ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2016 CITY OF FALLS CITY

The City of Falls City is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you everyday. We want to keep you informed about water and services the City has delivered to you over the past year. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts that are made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water treatment process and protect our water resources. Falls City is committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The Water Treatment Plant has been operating since 1998. Falls City routinely monitors for constituents in the drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows monitoring results for the calendar years 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011.

We're proud your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Through monitoring and testing some constituents have been detected; however, the Environmental Protection Agency has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

All drinking water, including bottled water, is expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminates does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminates and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water that the general population. Immune-compromised system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. EPS/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Water Hotline. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. The term contaminant refers to any substance which may be found in water. As water moves over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, soils and can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

SOURCE OF WATER

The City utilizes Teal Creek and Glaze Creek drainage for its water supply.

WATER TESTING

The City of Falls City has had one violation in 2008 VOC testing, and 2011 Violation for Chlorine By Products, 2013 violation for not sending Turbitity monitoring report form by due date, 2013 violation chlorine by products, but is now in compliance with all regulations. Water is tested throughout the distribution system monthly for bacteriological analysis. The City is required to test for chemicals. Nitrates are required to be sampled yearly. In organics, synthetic organics and volatile organic chemicals are sampled every year. A Radiological sample is collected every four (4) years. The City tested for nitrogen in 2007.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe, dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments that will benefit all of our customers.

Please call City Hall if you have any questions. We at the City of Falls City work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

DETECTED LEVELS OF STANDARDS

The levels of standards for Inorganic chemicals, Volatile Organic chemicals and Synthetic Organic chemicals in the Teal Creek drainage waters were all not detected.

Other chemicals have been tested in the creek waters but there are no set contaminant levels, only guidelines that are associated with aesthetic effects such as staining of plumbing fixtures or tastes and odor problems. These chemicals are non-enforceable at this time.

The City has been below Federal and State standards for lead and copper testing. The City tested 10 homes in 2007. Tests have not been over the suggested maximum level for HAAS & TTHM.

<u>ppb – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.</u>
One part per billion.
<u>ppt – Parts per trillion or Nan grams per liter.</u>
One part per trillion.
<u>ppq – Parts per quadrillion or Pico grams per liter.</u>
One part per quadrillion.

SUBSTANCES TESTED FOR BUT NOT DETECTED IN TEAL CREEK

Substance	Units	Goal	Action Level	90th Percentile	Home Exceeding Action Level	Complies	Source Contaminant
Lead	ppb	0	0.015	0	0	Y	Corrosion of pipes

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL)	The concentration of contaminant which exceeded triggers a treatment technique or other requirement which water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of Contaminant in drinking water.
Turbidity	Turbidity describes how cloudy the water is. The smaller the number, the cleaner the water. Turbidity has no health effects; however, it can interfere with disinfection and provides a medium for microbial growth.
Maximum Contaminant	The maximum allowed (MCL) is the highest est. level on contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Minimum Contaminant	The 'Goal' (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant Level Goal drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
Lead	Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in household should be identified, removed, replaced or reduced. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water, than the general population. It is possible lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead level in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information from Safe Drinking Water Hotline; 1-800-426- 4791.
pH	Indicates whether a liquid is acidic or basic.
Hardness	Hardness is an indication of the amount of dissolved minerals in water. The City's water has a hardness level of 22 ppm, which is considered "soft".
TTHM & HAAS	Chlorine by-products.
Non-Detects (ND)	Laboratory indicates that the constituents are not present.

