

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Long Beach Water Treatment Plant

Report Period: January 1 - December 31, 2015

We're pleased to present this annual quality report, which is designed to inform you about the water we deliver on a daily basis. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually 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.

On December 9th, 2015, the City depressurized the water distribution system after a large water main break near the treatment facility. In an effort to guarantee the safety of our customers, a boil-water notice was issued until bacteriological sampling could prove that no pathogens had entered the system. As soon as the sampling results came back from the laboratory showing no contamination and no danger to our customers, the boil-water notice was cancelled.

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 to December 31, 2015. 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 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 and 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 and HAA5 (Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids - Byproducts of chlorination). The MCL's for these compounds are based off the average of four 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally occurring or man-made. 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 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. Ask for Jacob Binion or John Goulter.

| 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 and human fecal waste |
| Turbidity | N | .335 on September 25th | N/A | 1.0 ntu | Soil Runoff |
| THM Trihalomethanes | N | High: 83 Low: 42 Avg: 57.75 | 0 | 80 ug/l | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA5 Haloacetic Acids | N | High: 40 Low: 8.7 Avg: 19.68 | 0 | 60 ug/l | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| IOC | Metals, salts, and other chemical compounds that don't contain carbon. Such as aluminum, molybdenum, nitrite, and cyanide to name a few. Tests done yearly which includes Nitrite & Nitrate testing. <u>No Violations</u> | | | | |
| SOC | Man-made compounds which are used throughout the world in pesticides, paints, dyes, solvents, plastics and food additives. <u>No Violations</u> | | | | |
| VOC | Subcategories of organic chemicals. These are termed volatile because they evaporate easily. Most commonly found in drinking water as a byproduct of chlorination. <u>No Violation</u> | | | | |
| Radionuclides | Gross Alpha and Radium 228 <u>No Violation</u> | | | | |
| Asbestos | Testing for asbestos fibers, which can separate from asbestos pipe. <u>No Violation</u> | | | | |
| Lead and Copper | May be leached out of domestic plumbing if water is too acidic. <u>No Violation</u> | | | | |

Jake Binion
 City of Long Beach Water Treatment Plant Operator
 2/18/2016