



10220 270th Street NW
Stanwood, WA 98292

**QUESTIONS ABOUT
DRINKING WATER QUALITY**

City of Stanwood Water Department
360-629-9781
www.ci.stanwood.wa.us

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Safe Drinking Water Hotline
800-426-4791
www.epa.gov/safewater

Washington State
Department of Health
(253) 395-6750
www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw

Get Involved!

City Council meetings are held on the
2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month,
7:00pm at the School District Office
located at 26920 Pioneer Highway.

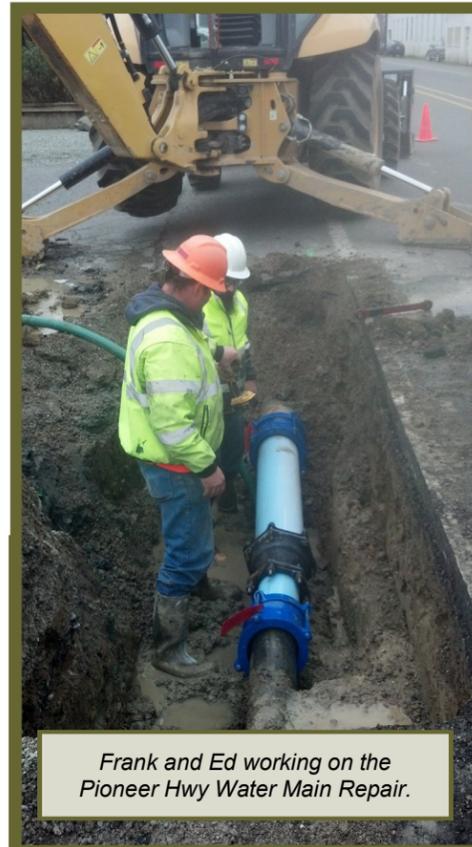
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City of Stanwood Water Quality Report for the Year 2015

The City of Stanwood is pleased to present the annual Water Quality Report for the 2015 calendar year. We are committed to delivering quality drinking water. You can be confident that the water provided at your tap meets or exceeds national and state regulations. This report will inform you on the source of your water, what compounds are currently in your water, and how well your water complies with current regulations enforced by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Washington State Department of Health (DOH).



*Frank and Ed working on the
Pioneer Hwy Water Main Repair.*

Your Water Sources

The City of Stanwood currently has six groundwater sources. Bryant Well #1 (source 2), Bryant Well #3 (source 8), and Cedarhome Well (source 7) are supplied by aquifers. Aquifers are natural reservoirs of water found underground within layers of gravel, rock and sand. This water becomes replenished as rainwater seeps through layers of earth, which act as a natural filter. Hatt Slough Springs (source 1), Bryant Well #2 (source 3) and Fure Well (source 4) are not in operation at this time.

The DOH Office of Drinking Water rates all water sources based on their contaminant susceptibility as part of the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). Most of the city's sources are designated as high susceptibility due to the type of aquifer, depth of well and nearby contaminant sources. SWAP data for the City of Stanwood is online at: www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/sw/assessment

Bryant Well #1 and Bryant Well #3 are the city's primary sources of water and they provide the majority of the city's water supply. The Bryant Wells are located near Stanwood High School off 268th Street NW (Stanwood-Bryant Road). Water pumped from the Bryant Wells are filtered for purity and chlorinated for disinfection before it is sent out to the distribution system and finally arrives at your tap. Water pumped from Cedarhome Well is chlorinated for disinfection before it is sent to the distribution system.

Our distribution system is a network of underground pipes that carry water from our sources to your tap. Our water system operators continue to track the quantity and quality of water from source to sink every day.

