City of Dayton
Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Quality in 2010

The City of Dayton provided its citizens with safe, clean and adequate drinking water by meeting and exceeding all state and federal requirements. Water is the one product we cannot live without and the City takes pride in safeguarding this valuable resource. Please stay informed on the quality of your drinking water by reading this report. **Este informe contiene la informacion muy importante. Traduzca o hable con un individuo que entienda esta informacion.**

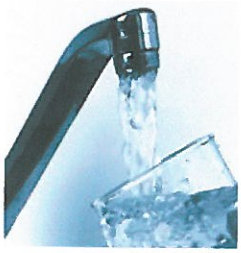
The Effect of Lead in Drinking Water

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 Dayton 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 at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



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 persons 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. 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.

Water Use Efficiency Update

In 2010, the City of Dayton accounted for 89% of the water it produced. The goal is to account for 90% of what is produced. *The City needs your help to reach this goal in 2011.*

Indoor Conservation Tips

Practicing water conservation will help the City to manage this valuable resource and could lower your water bill. Here are a few tips to help you cut back on indoor water use and save thousands of gallons per month:

- Run your washing machine and dishwasher only when they are full.
- Fix leaky faucets and running toilets; it's quick and inexpensive.
- Time your shower to keep it under five minutes.
- Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the fridge instead of running the tap.
- Use the garbage disposal sparingly. Try composting instead.
- Install faucet aerators and water-efficient shower heads.

Conserving water is beneficial to both the City and to residents. Please do your part to avoid water waste and/or misuse.

Water Quality 2010 Data Table

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the frequency of sampling for various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2010. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2010.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Result or Range Low - High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	<0.121	Nov 2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.641 - 1.83	Jun & Sep 2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant By-Products (n/a: not applicable)						
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	n/a	80	ND - 1.18	Aug 2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	n/a	4	0.1068	Average Daily	No	Strength of disinfection in drinking water
Radioactive Contaminants						
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	n/a	5	0.552+/-0.328	Jun 2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	0.047+/-0.834	Jun 2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper	**MCLG**	**AL**	90th percentile			
Lead (ppb) 10 samples at consumers tap, none exceeded AL	0	15	1.19	Jun 2009	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm) 10 samples at consumers tap, none exceeded AL	1.3	1.3	0.0989	Jun 2009	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

AL: Action Level: Concentration of a contaminant, when exceeded, triggers treatment for the water system to follow.
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MFL: Million Fibers per Liter. A measurement of asbestos fibers.
ND: Not Detected: Laboratory analysis indicate the constituent is not present or detectable using best available technology.
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter: A measurement of radioactivity.
ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter. For example: 1 ppb is one second out of 32 years; one penny in $10,000,000.
ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter. For example: 1 ppm is one second out of 12 days; one penny in $10,000.
Range: The lowest amount of contaminant detected and the highest amount detected during a sample period.
90th Percentile: Compliance is determined by 90% of the sites sampled having levels less than or equal to the AL.

The City of Dayton had no reporting or monitoring violations in 2010

Your Drinking Water Source: The City of Dayton's drinking water supply comes from three deep wells which supply water to the City's estimated 2,600 residents. The City's water is chlorinated. Chlorine residuals are measured on a daily basis and are well below the maximum level established by the Environmental Protection Agency.

How to Participate

Residents with input on water issues or this report may contact City of Dayton staff or attend regularly-scheduled council meetings on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at City Hall.

For more information, you may contact the City of Dayton:

Jim Costello (509) 382-2361 or Sal Benavides (509) 382-4571
111 South First Street, Dayton, WA 99238

Other sources of information:

Washington Dept. of Health: (509) 456-3115
EPA Hotline: (800) 426-4791