The City of Anacortes is pleased to present this report on your drinking water. Safe, high quality water is our top priority and we can say with pride that our water far surpasses Federal and State requirements for safety and quality.

In accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, this report contains information about where your water comes from and how it’s treated, monitored, and protected.

Water analysis is, necessarily, technical. But we hope you will find this report interesting and informative as well.

The next time you enjoy a refreshing glass of water, you’ll know why you can rest assured of its safety and quality.
Where Does My Water Come From?

Your drinking water comes from the Skagit River, the largest river basin draining into Puget Sound. The basin covers approximately 3,100 square miles or 1.98 million acres and flows 162 miles from the snow capped peaks of the Cascades, such as Glacier Peak and Mount Baker, through parks, forests, hydroelectric dams, farm lands, and several cities and towns with their homes, businesses, and industries before emptying into Skagit Bay.

A review of existing conditions in the Skagit River Watershed, #801, revealed two particular types of events pose a threat to the water quality of the Skagit River and subsequently to public drinking water supplies:

1) human-produced pollutant loading from accidents or treatment plant failures, and

2) surface runoff during peak flow events and/or over-bank flood waters carrying pollutants into the river.

In a source water assessment, the Washington State Department of Health has given the Skagit River a “high” susceptibility rating, which is normal for open sources such as rivers and lakes. For a complete list of potential contaminants, please visit www.doh.wa.gov/chp/dw.

What’s in Source Water?

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 material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants That May Be Present In Source Water Include:

- Microbial Contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic Contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- Pesticides And Herbicides come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

- Organic Chemical Contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive Contaminants which are naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production & mining activities.

Our Water Treatment Process

The City of Anacortes owns and operates a regional water treatment plant (system ID #092200) on the east bank of the Skagit River near Mount Vernon. The capacity of the plant is 42 million gallons per day, expandable to 55 million gallons per day and serves approximately 56,000 residential, commercial, and industrial customers.

The Anacortes Water Treatment Plant uses a multi-barrier approach in turning the raw Skagit River water into tap water. This consists of gates and screens at the Intake Station, disinfection to inactive harmful organisms, and treatment to enhance the formation of large particles that can be readily settled out in the Actiflo ballasted sedimentation and filtered by the plant’s filters.

The entire treatment process is continuously and closely monitored. The plant is staffed 24 hours per day, 365 days per year by certified water treatment plant operators. Samples from each phase of the process are tested according to a strict daily schedule at the plant’s laboratory. Independent laboratories conduct additional tests.

Distribution System

Water from the Anacortes Water Treatment Plant is pumped through 24-inch and 36-inch transmission lines serving western Skagit County and northern Island County.

Major wholesale and industrial water customers in addition to the City of Anacortes are: The City of Oak Harbor, which supplies the Naval Air Station Whidbey Island; the Town of La Conner, which supplies Shelter Bay; Swinomish Tribal Community; Skagit Public Utility District #1; and the Marathon and Shell oil refineries.

Twelve miles of transmission lines connect the Water Treatment Plant to the Blue Heron reservoir and booster pump station, which is the beginning of the distribution system inside Anacortes City limits. As a result of a vote by City residents, a City ordinance was adopted in 1962 that ordains fluoride be added to the water at the Blue Heron station.

City of Anacortes
2016-2022 Water Use Efficiency Goal
The goal is to decrease residential water consumption by 917,500 gallons per year for the 6 years during the goal period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Water Produced</th>
<th>Authorized Consumption</th>
<th>Distribution System Leakage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6918 MG</td>
<td>6575 MG</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water Conservation Goals

Anacortes adopted a water conservation goal as a result of Washington State’s 2007 Water Use Efficiency Rule. The WUE Rule requires the City’s goal be re-established at a minimum of every six years, and progress towards the goal be reported annually to the State and City customers.

The City set its goals to reduce distribution system leakage to less than 10%.
2019 Water Quality Monitoring Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounds and Units</th>
<th>EPA Regulations</th>
<th>Anacortes Water Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ideal Level/Goal (MCL)</td>
<td>Maximum Allowable (MCL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINISHED WATER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon (ppm)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>TT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5% positive per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>4.0 (MRDL)</td>
<td>4.0 (MRDL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids 5 (ppb)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity* (NTU)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>TT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Turbidity is the measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. 100% of our monthly samples were below the EPA's maximum turbidity limit of 1.0 NTU. Treatment effectiveness is demonstrated by combine efficient turbidity <0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples. Both combined effluent and individual filter turbidity are monitored continuously.

Lead and Copper

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and WA State regulations require the City of Anacortes to monitor for the presence of lead and copper at household taps in their service area every three years. The 90th percentile level means out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level. In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in service lines and household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead: for any water that has been sitting for several hours, flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 and online at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MCL</td>
<td>Action Level (AL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IMPORTANT TERMS

Action Level or AL The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDL The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

N/A Not Applicable – meaning EPA has not established MCLGs for these substances.

N/D Not Detected at or above the minimum reporting level.

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measurement of water clarity.

ppm An abbreviation for parts per million.

ppb An abbreviation for parts per billion.

Treatment Technique or TT A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Comments or questions about the quality of the water you drink may be directed to:

Chad Siedlik, Interim Water Plant Manager: 360-428-1598
Russ Pittis, Resource Conservation Manager: 360-299-1964
Fred Buckenmeyer, Public Works Director: 360-293-1919

More information can be found at:
www.anacorteswa.gov/494/Water-Treatment
www.facebook.com/AnacortesPublicWorks

Energy Efficient Appliance Rebates

To learn more about and fill out an application for rebates offered by the City of Anacortes for energy efficient appliance purchases, go to www.anacortescommunityenergy.org/rebates

Join us
To get involved in decisions affecting your drinking water, attend and comment at Anacortes City Council meetings. The Council meets on the first four Mondays of each month at 6 p.m. in the Council Chambers, City Hall, Sixth Street and Q Avenue, Anacortes.

Information From the EPA
To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Health (DOH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington State Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).