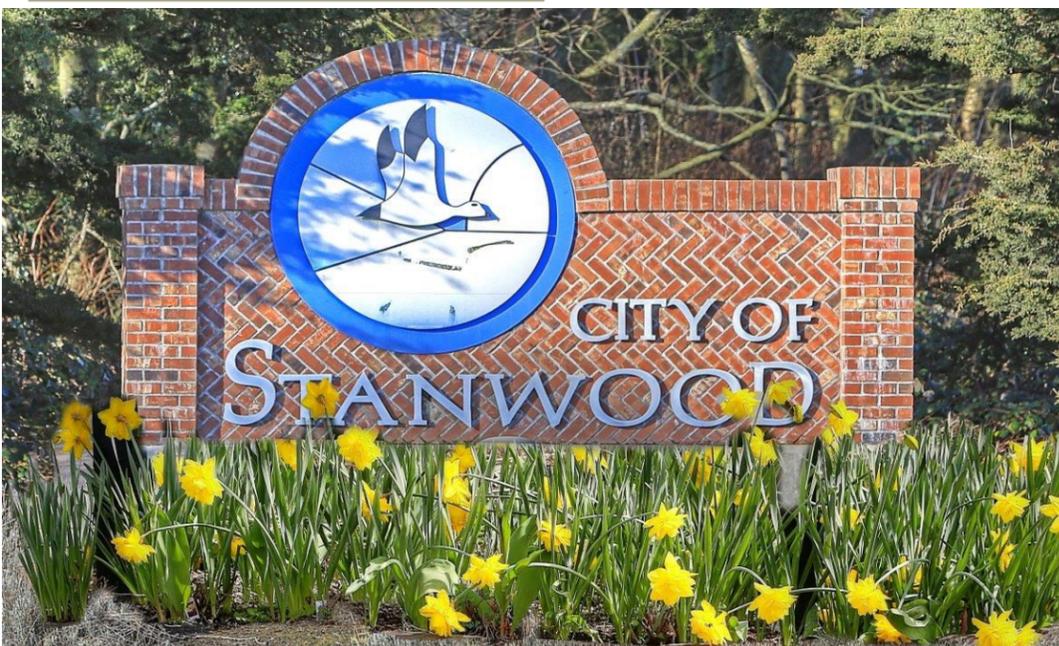
Important Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminants that may be present in water include:

- ◆ **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, from wildlife;
- ◆ **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which are naturally occurring;
- ◆ **Organic contaminants**, which are byproducts of disinfection processes; and
- ◆ **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as 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 for infections. 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.



A Community Update

City of Stanwood 2015 Water Quality Report

Public Water System ID #83650H

2015 Mayor
Leonard Kelley

2015 Council Members
Arne Wennerberg
Conrad Ryer
Dottie Gorsuch
Larry Sather
Matt McCune
Rick Randall
Rob Johnson

Public Works Director
Kevin Hushagen

Water Treatment Operators
Gina Melander, Lead
Frank Cook

A Note From Your Water Department



In 2015 the water department gained 2 new employees, Ed Avila and Scott Justesen. Their skills and new ideas are a great asset to the team.

The new Bryant Well #3 went on line in the fall of 2015. The Fure Well, which has not been active since 2004 was disconnected from the distribution system.

The water department installed a new water line on 92nd Ave NW by the school bus barn and repaired 35 water leaks throughout the distribution system; many of these

leaks were reported by citizens, and we appreciate that, if leaks are not reported we may not know about them. It is important that we are made aware of leaks right away, so we can get them repaired in a timely manner.

We ask that you please conserve water throughout the year. For water conservation tips please visit the Dept. of Health Website at <http://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/Pubs/331-375-J.pdf>

Help Conserve Water: Water Use Efficiency Performance Report

On April 9, 2015 a public hearing was held to adopt new water use efficiency goals. Per Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 246-290-830, WUE goals must be set through a public process and shall be evaluated and reestablished a minimum of every 6 years. The last time new goals were set was in 2010. Our new WUE goals are to reduce the 4 year rolling average demand per equivalent residential unit (ERU) to 185 gpd by 2035 and to improve distribution system leakage to 10% or less by 2035. For 2015 the 4 year rolling average per ERU was 157 gpd, and the 3 year rolling average for distribution leakage was 11.4% which is less than last year's 12.6%.

A Six Year Comparison of Water Use Data			
	Year		Percent Change
	2010	2015	
Total Water Production	320 MG	303 MG	-5.3%
Total Authorized Consumption	249 MG	276 MG	10.8%
Distribution System Leakage	22.2%	8.9%	-13.3%
Average Single Family Use per Household	209 gpd	170 gpd	-18.7%

MG = million gallons gpd = gallons per day

The water department is making efforts to reduce the amount of distribution leakage by doing system wide leak detection survey's annually, replacing older water mains and services, and continuing to track all authorized consumption. We still have not met our goal of less than 10% distribution leakage, based on a 3 year rolling average of 11.4%.