2016 REPORT

CONTAMINATE	MCL mg/1	Date & Level Detected	HEALTH RISKS	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION?
HAAS (Total) Haloacetic Acid)	0.60	0.0323 ---- 1/21 0.0352 ---- 4/7 0.0243 ---- 7/7 0.0584----10/20	Increased risk of cancer	By products of drinking water chlorination for disinfection	No
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	0.80	0.0245 ---- 1/21 0.0508 ---- 4/7 0.0300 ---- 7/7 0.0662 ---- 10/20	Liver, kidney, central nervous effects, increase risk of cancer	By products of drinking water chlorination for disinfection	No
Turbidity	1.0 NTU	June 25 .25 – High .15 – Monthly Average	Measures of cloudiness of water. High levels are often associated with disease.	Soil run-off	No

2015 REPORT

CONTAMINATE	MCL mg/1	Date & Level Detected	HEALTH RISKS	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION?
HAAS (Total) Haloacetic Acid)	0.60	0.0015 ---- 1/15 0.0161 ---- 4/15 0.0256 ---- 7/15 0.0219 ---- 10/15	Increased risk of cancer	By products of drinking water chlorination for disinfection	No
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	0.080	0.0277 ---- 1/15 0.0306 ---- 4/15 0.0450 ---- 7/15 0.0219 ---- 10/15	Liver, kidney, central nervous effects, increase risk of cancer	By products of drinking water chlorination for disinfection	No
Turbidity	1.0 NTU	11/24/2015 .08 – High .05 - Low .07 – Monthly Average	Measures of cloudiness of water. High levels are often associated with disease.	Soil run-off	No
Copper	1.3	9/16/2015 0.006, 0.049, 0.006, 0.417, 0.232, 0.150, 0.0219	EPA considers lead a probable human carcinogen.	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	No
Lead	0.015	9/16/2015 0.002, 0.004, 0.023	Stomach and intestinal distress, liver or kidney damage & complications from Wilson's disease.	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.	No

2014

CONTAMINATE	MCL mg/1	Date & Level Detected	HEALTH RISKS	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION?
HAAS (Total) Haloacetic Acid)	0.60	0.005 ---- 1/16 0.039 ---- 4/15 0.024 ---- 7/17 0.024----10/8	Increased risk of cancer	By products of drinking water chlorination for disinfection	No
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	0.80	0.037 ---- 1/16 0.061 ---- 4/15 0.057 ---- 7/17 .035 ---- 10/3	Liver, kidney, central nervous effects, increase risk of cancer	By products of drinking water chlorination for disinfection	No
Turbidity	1.0 NTU	07/07/14 .014 – High .09 – Monthly Average	Measures of cloudiness of water. High levels are often associated with disease.	Soil run-off	No

2013

CONTAMINATE	MCL mg/1	Date & Level Detected	HEALTH RISKS	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION?
HAAS (Total) Haloacetic Acid)	0.60	0.0202 ---- 3/14 0.0181 ---- 8/15 0.0515 ---- 11/21	Increased risk of cancer	By products of drinking water chlorination for disinfection	No
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	0.60	0.0202 ---- 3/14 0.0199 ---- 8/15 0.0485 ---- 11/21 .027 ---- 10/9/08	Liver, kidney, central nervous effects, increase risk of cancer	By products of drinking water chlorination for disinfection	No
Turbidity	1.0 NTU	08/11/13 .014 – High .095 – Monthly Average	Measures of cloudiness of water. High levels are often associated with disease.	Soil run-off	No

2012 REPORT

CONTAMINATE	MCL mg/1	Date & Level Detected	HEALTH RISKS	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION?
HAAS (Total) Haloacetic Acid)	0.60	ND ---- 1/12 .0271 ---- 4/12 0.0224 ---- 5/12 .027 ---- 10/12	Increased risk of cancer	By products of drinking water chlorination for disinfection	No
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	0.60	.022 ---- 1/12 .0270 ---- 4/12 0.213 ---- 5/12 .039 ---- 10/12	Liver, kidney, central nervous effects, increase risk of cancer	By products of drinking water chlorination for disinfection	No
Turbidity	1.0 NTU	12/18/2012 .016 – High .010 – Monthly Average	Measures of cloudiness of water. High levels are often associated with disease.	Soil run-off	No
Copper	1.0	9/19/2012 0.117, 0.662, 0.274, 0.1	EPA considers lead a probable human carcinogen.	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	No
Lead	0.015	9/19/2012 0.0027, 0.002,	Stomach and intestinal distress, liver or kidney damage & complications from Wilson's disease.	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.	No