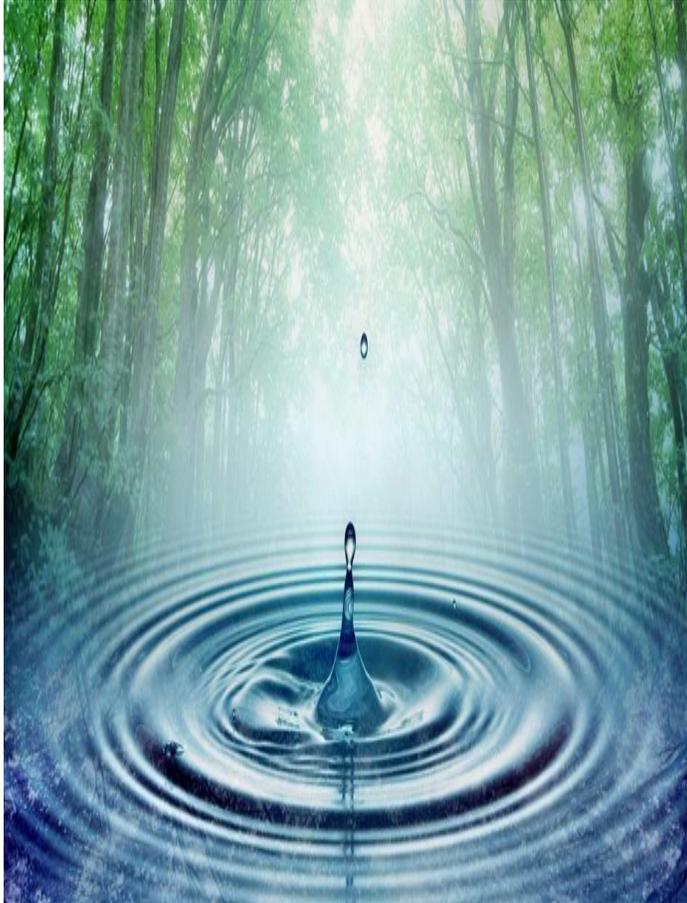




CITY OF SULTAN

Annual Water Report

Report Year 2014



MEETING THE CHALLENGE

The City of Sultan is pleased to provide you with our annual Water Quality Report. The City's water team surpasses all federal and state requirements in producing and testing the City's water and providing quality water to you, the citizen.

QUALITY CONTROL

Over the years, the city has worked to maintain delivery of quality water to the citizens of Sultan. Michael Williams is the Water Systems Manager with a Washington State Water Treatment Plant Level 3 Certification, Water Distribution Manager Level 3, and Cross Connection Specialist. Matt Wood is the Water Treatment Plant Operator with a Water Treatment Plant Level 1 Certification and a Water Distribution Manager Level 1 Certification. Jason Strauss also has earned the Water Distribution Manager Level 1 Certification.

The City tests water quality daily by checking the pH, chlorine residual, water temperature, fluoride level and turbidity. Monthly fecal coliform testing is completed at five State approved locations in the City. These samples are taken to a state certified laboratory with results back the City within 48 hours. We provide State required monthly coliform testing of Lake 16. Reports are sent to the State of Washington Department of Health.

Air entrained in our water causes the water to appear milky coming from your tap. The City tries to flush the majority of air out through fire hydrants, however some of the air molecules still get through to the highest point in your home. If you experience this, let your tap run a short time to release the trapped air. It is not hazardous to your health.

WATER FACT

Taking a bath requires up to 70 gallons of water. A five minute shower uses only 10 to 25 gallons.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

The water source (Lake 16) is located in the City of Sultan's 360 acre watershed located approximately 6 miles north of Sultan adjacent to Sultan Basin Road. Lake 16 was created by constructing a concrete dam in 1949. The dam was recently reinforced in 2011. From Lake 16, water is piped approximately 2 miles to the city's water treatment facility.

- The Water Treatment Plant produces 1.3 million gallons of drinking water per day.
- The City owns and operates two storage reservoirs with a capacity of 2.5 million gallons.
- A secondary water supply is available from the City of Everett when demand exceeds the capacity of the Water Treatment Plant.

