



## 2006 Water Quality Report

### *Special Information Available*

The City of Sunnyside is committed to providing its residents with the highest quality of drinking water. We believe the best way to ensure your drinking water is safe and reliable is to provide you with accurate information. This 2006 Water Quality Report will explain where your drinking water comes from, what substances it contains and the treatment processes. The table included with this report compares your water to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Washington State Department of Health water quality standards. The City is pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons with cancer 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 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).

### *Comprehensive Water System Plan*

The Comprehensive Water System Plan, which is required to be completed every six years, was completed in 2004. Our facilities to produce water and effectively deliver to our customers were carefully analyzed. It identified deficiencies throughout our system and serves as a "planning guideline" for water system improvements in the future.

### *Cross Connection Control*

This should not be "viewed" as a scary subject to water customers. A good cross-connection control program is nothing more than the water purveyor (City), health and code enforcement officials and you, the consumer, working cooperatively together to ensure that the potable water system is protected from contamination sources such as irrigation water and toxic chemicals. This is accomplished through logical regulations, enforcement and compliance. You will be seeing a renewed "emphasis" in this important program during the coming year and beyond as we strive to do everything possible to protect the health of our customers. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

### *En Español*

*Este reporte de la calidad de agua demuestra como el Departamento de Agua de la Ciudad de Sunnyside continua en proveerle con un servicio de agua seguro y confiable. Si tiene alguna pregunta tocante la calidad del servicio de agua o información en este reporte, por favor llame al Departamento de Trabajos Públicos de la Ciudad de Sunnyside al 837-5206 durante las horas regulares de oficina.*

### *Customer Views Welcome*

If you are interested in learning more about the Sunnyside Water Department, water quality or water rights, please contact the City Public Works Department located at 818 East Edison Avenue (City Hall). Our phone number is 837-5206. Water billing information may be obtained at the same address or by calling 837-3782. Your calls are welcome 7:30 am to 6:00 pm, Monday through Thursday. City Council meets the second and fourth Monday of each month at 6:30 pm at the Law & Justice Center. The agenda is posted on the City website at [www.ci.sunnyside.wa.us](http://www.ci.sunnyside.wa.us). On occasion, items related to the water system are discussed. Please feel free to participate.

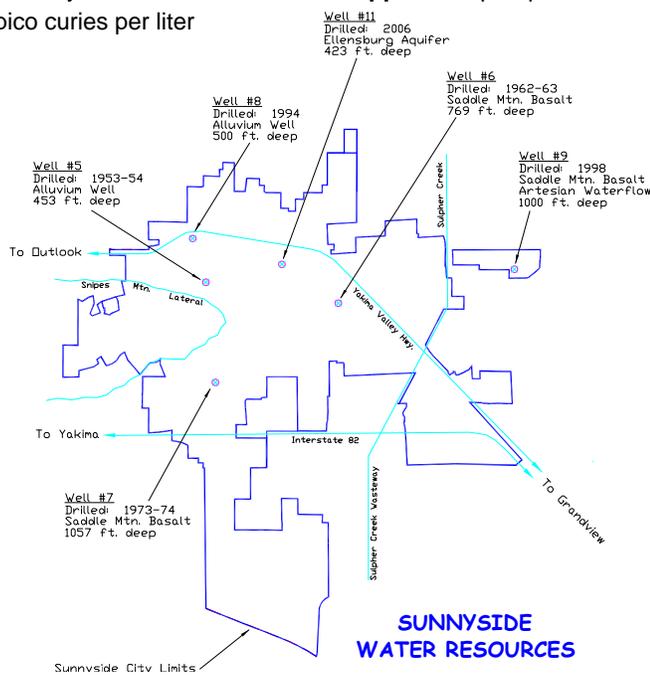
Thank you,  
*James L. Bridges, P.E.,*  
*Public Works Director*

COMPOUNDS	UNITS	WELL 6	WELL 7	WELL 8	WELL 9	WELL 11	EPA'S MCL	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT AND OTHER INFORMATION
IRON	ppm	0.16	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	0.261	0.3	Average 0.01/Natural Geology
MANGANESE	ppm	0.06	0.04	Not detected	0.053	0.02	0.05	Average 0.01/Natural Geology
SODIUM	ppm	14	18	17	15	14.8	20	Average 11.5/Natural Geology
GROSS BETA	pci/l	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	8	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
FLUORIDE	ppm	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.52	2	Average 0.35/Natural Geology
NITRATE	ppm	Not detected	Not detected	1.6	0.4	1.42	10	Average 0.51/Natural Geology
SULFATE	ppm	32	Not detected	31	27	23.8	250	Average 22.5/Natural Geology
SELENIUM	ppm	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	0.018	0.005	0.5	Average 0.0045/Natural Geology
TURBIDITY	NTU	0.51	0.2	0.16	Not detected	0.5	1	Average 0.21/Natural Geology
LEAD	ppb	Regulated at tap - 0.009 ppm					0.015	Household plumbing/Natural Geology
COPPER	ppm	Regulated at tap - 0.053 ppm					1.3	Household plumbing/Natural Geology
HARDNESS	mg/l	140	118	150	120	135	Not regulated	Natural in Well Water Hardwater over 100 mb/l
MAGNESIUM	ppm	15	10	13	13	0.002	Not regulated	Natural Geology
CALCIUM	ppm	33	27	38	26	33	Not regulated	Natural Geology
ARSENIC	ppb	0.0011	0.002	0.004	0.007	0.0024	0.05	Average 0.0047/Natural Geology
RADIUM 228	pci/l	0.89	0.63	0.65	0.49	0.38	5	Natural Geology

**Cryptosporidium & Giardia** - not present in City water  
**Coliform & E. Coli** - (monthly testing) NONE DETECTED  
**Asbestos** - (tested 1999) NONE DETECTED (next test 2008)  
**TTHMs & Disinfectant Chlorine** - Residual levels do not exceed MCL

**Definitions:**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water  
**Units** - Measurement value for each compound  
**mg/l** - milligrams per liter      **ppm** - one part per million  
**NTU** - turbidity units              **ppb** - one part per billion  
**pci/l** - pico curies per liter



**General Information**

As you can see in the table above, Wells 6 and 9 slightly exceed the MCL for Manganese. This normally occurs because of the time the water is in contact with minerals in the ground. The Department of Health confirms that this is not a health concern but only affects the aesthetics of the water color and taste. You will also notice that Wells 5 & 10 are no longer listed on the table. We have listed the status of these wells as "Emergency Use Only" and as a result of that are not required to test them until such time as they are brought back into service.

**Automatic Sprinkler Systems Need Maintenance...**

**Signs your sprinkler system could be leaking**

- 1. Broken Sprinkler Head:** if a lawnmower or a vandal damages a sprinkler head, you will lose a great deal of water the next time your system runs.
- 2. Weak output:** you notice you're not getting coverage from sprinkler head to sprinkler head. Fixing a leak will make your system operate more effectively.
- 3. Brown spots on lawn:** you may not be getting adequate coverage due to a leak in a sprinkler head or water line.
- 4. Lowest Sprinkler head runs after the system turns off:** some low-head drainage is normal after the system has run, but there should not be a continuous stream. You can minimize low-head drainage by installing check valves in your sprinkler heads and lines.
- 5. Water meter has a continual slow spin:** if you have ruled out all possible leaks inside your home (such as toilet or faucet leaks), a slow spin may indicate a leak in your irrigation system.
- 6. Wet or soggy spots in the lawn:** there may be an underground break in your irrigation line. If you have ruled out surface drainage, check for leaks.