

2016 LUD #3 Annual Drinking Water Report

Water Sources

The water source for LUD #3 comes from the City of Port Townsend (System ID # 69000R). It is surface water from the Big and Little Quilcene Rivers (Source # 01 and 02) in the northeast corner of the Olympic National Forest. This water is stored in Lords Lake and City Lake Reservoirs. As with all surface water sources, the Washington Department of Health rates the City's source water as highly susceptible to contamination. The City and U.S. Forest Service continue to cooperate in a joint effort to manage and protect the municipal watershed to maintain the high quality of the source water and minimize treatment requirements.

After inspecting the watershed and reviewing control measures in 2013, the Washington State Department of Health notified the City that the water system does not have an adequate level of watershed control. While water quality has not changed, the Department of Health determined that the watershed control program did not meet current department expectations for managing public access within the municipal watershed. For drinking water regulatory purposes, the water system was considered to be out of treatment compliance. Chlorine disinfection continued to provide protection from microbial contaminants, which generally is more than adequate. This situation did not require customers take action, however people with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly may want to seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA at http://water.epa.gov/aboutow/ogwdw/upload/2001_11_15_consumer_crypto.pdf or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791. LUD #3 was switched over to the Quimper ground water system in October 2016.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as, nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

The following results are for monitoring performed January 1 – December 31, 2016.

Port Townsend Annual Water Quality Analysis

Inorganic Constituents	MCL	MCLG	Port Townsend Water	Range of Detections	Year Sampled	Meets Standards	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.003	One sample	2013	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

- Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Testing Frequency	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total organic carbon (mg/L)	TT	NA	0.57-0.89	Quarterly	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 5	0	0.16-3.5	Continuous	No	Soil runoff

- Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

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

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

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