Here are some ways you can help us reach our water use goals by saving even more water when washing your car:

- ◆ Use a shut-off nozzle on your hose that can be adjusted down to a fine spray.
- ◆ Check hose connectors to make sure plastic or rubber washers are in place to prevent leaks.
- ◆ Consider using a commercial car wash that recycles water.
- ◆ Wash your car on the lawn, and you'll water your lawn at the same time.

Wellhead Protection Program

Being an owner of a Group A public water system, the City of Stanwood is required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act to develop a Wellhead Protection Program (WPP). The main goal of the City's WPP is to protect the health of its customers by being proactive in preventing contamination of the groundwater that it supplies for drinking water. Protection of the City's drinking water sources is everyone's responsibility. You, as a resident in the City's water service area, can help by being careful of your own practices around your home. Please be mindful when applying fertilizers/pesticides in your yards, always use the correct dosage, minimize the use of chemical weed control products, and dispose of old or unused hazardous waste appropriately. For more information on disposing of hazardous waste go to www.snoco.org/solidwaste



Kid's Word Scramble

Put the letters in the right order to complete the sentence!

All living things need _____ to live. t a w e r

When water evaporates, it travels into the air and becomes part of a _____. d l o c u

We _____ water in the liquid form. i k r d n

You'll save water by taking a quick _____. h o w s e r

Less than 1% of all the water on the earth is _____ water. s e f r h

Check for leaks and save hundreds of _____ of water a day. a l l o g n s

2015 Water Quality Monitoring Results

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the DOH and the EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington State Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Each of the City's water sources is chlorinated and the chlorine concentration is monitored as it enters the distribution system. The table on the right summarizes chlorine concentrations. Chlorine is necessary to properly disinfect your water supply from bacteria and microbes.

Chlorine Monitoring Point	Average	Range	Units
Cedarhome Well	0.30	0.11 - 0.66	ppm
Water Treatment Plant	0.50	.011 - 0.93	ppm

The City of Stanwood routinely monitors the quality of all of our water sources and the distribution system to ensure that they meet the latest regulations. The table below summarizes the makeup of your water in the past year.

This is What is in Your Tap					This Much is Allowed		Where did this Compound Come From?
Detected Contaminants	Bryant Well #1	Cedarhome Well	Bryant Well #3	Units	EPA's MCL Standard	Do We Comply?	Typical Sources
Arsenic	Average: 7.95 Range: 7 - 10	Not required in 2015	Not required in 2015	ppb	10	Yes	Erosion from natural deposits
Nitrate	Not required in 2015	Not required in 2015	None Detected	ppm	10	Yes	Fertilizer runoff, animal waste, natural erosion
Sodium *	Not required in 2015	Not required in 2015	Not required in 2015	ppm	20	Yes	Erosion from natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	Average: 17.8 Range: 11.3 - 21.6			ppb	80	Yes	A byproduct of chlorination
Five Haloacetic Acids	Average: 3.3 Range: 1.1 - 5.7			ppm	60	Yes	A byproduct of chlorination
Total Coliform	Not detected in 116 Annual Samples			Positive Samples	0	Yes	Microbes naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	Not Detected in 116 Annual Samples			Positive Samples	0	Yes	Bacterial contamination from human or animal waste

* Note: Sodium is unregulated, but the EPA recommends a 20 mg/L guidance level.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

ppb = parts per billion = micrograms per liter (µg/L). This can be compared to one cent in \$10 million.

ppm = parts per million = milligrams per liter (mg/L). This can be compared to one cent in \$10,000.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water.

Arsenic and Lead Information

Arsenic is naturally present in our water source and is removed at the Bryant Well Field Treatment Facility. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. There is a small chance that some people who drink water containing low levels of arsenic for many years could develop circulatory disease, cancer, or other health problems. Most types of cancer and circulatory disease are due to factors other than exposure to arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from 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 Stanwood 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.