

# 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## City of Long Beach Water Treatment Plant

Report Period: January 1 – December 31, 2018

We're pleased to present this annual quality report, which is designed to inform you about the quality of the water we provide daily. We strive to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we continually make to improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our raw water reservoirs are spring and run-off fed (Dohman & Main Impoundment), and our other source (Matticks Creek) is pumped to the Main Impoundment as a supplement during the drier and busier summer months. This water is pumped to the treatment facility, filtered to a clear well, injected with chlorine and then pumped to storage for the distribution system.

The City of Long Beach routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

**MCL's are set at very stringent levels.** To understand the possible health effects described, a person would have to drink two (2) liters of water everyday at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effects.

**Total Coliform –** Bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

**Fecal Coliforms & E. Coli –** are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these waters can cause short term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and headaches. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

**Turbidity –** has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms.

**THMs & HAA5 (Trihalomethanes & Haloacetic Acids –** Byproducts of chlorination) – The MCL's for these compounds are based off the average of four (4) quarterly samples. Some people who drink water containing these in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Lead and Copper –** These contaminants tend to originate from plumbing fittings inside the customer's home. If the water supplied to a particular home is below pH 7.0 (acidic), it can cause lead and copper to dissolve from these fittings into the water. To combat this, all water is pH adjusted to around 7.5 before it is pumped to our storage tanks. Lead and copper are tested every three years.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally occurring or manmade. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals or radioactive materials. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA'S hotline at 800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infection. 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 and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The City of Long Beach is committed to providing top quality water to every tap. We ask our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call the water plant if you have any questions at 360-642-3163, or email us at [jbinion@longbeachwa.gov](mailto:jbinion@longbeachwa.gov). Ask for Jacob Binion or Matt Wood.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform & E. Coli.	N	0	0	0	Animal & Human fecal waste
Turbidity	N	.223 on May 4th	N/A	1.0 ntu	Soil Runoff
THM Trihalomethanes	N	High: 160 Low: 28 Avg: 67.5	0	80 ug/l	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids	N	High: 51 Low: 11 Avg: 24.25	0	60 ug/l	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Lead	N	High: 0.012 mg/L Avg: 0.00119 mg/L (2017)	0	0.015 mg/L	Plumbing fixtures exposed to low pH water
Nitrate	N	0	0	10 mg/L	Septic tanks or fertilizers
Copper	N	High: 0.27 mg/L Avg: 0.0582 mg/L (2017)	0	1.3 mg/L	Plumbing fixtures exposed to low pH water
VOC	Volatile Organic Chemicals are a subcategory of organic chemicals. These are termed volatile because they evaporate easily. Most commonly found in drinking water as a byproduct of chlorination.  <b><u>No Violation</u></b>				

Jake Binion  
 City of Long Beach Water Treatment Plant Operator  
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