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires water systems to provide customers with annual reports on the quality of their drinking water. This report summarizes the findings of the City of Sultan water quality-testing program.

If you have any questions, please contact our water quality staff at 360.793.1262.

DRINKING WATER TREATMENT

Your drinking water is treated with advanced filtration and disinfection. During the treatment process, polymers are added to improve the filtration process. In December 2013, the State approved the use of soda ash to enhance the coagulation process of the polymers. This upgrade has improved the filtering process significantly. The pH level of the water is also adjusted with sodium hydroxide to make it less corrosive to pipes and plumbing fixtures. Chlorine is added as a disinfectant to eliminate any potentially harmful organisms that were not removed by the filtration process. Fluoride is injected after treatment for dental health purposes. Fluoride must remain between 0.80 and 1.30 milligrams per liter to be in compliance with State regulations. These additives are carefully monitored and the water is continually tested to maintain safe levels.

We test our source water and finished drinking water, providing the very best drinking water to the community.

WATER CONSERVATION INFORMATION

CAN YOU BE MORE EFFICIENT?

An average single-family household in Sultan uses approximately 4,528 gallons a month in the winter and approximately 8,034 gallons a month in the summer. **Is your water use above average or do you want to increase your water use efficiency?** Here are some simple ways to save water. You can find even more ways to conserve at http://epa.gov/watersense/our_water/start_saving.html and <http://www.partners4water.org>.

- Wait to wash clothes until you have a full load.
- Switch to an efficient showerhead and take a shorter shower.
- Match the right plant to the right place in your garden. http://www.partners4water.org/conservationtips_yard.html
- Adjust your lawn and/or gardening watering schedule for optimum efficiency.
- Don't run the water while brushing your teeth.
- Find and repair any water leaks.
- Look for the Water Sense label on new appliances. <http://www.epa.gov/watersense>

FREE INDOOR AND OUTDOOR WATER SAVER KITS ARE AVAILABLE AT SULTAN CITY HALL

WATER USE EFFICIENCY

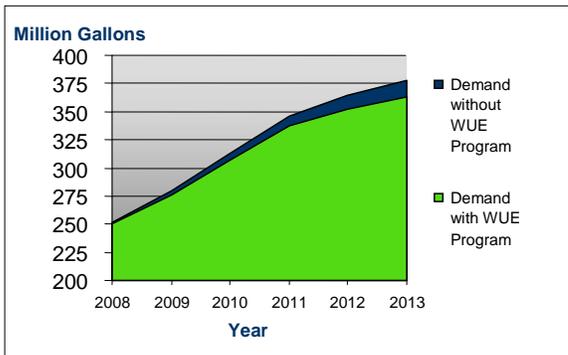
On January 22, 2007, the Municipal Water Law's Rule (MWL) on Water Use Efficiency (WUE) went into effect in the State of Washington, requiring all public water systems to implement measures, and in some cases reconstruct their conservation programs, to help meet new planning and efficiency requirements. There are seven key components of the MWL the City has complied with. Some of these components are annual requirements, and others are requirements for planning. Table 1 outlines all requirements for the Rule on Water Use Efficiency, and describes the City of Sultan's current compliance status for each requirement.

THE GOAL PER RESOLUTION 08-04 IS:

The City of Sultan will allocate the necessary resources to reduce average water consumption from 130 gallons per day (GPD) per capita in 2007 to 125 GPD per capita in 2013. This represents a 4% reduction in daily consumption per capita by 2013.

Component (WAC#)	In Compliance?
Data Collection (246-290-100)	Yes
Demand Forecasting (246-290-100)	Yes
Metering (246-290-496)	Yes
Efficiency Program (246-290-810)	Yes
Distribution System Leakage (246-290-820)	Yes At 10%
Goals (246-290-830)	Yes January 27, 2011
Performance Reports (246-290-840)	Yes

FUTURE WATER DEMANDS



2014 Water Produced & Purchased	123 million gallons
Distribution System Leakage	10%

WATER CONSERVATION EFFORTS CAN BE MORE THAN JUST A DROP IN THE BUCKET. FOR MORE WATER CONSERVATION TIPS, VISIT WWW.AWWA.ORG – RESPONSIBLE CONSERVATION HELPS EVERYONE, TODAY AND IN THE FUTURE!!

