

# Water Quality Monitoring Results

Contaminant	Most Recent Test	Unit	Detected Level	MCL or MRDL	MRDLG	Major Source(s)	Violation
Lead*	11/14	ppb	2	Action Level 15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	No
Copper*	11/14	ppm	.052	Action Level 1300	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.	No
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
Haloacetic Acid	12/15	ppb	19.73 11.4 - 27	60	60	By-product of chlorination used for drinking water disinfection	No
Total Trihalomethanes	12/15	ppb	39.99 21.2 - 56.3	80	N/A	By-product of chlorination used for drinking water disinfection	No
<b>Radionuclides</b>							
Gross Alpha	9/13	ppb	2.79** 2.6 - 3.0	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Combined Radium	9/13	ppb	.42** .38 - .45	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	No
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>							
Arsenic	7/13	ppb	2	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	No
Fluoride	9/15	ppm	1.14	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	No
Nitrate***	7/14	ppm	2	10	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Nitrate	7/15	ppm	≤.10	10	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	No
<b>Unregulated Volatile Organic Compounds</b>							
Chloroform	5/13	ppb	34	--	--	Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to help EPA determine their occurrence in drinking water and potential need for future regulation.	
Bromodichloromethane	5/13	ppb	9.9	--	--		
Dibromochloromethane	5/13	ppb	2.1	--	--		

\* Lead and copper samples are collected from homes rather than at the source. More than 60 samples were analyzed at an independent laboratory for both lead and copper. Violations are subject to *action levels*. An *action level* is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

\*\* This value is the running annual average of all samples at all sampling points. The range of individual results is shown below the running annual average.

\*\*\*Nitrate testing was omitted on 2014 Consumer Confidence Report.

## Important Definitions

**MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level.**

The highest level of a contaminant 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 no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**TT = Treatment Technique.**

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**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.

## So, what's the bottom line?

**Longview's water meets or exceeds state and federal standards.** Your water is tested regularly at laboratories certified by the State of Washington to perform these tests. State and federal regulators routinely monitor our compliance and testing protocols to assure safe delivery of drinking water to you. If you have questions or comments about the information in this report, please call the Longview Regional Water Treatment Plant at 360.442.5681, or the Utilities Operations Center at 360.442.5700. We welcome your interest in Longview's water system.



# 2015 Water Quality Report



*This is your 2015 Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report. The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires water utilities to provide detailed water quality information to each customer annually.*

*This information is provided so that you, the consumer, are better informed about the quality of the water you drink.*

## The Source of Longview's Water

The source of Longview's water is situated on an approximately 10-acre site in the south-central portion of the Mint Farm Industrial Park in Longview, Washington. Geochemical data confirm the primary source of Longview's groundwater is a gravel aquifer that is recharged from the Columbia River. The total depth of the four production wells range from 352 to 385 feet. The wells are screened in the coarse sand and gravel deposits of the deep confined aquifer. The treatment process design includes six greensand filters operating at a flow rate of 5.5 gallons per minute per square foot.

## Water Quality Monitoring Results

Longview's water is routinely monitored for over 170 contaminants at the water treatment facility. In addition, Utilities personnel collect samples from throughout the distribution system to test for coliform, chlorine levels, lead, copper and asbestos. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires water systems to report annually on any primary contaminants detected in drinking water. In accordance with Washington State Office of Drinking Water recommendations, contaminants monitored but not detected are not identified in this report. All primary contaminants detected, regardless of level, are identified in this table. Primary contaminants are identified by the EPA to have potential health effects, usually from long-term exposure. Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. Secondary contaminants detected in Longview's water have not been identified in this table. Please note that contaminants are measured in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). To add perspective, one ppm is roughly one inch in sixteen miles.

[See chart on opposite side for results.](#)

# Be water wise...

... and quit throwing money down the drain!

**You can help make every drop of water count by making sure you use water efficiently at your home. Start by tackling the biggest water guzzlers first...meaning the laundry, kitchen, and bathroom. A family of four can save up to 68,000 gallons of water a year by following the conservation tips below.**

**Kitchen water savers.** ♦ Wash full loads in your dishwasher on a shorter cycle and **save up to 7 gallons** per load. ♦ Use both sides of the sink when washing dishes by hand. Use one side to wash and the other side to rinse. Do not wash dishes under a running faucet. ♦ Install aerators for every faucet in the house. ♦ Keep a bottle or pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator. This eliminates letting the tap run while waiting for the water to get cold. ♦ Some refrigerators, air conditioners and ice makers are cooled with wasted flows of water. Consider upgrading with air-cooled appliances for significant water savings. Kitchen sink disposals require lots of water to operate properly. Add food waste to your compost pile instead of using the garbage disposal

**Fix leaks.** ♦ Make sure your home is leak-free. When you are certain that no water is being used, take a reading of the water meter. Wait 30 minutes and take a second reading. If the meter readings change, you have a leak.



**Laundry water savers.** ♦ Wash only full loads of laundry, or use the appropriate water level or load size selection on the machine. Washing full loads only can **save up to 20 gallons** of water per load.

**Outdoors.** ♦ Lawns only need one inch of water a week, so don't overwater. ♦ To reduce evaporation, water the lawn in the early morning or evening. Avoid watering during the heat of the day or when it is windy. ♦ Use a broom instead of a hose to clean leaves and other debris from your driveway or sidewalk. ♦ Mulching lawn mowers help protect water loss and do not require disposal of grass clippings. ♦ Use mulch to retain moisture in the soil. Mulch also helps control weeds that compete with landscape plants for water.

**In the bathroom.** ♦ If your shower fills a one-gallon bucket in less than 20 seconds, replace the showerhead with a water efficient model. You could save up to 750 gallons of water a month. ♦ Take short showers instead of tub baths. ♦ Check for flapper and valve leaks by putting a dye tablet or a bit of food coloring into the toilet tank. Wait a few minutes without flushing. If the color shows up in the toilet bowl, you have one of the more common toilet leaks.

**Long-Term Conservation.** ♦ Retrofit all household faucets by installing aerators with flow restrictors. Repair dripping faucets by replacing washers. One drop per second wastes 2,700 gallons of water per year!

## Additional Information About Water Quality

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in water sources are microbes, pesticides, herbicides, organic or inorganic chemicals, and radioactive materials.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets the amount of certain contaminants that can be present in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) sets the limits for contaminants in bottled water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of some contaminants. Per the EPA and FDA, the presence of small amounts of contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. If you would like more information about these contaminants, please contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. Some persons with weaker immune systems, 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 caused by some contaminants. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Guidelines from the EPA and Centers for Disease Control on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by certain contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.