

2013

City of Dayton Annual Consumer Confidence Report

The City of Dayton provides its water customers with safe, clean and adequate drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal requirements. Water is the one commodity we cannot live without and the City of Dayton takes great 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.*

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 (WUE) Update

The City of Dayton's WUE goal is to account for 90% of the water we produce. In 2013, we were able to account for 89% of the water we produced - an improvement from 2012. This indicates that only 11% of our water was lost due to leaks, main breaks, faulty meters, or theft in 2013. We are very close to our target of 10% or less, and will continue to work on identifying and addressing any possible causes of lost water within the system.

We want to thank our valued customers for helping us achieve our WUE goals, and encourage you to continue to use water wisely.

See Page 2 of this report for more information on how the City of Dayton is protecting our most valuable resource!

For more information on this report, contact the Dayton Water Department:

Jim Costello (509) 382-2361

Sal Benavides (509) 382-4571

Other sources of information:

EPA Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Washington Dept. of Health: (509) 329-2100

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 EPA.

Public Participation Opportunity

Residents with input on water issues may attend regularly-scheduled Council meetings on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at City Hall.

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.



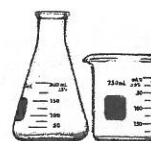
The City of Dayton is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can

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 the web at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table for 2013

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the frequency of sampling for various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2013. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2013.



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	.65 - 2.0	Jun & Jul 2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products						
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	n/a	80	ND - .77	Aug 2012	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
Lead and Copper						
	MCLG	AL	90th percentile			
Lead (ppb) 10 samples at consumer's tap, none exceeded AL	0	15	1.31	Jul 2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm) 10 samples at consumer's tap, none exceeded AL	1.3	1.3	0.122	Jul 2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Violations: The City of Dayton had no reporting or monitoring violations in 2013.

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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.

n/a: Not applicable

ND: Not Detected: Laboratory analysis indicates the constituent is not present or detectable using the best technology available.

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter. For example, 1 ppb is one second out of 32 years; 1 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 (minimum) of the contaminant detected and the highest amount (maximum) of the contaminant detected during a sample period.

90th Percentile: The level reported represents the 90th percentile value of the twenty sites sampled. The result reported indicates that out of the 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

Water is a Limited and Valuable Resource



The State of Washington has taken a progressive approach to managing our drinking water resources and the City of Dayton takes this seriously. However, our efforts will not have an impact without the help 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.

The Water Department has created brochures full of helpful water-saving tips: *Ideas for Lawn Watering and Maintenance*, *Gardening and Landscaping* and also *Ideas for Indoor Water Use*. Have you read yours? They are available at City Hall during normal business hours. Water is a limited and valuable resource we cannot live without. Please help us to manage this resource wisely by practicing conservation each and every day, indoors and out.