Report Form

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

331-203 • Updated 3/6/2023

Consumer Confidence Reports are due before July 1, 2023

You need to complete the following.

1. **Before July 1, 2023**, mail or otherwise directly deliver a copy of your 2021 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to your water system customers. Keep a copy for your records.

2. **Before July 1, 2023**, mail or email a copy of your CCR to the regional office for your county (information on back).

3. **By October 1, 2023*** 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 Ray, City of

Water System ID Number 45027K Water System County Pierce

Date delivered 6-26-2023

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 Stacks

Printed Name William Stacks

Phone 253-843-1113 Date 6-27-2023

City of Roy Water

Water Quality Report for 2022

Name of water system	Public Water Number	Service connections	Treatment	Susceptibility Rating	Depth of wells
City of Roy	**45027K**	**321**	**Chlorination**	**Moderate**	**S01 near Huggins-Greig 106 ft. S02 near 292nd St 496 ft.**

Regular Roy City Council meetings are held at 6:30 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month. *When the regular meeting day is a City holiday, the meeting takes place the following evening.*

We are pleased to announce We are pleased to present your 2022 Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. In 2022, overall drinking water quality met or exceeded all drinking water 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. See the results of the testing of your water on the back table. 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 contaminates in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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).

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).

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 2022 was 18,762,990 gallons. The leak loss for the system is 2.74%. In 2022, the average household used 155 gallons per day, a reduction per customer of 63 average gallons. The water system is currently meeting the goal by a reduction of 29% for 2022. Keep up the good work!

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, 2022 – December 31, 2022.

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	2.38, 0.2	2022	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, 0.19	2022	No	Naturally occurring in sediments
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	N/A	<0.01, 0.047	2022	No	Naturally occurring in sediments
Lead & Copper	**AL**					
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	**0.112**	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppm)	.015	0	.0036	2020	No	
Disinfectant *By-products* (organic compounds	**MCL**	**MCLG**				
TTHMs (ppb) *Total trihalomethanes*	80	N/A	17.87	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 (ppb) *Total Haloacetic Acids*	60	N/A	6.09	2022	No	

There were no detections at Well 2 as of 2022.

PFAS contaminant	Detected level at Well 1 (ppt)	Average (ppt)	SAL (ppt)
PFOA—perfluorooctanoic acid	3.89,2.61,ND	2.16	10
PFOS—perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	15.7,10.8,12.2	12.9	15
PFHxS—perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	15.4,12.2,10.5	12.7	65
PFNA—perfluorononanoic acid	10.2,7.28,6.85	8.11	9
PFBS—perfluorobutane sulfonic acid	2.44,2.39,2.57	2.46	345
Typical Source of PFAS: Run-off or leaching from firefighting foam, industrial discharge, and landfills; wastewater treatment plants	Please see the Department of Health, Office of Drinking Water's website for more information on PFAS at https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/contaminants/pfas.		

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 2022.

Due to exceedance of Manganese at Well 2, there may be discoloration to water, 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 **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter **ND:** None Detected

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.

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 form EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead .

In 2022, our PWS took samples as part of Washington State's Department of Health Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water at Well Site 1. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS, please visit https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/contaminants/pfas. The City of Roy has been working closely with the DOH on the steps we should be taking to deal with the detections we have gotten out of our Water Source at Well 1.