

July 2018



*Our purpose is to provide for the delivery of safe, high quality water for all water users within the City of Battle Ground.*

*This report is designed to give you, our customers, an overview of Battle Ground's water quality for 2017*

*You will discover where your water comes from and what steps are taken to guarantee you always receive quality drinking water.*

### **Contact Us**

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CityofBGWA

# 2017 Water Quality Report

## City of Battle Ground, WA

### **City takes proactive approach to water conservation with odd/even watering program**

During the peak of the summer season, from June through September, Battle Ground water utility customers use nearly 3 million gallons of water per day – more than twice the typical amount of water used during the rest of the year.

The difference highlights the significant amount of water being used for outdoor applications, and the need to proactively manage water resources.

That is why the city has implemented a voluntary Odd/Even Watering (irrigation) Program for all residential, commercial and public customers. The program runs from June to September and asks water customers to limit outdoor watering to 3 times a week:

- If your address ends in an odd number, water outdoors on SAT, MON, WED only;
- If your address ends in an even number, water on SUN, TUE, THU only.
- FRI is a non-watering day for everyone
- Exceptions are granted for vegetable gardens, newly planted lawns, and potted or hanging plants. These may be watered as needed to protect your investment.

"An odd/even water management program is simple in its application, can save a half-million gallons of water per day, and is essential to maintain safe levels of water in the city's reservoir tanks," said Public Works Director Scott Sawyer.

Water resources are not an unlimited supply; on days when temperatures soar, local water demand can easily exceed production. The city uses eight wells - the maximum allowed by state regulations - to draw water from the Troutdale and Sand & Gravel underground aquifers.



The aquifers are a natural resource, used regionally for a growing population. Their storage capacity can vary from season to season and from year to year. Rainfall, even in the amounts we experience here in the great Pacific Northwest, does not immediately or completely recharge the aquifers.

Water production levels in the city are at about 80% of capacity and continue to decline. To supplement the amount of water produced by the city's wells, an intertie with Clark Public Utilities (CPU) was established in July of 2014. The intertie allows the city to purchase water directly from CPU to serve customer demand. The cost is factored into overall city water rates.

Water management is a growing concern throughout the state. While conservation efforts are important year-round, the impacts of rising summer temperatures and the resulting water demand, makes summertime water conservation efforts that much more important.

There are many ways to conserve water both in and outside your home or business. Participating in the Odd/Even Watering Program and using other simple conservation techniques can cut your summer water usage appreciably and every little bit helps, both in your pocketbook and in your community.

The city's Water Conservation website page at [www.cityofbg.org/Conserve-Water](http://www.cityofbg.org/Conserve-Water) contains links to some of the best conservation resources and tips. We encourage you take a look, implement ways you and your family can conserve water, and make it regular part of your household activities.

Thank you for your efforts to ensure that we have adequate water today and into the future.

## EPA Regulated Compounds

Trihalomethanes					
Chemical	Results	Units	SRL	MCL	MCLG
Trihalomethanes (7)	1.2	pCi/L	.50	80	N/A
Bromodichloromethane (7)	.57	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A
Bromoform (7)	0-.90	ug/L	0.6	N/A	N/A
Dibromochloromethane (7)	.66	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A

Volatile Organic Chemicals					
Chemical	Results	Units	SRL	MCL	MCLG
Tetrachloroethene (6)	.0-.66	ug/L	.5	5.0	0

Inorganic Chemicals					
Chemical	Results	Units	SRL	MCL	MCLG
Fluoride (2)	.79	Mg/L	.05	4	4
Nitrate-N (3)	0-1.4	Mg/L	0.2	10	10
Chloride (4)	26	ug/L	20	250	N/A

EPA Unregulated					
Chemical	Results	Units	SRL	MCL	MCLG
Copper (5)	.57	Mg/L	.02	1.3	N/A
Lead (5)	.0038	Mg/L	.001	.015	2

EPA Regulated (Secondary)					
Chemical	Results	Units	SRL	MCL	MCLG
Iron (4)	.16	Mg/L	.1	.30	N/A
Manganese (4)	.018	Mg/L	.01	0.05	N/A
Sodium (1)	0-13	Mg/L	5.0	N/A	N/A

Radionuclides					
Chemical	Results	Units	SRL	MCL	MCLG
Gross Alpha	4.8	pCi/L	3.015	50	0

### What do these tables mean?

The tables above show the results of our water quality analysis for 2013-2017. Every regulated contaminant that we detect in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the findings, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), and in the notes below, common sources of the contaminants detected.

#### NOTES:

- (1) Erosion of natural deposits
- (2) Fluoride: Water additive that promotes strong teeth
- (3) Nitrate-N: Erosion of natural deposits, septic systems, sewage and pesticides
- (4) Chloride: Natural occurring by-product
- (5) Natural erosion of copper plumbing
- (6) Discharge from industrial and/or commercial sites
- (7) Chlorine by-products

*Highest level tested is indicated and is not indicative of consistent testing on this element. All results are from treated water samples.*

#### Acronyms:

SRL - State Reporting Level  
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level  
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

#### Units:

ug/L = Micrograms/ Liter  
ppb = Parts per Billion  
mg/L = Milligrams per Liter  
ppm = Parts per Million

## Monitoring Your Water

To ensure that water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the WA State Department of Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. To meet these standards the city contracts with a state-certified laboratory to conduct water quality analyses. Analyses are performed on water samples that are regularly taken from the source wells and distribution system. The wells are tested for chemical, physical, radioactive, and bacteriological parameters as required by Federal and State regulations.

In addition to well testing, the water quality is monitored throughout the distribution system. Several key locations within the distribution system have been selected for this purpose. Each location is tested for bacteria, color, turbidity, odor, and disinfectant level to assure that you receive safe and high quality drinking water.

The city's water system is currently supported by 8 wells, 6 reservoirs, 2 booster pump stations and a water intertie with Clark Public Utilities. Water is pumped from underground aquifers via the wells where it is then disinfected. The water then passes through a filter, for purification, before it travels to the reservoirs for storage and distribution. The booster pumps are used to sustain water flow to ensure adequate water pressure to support the functionality of the system.

Clark Public Utilities Water Quality Report can be viewed by visiting [www.clarkpublicutilities.com/about-cpu/public-documents/water-quality-reports/](http://www.clarkpublicutilities.com/about-cpu/public-documents/water-quality-reports/).

## Water and Your Health

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants doesn't necessarily indicate that water poses health risks. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

An immunocompromised person such as person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or with other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers.

## Our Water Treatment Process

**Step #1 - Disinfection:** A small amount of chlorine is added to eliminate bacteria and micro organisms that may be in the water.

**Step #2 - Filtration:** Water passes through filters containing a granular material that removes very small particles from the water.

**Step #3 - Fluoridation:** Fluoride is added to promote dental health.

Routine tests are conducted to ensure your water meets all of the Environmental Protection Agency's standards for healthy water.