

City of Dayton

Consumer Confidence Report

2009 Drinking Water Quality

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 we at the city take 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 does 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) has guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants and they are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Our 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 water is stored in a 2 million gallon reservoir and a 220,000 gallon standpipe. These reservoirs help to provide adequate pressure and flow for fire protection, they act as a backup water source during power outages and they assist with providing an adequate supply during high water use periods. City of Dayton's water is chlorinated. Chlorine residuals are measured daily and are well below the maximum level established by the Environmental Protection Agency. Water is carried from the wells and reservoirs to customers homes through approximately 24 miles of water distribution pipe. Although the city is primarily composed of one pressure zone, a small portion of the city near the 2 million gallon reservoir is served by individual booster pumps.

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 their web site www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

The Environmental Protection Agency regulates the frequency of sampling for various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2009. It also includes the most recent results for analyses within the last 5 years.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Result or Range Low - High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminates						
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	<0.121	Nov 2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.638 - 1.29	Jun & Nov 2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant By-Products						
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	0.157 - 0.60	quarterly 2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	0.0212 - 3.97	quarterly 2009	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	Jul 2009	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm) 10 samples at consumers tap, none exceeded AL	1.3	1.3	0.0989	Jul 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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- MFL:** Million Fibers per Liter. A measurement of asbestos fibers.
- n/a:** not applicable.
- ND:** Not Detected: Laboratory analysis indicate the constituent is not present or not 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 1 second out of 32 years; 1 penny in \$10,000,000.
- ppm:** Parts per million, or milligrams per liter. For example: 1 ppm is 1 second out of 12 days; 1 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 2009

Water Use Efficiency

In 2009, the City of Dayton accounted for 88% of the water they produced. The replacement program for residential water meters was completed and the city also installed a meter on South 4th Street to better enable the measurement of consumption and water loss. Dayton established a water use efficiency goal for 2010 to be able to account for 90% of the water produced. The City of Dayton is asking all residents to assist them in achieving this 2% reduction in customer demand. Water is a precious commodity so please help the city to use it wisely by conserving water at every opportunity.

How to Participate

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

For more information, please contact:

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 City of Dayton
 111 South First Street, Dayton, WA 99238

Washington Dept. of Health: 509-456-3115
EPA Hotline: 800-426-4791
EPA web site: www.epa.gov/safewater