

City of Quincy 2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report, covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2022. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

We at the City of Quincy welcome your input regarding your water system and encourage you to participate in our city council meetings and voice your concerns and ideas. We meet the first and third Tuesdays of each month, beginning at 7 p.m. at City Hall, 104 B Street Southwest.



Source Water Description

The City of Quincy water supply system consists of five wells all located within the City. Well #1 is located adjacent to City Hall at 104 B St. SW, well #2 is located on the site of the Public Works Building at 21 A St. NW, well #3 is located at the intersection of West Division and 7th Avenue SW, well #4 is located south of Division St. between 3rd Avenue SW and 7th Avenue SW, and well #5 is located at 300 Columbia Way. Each of the sites have a well pump, aeration or reservoir tank, and either one or two booster pumps.

Water storage consists of four reservoirs: an elevated reservoir at well #1 holding 100,000 gallons, two one million gallon steel reservoirs at well #4, and a one million gallon reservoir on Road Q approximately 1 mile north of the City Limits. The City has approximately 280,000 feet of water line, serving over 2,100 service connections.

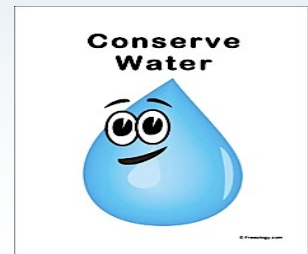
The State Department of Health requires the City to chlorinate the drinking water. This is done by introducing 12.5% Sodium Hypochlorite solution. Household bleach is 6% Sodium Hypochlorite.

The City is continually updating the infrastructure that delivers water to our homes and businesses, in an ongoing effort to provide clean, safe and reliable water to our citizens.

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Saves Water—**Water Conservation**—Saves Money

- Check faucets and pipes for leaks. Even a small drip can waste 20 gallons per day. Larger leaks can waste hundreds.
- Check your toilets for leaks. Put a few drops of food coloring in the tank. If the water in the bowl changes color without flushing you have a leaky valve. Leaky toilets can be big water wasters.
- Dishwashers and clothes washers should be fully loaded for optimum water conservation.
- When replacing appliances or water fixtures only buy units with the energy star or water smart logos. Use low flow faucets and shower heads.
- Turn off the water while you brush your teeth or while shaving.
- Refill a water bottle instead of buying bottled water from the store.
- Always use a hose nozzle with a shutoff while washing your vehicles.



The City of Quincy is working diligently to conserve the vital water resources we have. We are currently working on projects to reclaim and reuse both municipal and industrial wastewater. Some of this water will be used as cooling water at the data centers located in the city. Some of the water will be used for irrigation. The City of Quincy will be investing in additional water infrastructure to maintain the potable water system for future residential, commercial and industrial growth. These projects continue to be challenging, but we are confident that these projects will be a huge benefit to the City, industries, and maybe most importantly, the overall condition of the aquifer beneath our feet. When completed the City of Quincy will be on the cutting edge of water conservation, water reuse and water reclamation in the State of Washington. We are proud to be taking these steps to protect this vital natural resource for future generations of our growing community.

Lead in Home Plumbing

The City of Quincy tests for lead on a regular basis and our results are well within federal and state standards. The following message is required as informational.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Bottled water can be up to 2000 times as expensive as tap water.

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Sampling Results

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year sampled	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] stage 2							
DDBP (ppb)	2022	60	NA	< 1		No	By-product of water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2022	80		3.49		No	By-product of water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2022	10	10	9.71	6.43-9.71	No	From agricultural fertilizers

We were required by the U.S. EPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system that have elevated disinfection by-products concentration. Disinfection by-products (e.g. HAAs and TTHMs) result from continuous disinfection of drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter that naturally occurs in the source water.

WA. Dept. of Agriculture has issued a voluntary ban of Dacthal in the Quincy valley in an effort to reduce the DCPA levels.

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

Substance (units of measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Detected (90th %tile)	Sites above AL/ total sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.4	1.2	0.135	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppm)	2022	.014	0	0.0027	0/20	No	and erosion of natural deposits

OTHER SUBSTANCES

Substance (units of measure)	Year	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
DCPA Acid				
Metabolites (ppb)	2022	22.5 avg.	7.71-32.8	Dacthal Herbicide

Definitions

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set at close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Concentration Level Goal): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which

there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants

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

NA: Not applicable

pCi/L (picocuries per Liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion) One part substance per billion parts water.

ppm (parts per million) One part substance per million parts water.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/ AIDS or immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or on the web at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

How Can You Help.



Unfortunately vandalism and terrorism are very real problems today. If you should witness any suspicious activity around any of our well sites, reservoirs, or any other City facilities, please call 911. A vigilant public can be a vital part in protecting our community's water supply.

Tampering with a public water system is a federal offense and violators will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

**Let's keep our water *safe*,
for all of our citizens.**

2022 Water Production / Consumption

Total water produced in 2022 was 2,004,697,000 gallons. Billed usage 2,004,042,903. Estimated authorized unmetered use such as fire hydrant flushing, fire protection and street cleaning was 4,300,000 gallons. This calculates as unaccounted water of 654,097 gallons or 0.03 %, which is an excellent report.

Contact information

The City of Quincy Public Services Building is located across the street from City Hall, at 115 1st Ave. SW. Our mailing address is PO Box 338, Quincy, WA 98848. By phone at 509-787-3523.

How can we be of services?

This report is respectfully submitted by Bob Davis, Quincy 1 Water Program Manager.

If you have questions about the City's water systems, please contact me at 509-787-3523 or by email at bdavis@quincywashington.us.