

Cross Connections may be hazardous to your health

What is a Cross Connection?

A cross connection is any actual or potential physical connection between a potable (i.e., drinkable) water line and any pipe, vessel, or machine containing a non-potable fluid, solid, or gas where the non-potable substance can enter the potable water system by backflow. Garden hoses left connected and turned on when not in use can easily contaminate your home plumbing system. For questions or concerns about potential Cross Connections, please contact Lake Whatcom Water and Sewer District employee Rich Munson at (360) 734-9224.

Do I have any obligations regarding cross connections?

Yes, if your residence has an in-ground irrigation system, heat pump, boiler or any other type of identified cross connection that requires a backflow prevention device, you are required to have the device inspected annually by a State Certified Backflow Assembly Tester.

REMEMBER: A cross connection not only threatens your health and safety but also that of your neighbors and the community as whole, so **PLEASE** do your part to prevent them.

Our commitment to our customers

Lake Whatcom Water and Sewer District staff is on duty around the clock to provide the safest and best quality water service to every home. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our precious water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Questions or Concerns about your water?

For questions regarding this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Lake Whatcom Water and Sewer District Water Treatment Plant Operator Kevin Cook at (360) 734-9224. To learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board of Commissioner meetings.

- Second Wednesday of each month at 6:30 pm
- Last Wednesday of each month at 8:00 am

Meetings are held at the District office at 1220 Lakeway Drive. There is a public comment period where you may express any questions or concerns to the Board at the beginning and end of each Regular meeting.

Conservation

Inefficient and or leaking faucets, toilets, and excessive outdoor watering account for a significant amount of water that is treated at water treatment plants. Lake Whatcom Water and Sewer District would like to encourage voluntary water conservation, and there are many simple ways to contribute. By installing water saving shower heads, kitchen and bathroom faucets and low flow toilets, an average residence can save up to 25% of its daily water use. **We request voluntary even numbered addresses to only water outside on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and odd numbered addresses to water on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, with no outdoor watering on Mondays.** Lake Whatcom Water and Sewer District is a metered system, so saving water means saving money. Water may seem like an unlimited resource in the Pacific Northwest, and it can only be plentiful for future generations if we all do our part to conserve this precious resource.



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(360) 734-9224
www.lwwsd.org

Normal Business Hours:
8:00am to 5:00pm
Monday through Thursday
except Holidays

Emergencies:
360-734-9224 anytime



LAKE WHATCOM WATER & SEWER DISTRICT

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Eagleridge Service Area
WA State ID# 081181

2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Flint, MI Lead Concern

Since the Flint, Michigan, water system has been so prominent in the news regarding lead contamination in the water, Lake Whatcom Water and Sewer District would like to let its customers know that our water is safe. For lead and copper, the EPA has established distribution system-related levels at which a system is required to consider corrosion control. These levels, called "action levels," are 15 ppb for lead and 1300 ppb for copper. Corrosive water can leach lead out of household plumbing from service lines containing lead and lead-tin solder from brass faucets and natural deposits. LWWSD tests tap water for lead and copper from five homes every three years. The most recent set of results from 2013 were 3 ppb for lead and 167 ppb for copper, well below the EPA "action levels." The PH in your system is above seven and is stable and effective at maintaining corrosion control.

What is this report?

In accordance with the Federal Government's Re-authorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996, all public and private water utilities are required to prepare and provide annual drinking water quality reports to their customers. As well as being required by Federal Law, we want to keep you informed about the excellent water and sewer services delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide safe, dependable, and high quality drinking water.

Where does the drinking water come from?

Lake Whatcom Water and Sewer District purchases the water supplied to your home from the City of Bellingham and distributes the water in its own water distribution system to your tap. The City of Bellingham draws its water from Basin #2 of Lake Whatcom and pumps the water to its Water Filtration Plant where it undergoes filtration and disinfection. The water produced is a very high quality drinking water supply, and Lake Whatcom Water and Sewer District is pleased to report that the drinking water is safe and meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

What's in the drinking water?

Lake Whatcom Water and Sewer District and the City of Bellingham routinely monitor the drinking water in accordance with federal and state laws. Included are the results for five constituents that are regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015 to obtain a complete listing of all constituents, please contact the District. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents and/or contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More

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information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. Abbreviations and terms used in this report include:

Parts per billion (ppb)

Parts per million (ppm)

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 – The concentration of a contaminant, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water systems must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The “Maximum Allowed” is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs (see below) as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Maximum Disinfection Residual 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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The “Goal” 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.

N/D- Non Detectable

Facts About Detected Substances

1) Copper

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

2) Lead

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Elevated levels of lead in drinking water can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. In Bellingham, lead is not found in the treated water, but lead in drinking water can come from pipes and faucets in our customers' homes. Lake Whatcom Water and Sewer is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in customer's plumbing. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for at least 30 seconds before using the water for drinking or cooking. You can capture this water to use on plants. 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 at (800) 426-4791, or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

3) TTHMs & Halo-Acetic Acids

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes or Halo-Acetic Acids 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.

4) Turbidity

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. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headache.

(5) Chlorine

Chlorine is used as a water disinfectant. Disinfection is the most important step in the water treatment process to destroy pathogenic bacteria and other harmful agents. Chlorination is a very common and effective method for the disinfection of your drinking water. Your water provider is required to maintain a free-chlorine residual throughout their water distribution system.

(6) Barium

Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL for many years could experience an increase

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in their blood pressure. Barium is a lustrous, machinable metal which exists in nature only in ores containing mixtures of elements. Barium is used in electronic components, metal alloys, bleaches, dyes, ceramics, glass, and fireworks, as well as well drilling operations where it is released directly in to the ground.

Information for persons with compromised immune systems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those 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. The United States Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control (USEPA/CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the toll free Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Testing completed by Lake Whatcom Water, and Sewer District, the City of Bellingham, and State certified laboratories.

Detected Substance	Violation Yes/No	2015 (or most recent) Level	MCL, MRDL, or AL	MCLG	Likely Source of Substance
Copper (1)	No	The 90th percentile value of 6 homes sampled showed copper at a level of 167 ppb with a range of 11 ppb to 167 ppb	1,300 ppb	1,300 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (2)	No	The 90th percentile value of 6 homes sampled showed lead at 3 ppb Range ND to 3 ppb Zero homes sampled above the AL	15 ppb	0	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (3) Total Trihalomethanes	No	51.6 ppb	80 ppb	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAAs (3) Halo-Acetic Acid	No	18.2 ppb	60 ppb	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity (4)	No	0.09 NTU was the highest recorded at the city's plant'	1.0 NTU	0	Soil Runoff
Chlorine (5)	No	Of the free chlorine residuals samples collected with our required bacterial samples in the distribution system the average free chlorine residual average was approximately 0.31 ppm with a range of 0.15 ppm to 0.53 ppm.	4 ppm MRDL	0.2 ppm minimum at first customer in distribution system	Added for disinfection at City of Bellingham's water treatment plant
Barium (6)	No	0.007 ppm	2 ppm	0	Natural deposits, discharge from metal refiners; discharge of drilling waste