampled at consumer's tap	1.3	1.3	.087	2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Manganese is classified as a **secondary contaminant** and is tested for aesthetic purposes. It is not considered a health risk. 2015 results ranged from 0.04 ppm to 11.8 ppm.



The City of Sunnyside had no monitoring or reporting violations in 2016



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.

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 those undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, and all 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.

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.

Questions about your drinking water ?



Shane Fisher, Sunnyside Public Works Director (509) 837-5206
 Washington Department of Health: (509) 456-3115
 EPA Website: www.epa.gov/safewater
 EPA Hotline: (800) 426-4791