WATER FACT
More than 25% of bottled water comes from a municipal water supply, the same place that tap water comes from!

WATER FACT
If you drink your daily 8 glasses of water per day from the tap it will cost you approximately 50 cents per year. If you choose bottled water, the cost is about \$1,400.00 per year.

2014 WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS RESULTS

READING THE TABLES

In 2014, your drinking water was tested for many different contaminants. The following tables identify the contaminants detected, the levels found and whether they meet EPA regulations. The key information for most people is this: **YOUR DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL GOVERNMENT STANDARDS AND IS SAFE TO DRINK.**

SAMPLING RESULTS

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES									
Substance Unit of Measure	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	City of Sultan		City of Everett		Comply?	Typical Source
				Average Value or Highest Result	Range Low-High	Average Value or Highest Result	Range Low-High		
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	4	4	.8		.6	.2 – 1.5	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	4	4	.8	.6 – .9	.8	.2-.9	Yes	Dental health additive
Halacetic Acids [HAA] (ppm)	2014	60		17.6	4.2 – 31	36.8*	24.0-44.0**	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Nitrate (ppm)	2014	10	10	ND	ND	.046	0.011 – 0.086	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	2014	80		14.1	10.8 – 30.2	48.0*	28.0-57.0**	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria	2014	% Positive	0	ND	NA	.8	0-0.8	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	2014	TT= 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	N/A	.18	100%	.11	100%	Yes	Soil erosion

* Range of results taken from eight locations.

** Highest locational running annual average of the eight sites that were monitored.

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout communities									
Substance Unit of Measure	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	City of Sultan		City of Everett		Comply?	Typical Source
				Amount Detected (90 TH %tile)	Sites Above AL/ Total Sites	Amount Detected (90 TH %tile)	Sites Above AL/ Total Sites		
Copper (ppm)	2012	1.3	1.3	ND	0/20	0.109	None	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2012	.015	0.0	ND	0/20	2	None	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 Sultan and the City of Everett Utilities Division are 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 two 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

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

NA: Not applicable.

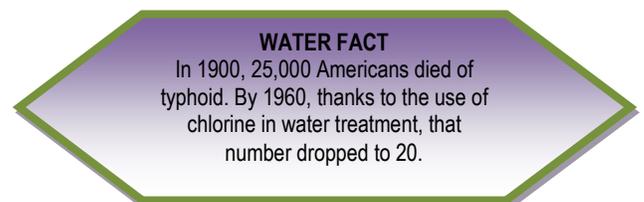
ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity or turbidity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



HELP KEEP OUR DRINKING WATER SAFE

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CROSS CONNECTION ALERT FOR ANNUAL BACKFLOW ASSEMBLY TESTING

A connection between your drinking water pipes and a source of contamination is called a cross connection. Examples include irrigation systems, every hose-end applicator used for fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides; photo developing equipment; and industrial waste uses.

To help minimize the dangers of cross connection, please use the following tips:

- Avoid using hose-end spray applicators for landscaping chemicals.
- Install a backflow assembly if there is an existing or potential cross-connection.
- Have the backflow assembly tested by a state-certified backflow tester after installation and send a copy to the City of Sultan Public Works Department, PO Box 1199, Sultan WA 98294 or fax to 360.793.3344.
- Every year, all Sultan water utility customers who have backflow assemblies must have them tested and send a copy of the certification to the Public Works Department.

For more information, review the Cross-Connection Control Manual from the U.S. EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater/crossconnection.html. You can also call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791. You can also contact our Cross Connection Specialist at mike.williams@ci.sultan.wa.us.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

INFORMATION FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in water than the general population. Immune compromised persons such as those 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. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791 or www.epa.gov/ogwdw.

WATERSHED PROTECTION

Watershed protection is the first line of defense in protecting the naturally pristine water of Sultan's water source, Lake 16. The watershed is patrolled on a regular basis. Access is restricted to sensitive areas of the watershed and human activities are managed to minimize potential impacts on water quality. The City of Sultan also works with other jurisdictions and agencies to establish and maintain land-use policies that minimize the potential water quality impacts from human activities in the watershed.



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