# Grandview-Northgate Industrial Park
# Annual Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality
**presented by**
## Public Utility District No. 1 of Whatcom County
**July, 2017**
**Reporting on Water Use from 1/1/2016 to 12/31/2016**

**Dear Customer:**
We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. Public Utility District No. 1 of Whatcom County (PUD) is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

### Is my water safe? Absolutely
Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The PUD vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or of any other water quality standard.

### Water Source:
Grandview-Northgate Industrial Park is supplied by groundwater pumped from one well located in the Northgate Industrial Park. The PUD adheres to all Federal and State water quality monitoring requirements. We regularly take samples from the system and send them to a professional laboratory for analysis. The resulting report from the laboratory is then forwarded to the Washington State Department of Health. This Consumer Confidence Report has been prepared and provided to you in order to keep you informed as to the quality of the water your drink. All records on file at the PUD are officially in the public domain and are available to be reviewed upon request.

### Information on the PUD:
The PUD is governed by an elected, three member Board of Commissioners. The Commissioners hold six-year staggered terms so that a member is up for election every two years. Meetings of the Commission are held the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, 8:00a.m. at the Public Utility District Office: 1705 Trigg Road, Ferndale, WA. The meetings are open to the public. For more information on the PUD you may also feel free to contact:

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PUD No.1 of Whatcom County
1705 Trigg Road
Ferndale, WA 98248
Fax: (360) 384-4849 E-mail: info@pudwhatcom.org
Website: www.pudwhatcom.org

**What Does This Water-Quality Table Mean?**

The Water-Quality Table shows the results of the PUD's water quality analyses. During 2016, the PUD supplied water on a monthly basis for Coliform testing conducted by a professional laboratory to be sure your water contained no E.coli or fecal matter. In addition, tests were conducted on over 80 other contaminants that may be in drinking water. The items listed were detected in the Grandview-Northgate Industrial Park during the last test cycle. Terms used in the table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

| Contaminant | Violation | Highest Level Allowed (MCL) | Highest Level Detected | Ideal Goals (MCLG) | Potential Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane | NO | Not established | 5.9ppb | Not established | By product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorodibromomethane | NO | Not established | 2.0ppb | Not established | By product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chloroform | NO | Not established | 10.5ppb | Not established | By product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Trihalomethane | NO | 80ppb | 18.4ppb | Not established | By product of drinking water chlorination |
| | | | | | |
| Dichloroacetic Acid | NO | Not established | 4.4ppb | Not established | By product of drinking water disinfection |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | NO | Not established | 4.6ppb | Not established | By product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Halo-Acetic Acids | NO | 60ppb | 9.0ppb | Not established | By product of drinking water disinfection |
| | NO | | | | |
| Bromochloroacetic Acid | NO | Not established | 1.4ppb | Not established | By product of drinking water disinfection |
| Arsenic | NO | 0.010ppm | 0.006ppm | Not established | Naturally occurring |
| Barium | NO | 2.0ppm | .013ppm | Not established | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; and erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate | NO | 10ppm | 0.26ppm | Not established | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Iron | NO | 0.3ppm | 0.073ppm | Not established | Naturally occurring , stormwater runoff, industrial wastewater discharge, mining and farming |
| Manganese | NO | 0.05ppm | 0.04ppm | Not established | Naturally occurring , stormwater runoff, industrial wastewater discharge, mining and farming |
| Chloride | NO | 250ppm | 6.4ppm | Not established | Naturally occurring |
| Sulfate | NO | 250ppm | 5.1ppm | Not established | Naturally occurring |
| Lead | NO | .015ppm | .0006 | Not established | Naturally occurring , stormwater runoff, industrial wastewater discharge, mining and farming |
| Copper | NO | 1.3ppm | .836 | Not established | Naturally occurring , stormwater runoff, industrial wastewater discharge, mining and farming |
| Zinc | NO | 5ppm | .006ppm | Not established | Naturally occurring , stormwater runoff, industrial wastewater discharge, mining and farming |
| Turbidity | NO | 1.0NTU | 0.36NTU | Not established | Soil runoff |

## ♦ Key To Table:

**MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level allowed in drinking water set as close to MCLG's as feasible.
**MCLG** = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is level of contamination below which there is no known or expected health risk
**ppm** = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
**ppb** = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
**NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units

## ♦ Health Information:

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

### ♦ Where do the contaminants come from?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### ♦ Contaminants that may be present:

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

### ♦ Washington State Department of Health Water Use Efficiency:

In 2003 the Washington State Legislature passed Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1338, known as the Municipal Water Law (MWL) to address increasing demand on our state's water resources. The Department of Health (DOH) was directed by WAC 246-290-810 to oversee and enforce a Water Use Efficiency Program (WUE) to help support the collective goal of ensuring a safe and reliable drinking water supply.

