



Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Consumer Confidence Reports are due before July 1, 2020

You need to complete the following:

1. **Before July 1, 2020**, mail or otherwise directly deliver a copy of your 2019 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to your water system customers. Keep a copy for your records.
2. **Before July 1, 2020**, mail or email a copy of your CCR to the regional office for your county (information on back).
3. **By October 1, 2020**,* complete and send this certification form to the regional office with your CCR.

**Note: We are better able to properly credit your water system when we receive both documents, together, before the July 1 deadline.*

Certification for:

Water System Name City of Roy

Water System ID Number 45027k Water System County Pierce

Date delivered 06-08-2020

URL (if delivered electronically) _____

In compliance with the CCR requirements in WAC 246-290-72001 through -72012, I confirm that:

- The CCR has been appropriately delivered to customers who use this water system.
- All information contained in this report is correct.
- The monitoring data stated in the CCR matches information submitted to Washington State Department of Health, Office of Drinking Water.

Certified by:

Signature William Starks

Printed Name William Starks

Phone 253-843-1113 Date 6-16-2020



City of Roy Water

Water Quality Report for 2019

Name of water system City of Roy	Public Water Number 45027K	Service connections 321	Treatment Chlorination	Susceptibility Rating Moderate	Depth of wells S01 near Huggins-Greig 106 ft. S02 near 292nd St 496 ft.
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Regular Roy City Council meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. *When the regular meeting day is a City holiday, the meeting takes place the following evening.*

We are pleased to announce that once again your water meets or exceeds all federal and local standards. The state requires us to monitor for certain elements less than once per year because the concentrations of these elements are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. The results from the most recent water testing are on the reverse side for your review. For more information about your water, call William Starks at (253) 843-1113.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA 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 Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC 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).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes 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 from human activity.

Water Use Efficiency Annual Report The City of Roy water system is required to send our customers a Water Use Efficiency Report on an annual basis. To comply with this state law, the Roy City Council approved the following conservation goal: **to reduce the average daily consumption from 218 GPD by 2-4 %**

The City of Roy water system is fully metered and the total water produced for 2019 was 18,200,130 gallons. The leak loss for the system is 1.92%. In 2019, the average household used 150 gallons per day, a reduction per customer of 68 average gallons. The water system is currently meeting the goal by a reduction of 31% for 2019. Keep up the good work!

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*, which may 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which are naturally occurring.

Water Quality Data for City of Roy

The table below lists all the drinking water substances that were detected in your water. The presence of these substances in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019.

Inorganic elements (From Source)	MCL	MCLG	Your Water System (Well 1 and 2 respectively)	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	10.0	10.0	2.22, <0.4	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic elements with Secondary MCLs (From Source)	SMCL					
Iron (ppm)	0.3	N/A	<0.1, 0.25	2019	No	Naturally occurring in sediments
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	N/A	<0.01, 0.087	2019	No	Naturally occurring in sediments
Lead & Copper	AL					
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.10	2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppm)	.015	0	.001	2017	No	
Disinfectant By-products (organic compounds)	MCL	MCLG				
TTHMs (ppb) <i>Total trihalomethanes</i>	80	N/A	17.29	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 (ppb) <i>Total Haloacetic Acids</i>	60	N/A	5.25	2019	No	

Synthetic Organic Compounds such as herbicides, pesticides, and other agricultural chemicals were not detected during testing in 2015. There were also no detections of Radionuclides during testing in 2016.

Due to exceedance of Manganese at Well 2, there may be some discoloration to the water and/or staining of fixtures and clothing.

Terms and abbreviations used above:

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.

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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter **ppb:** parts per billion **N/A:** not available

In Washington State, **lead in drinking water** comes primarily from materials and components used in 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 drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. 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 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.