



Annual Consumer Confidence Water Report

700 Highway 2/Post Office Box 287

Leavenworth City Hall

June 2013

INTRODUCTION

The City of Leavenworth is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. 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.

The City draws water from both Icicle Creek and wells near Leavenworth's Golf Course. The water we provide can be from either of these two sources individually, or as a blend of both sources. We have a source water protection plan available from our office for those individuals wanting additional information.

Water Announcements 2013

In 2012 the City drilled a new well located at our well field near the Wenatchee River and the Golf Course. We plan to use this new source of potable water production for future growth, and as a back-up source. This year, 2013, we intend to design the required piping and pumping system for its eventual production. This well also preserves unused water rights for future population increases.



QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Stan Adams, Leavenworth's Water System Supervisor or call the Water Plant at **548-5235**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our City Council regularly scheduled meetings on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at City Hall.

The City of Leavenworth routinely monitors for constituents (contaminants) in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables included in this report show the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2012**. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

DEFINITIONS

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.



Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water.

Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - (mandatory language) The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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 Goal (MRDLG) - 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.

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.

“ 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 Leavenworth is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of material 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>”

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN 2012

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Violation Yes/no</u>	<u>Level Detected</u>	<u>Unit Measurements</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>
1. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	No	0.00 (wells)	mg/L	1	1
2. Nitrates - N	No	< 0.07	mg/L	1	1

Likely Source of Contamination: Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching of septic tanks, sewage, natural deposits.

OTHER CONSTITUENTS NOT DETECTED IN 2012

In addition to the three constituents listed above, the City also tests drinking water for the following:

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony
Arsenic
Asbestos
Barium
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chromium
Copper
Cyanide
Fluoride
Lead
Mercury
Selenium
Thallium

Microbiological Contaminants

Coliform
Fecal coliform

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Benzene
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
o-Dichlorobenzene
p-Dichlorobenze
1,2- Dichloroethane
1,1- Dichloroethylene
cis-1,2-ichloroethylene
trans-1,2,-Dichloroethylene
Dichloromethane
1,2- Dichloropropane
Ethylbenzene
Styrene
Tetrachloroethylene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2- Trichloroethane
Trichloroethyle
Total Trihalomethanes
Toluene
Vinyl Choride
Xylenes

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

2,4-D
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)
Acrylamide
Alachlor
Atrazine
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)
Carbofuran
Chlordane
Dalapon
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
Dibromochloropropane
Dinoseb
Diquat
Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD]
Endothall
Endrin
Epichlorohydrin
Ethylene dibromide
Glyphosate
Heptachlor
Heptachlor epoxied
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene
Lindane
Methoxychlor
Oxamyl[Vydate}
PCBs
Pentachlorophenol
Picloram
Simazine
Toxaphene

Water facts: Historical records show Icicle River flows to vary from 1,640 cfs in 1941 to 19,800 cfs in 1995.



We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all other Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

All 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 that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 from 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

**City Ordinance No. 1178 and Washington State Law WAC#246-290 require all Water Customers who have backflow assembly(s) to test annually (June) and have the results sent to the City of Leavenworth.
Thank you for your compliance.**

City of Leavenworth
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