This program became effective on January 22, 2007, and established certain responsibilities that water suppliers must fulfill. Fundamental elements include metering requirements, water use efficiency, distribution leakage standard, goal setting and performance reporting

Under DOH's rules, the PUD's Grandview – Northgate Water System is designated as a Group A municipal water supplier with under 1000 connections. The PUD is required to set conservation goals and measures by July 1, 2010. In addition as per RCW 70.119A(4)(E)(c)(i), "Conservation goals shall be established by the municipal water supplier in an open public forum."

At the June 8, 2010 Commission meeting, the Commissioners approved that public notice would be sent to Grandview - Northgate customers and be placed on the PUD website announcing that a public forum was scheduled for June 22, 2010 8:00 a.m.at the PUD's office at 1705 Trigg Road to allow for public comment prior to adoption of the goals and measures. At the June 22, 2010 Commission meeting, the Commissioners held a public forum to receive comments on the goals and measure. There was no public comment and the Commission adopted, through resolution, the following goals and measures to be in effect for six years:

Goals and Measures:

1. Supply Side Goal: Maintain 10% or less distribution leakage rate for the next six years beginning July 1, 2010.
   Measure:

- Continue to follow System Leak Detection and Repair Protocol which includes notifying customers of high variance water consumption.

2. Demand Side Goal: Reduce seasonal outdoor water use by 2 to 3 percent by December 31, 2012.
   Measures:
   - Continue water consumption history on customer's monthly bill.
   - Add conservation tips to customer bills beginning July1, 2010 and continue on quarterly basis.
   - Add conservation tips to annual Consumer Confidence Report beginning July 1, 2010 and continue annually.
   - Develop other educational out-reach methods or incentives to lower seasonal outdoor water use by December 31, 2012.

The entire PUD Water Use Efficiency Program document may be obtained at the PUD website http://www.pudwhatcom.org or by contacting Rebecca Schlotterback @ (360) 384-4288 ex 13.

### Annual Water Use Efficiency Performance Report:

The Washington State Department of Health's requires a 10% or less system leakage. For calendar year 2016, the PUD's leakage was 2.31% a decrease from the 2015 leakage of 2.85%.

| Distribution System Leakage Summary for 01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016 | |
|---|---|
| Total Water Produced & Purchased (TP) – Annual Volume | 7,595.899 Gallons |
| Authorized Consumption (AC) – Annual Volume | 7,424,149 Gallons |
| Distribution System Leakage – Annual Volume TP-AC | 171,749 Gallons |
| Distribution System Leakage – Percent DSL = [(TC-AC) / TP] x 100 = | 2.31% |

### Conservation Tips:

The Irrigation Association provides the following tips on how to conserve water through "smart" irrigation practices for landscaping:

- **Use "smart" technology** irrigation devices that can adjust your watering schedule without direct input from you.
- **Have a rain sensor installed** they are inexpensive, simple to install, and they save water and money.
- **Install drip irrigation,** it works well around trees and shrubs and minimizes evaporative water loss and runoff.
- **Use turf or plant species appropriate to the climate** whenever possible.
- **Practice "hydro-zoning"** by grouping plants with similar water needs close together.
- **Mulch well around plants, bushes and trees.** Using 2-4 inches of mulch reduces evaporation, moderates soil temperatures, improves water penetration, and helps to control weeds that compete for water.
- **Plant shade trees** to lower the air and soil temperatures. This will reduce soil moisture loss.
- **Saturate the root zones.** Roots are generally within the top six inches of soil. Then let the soil dry. Watering too frequently results in shallow roots, weed growth, disease and fungus.
- **Don't water too long.** Water each zone several times for short periods rather than in one long session. For example, rather than watering for 15 minutes, water three times for 5 minutes, allowing time for the water to soak into the ground before watering again. This reduces run-off.
- **Take careful aim.** Be sure your sprinklers are not watering driveways, sidewalks, patios, or buildings. It's all water down the drain.

For more detailed information: http://www.smartirrigationmonth.org