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Water Department:
360-817-1563

Backflow Prevention:
360-817-1569
Email: backflow@cityofcamas.us

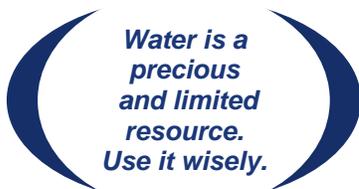
Water Billing
616 NE Fourth Avenue
Camas, WA 98607
360-834-2462

After Hours/Holiday
Water Emergency
360-737-0592

Camas Connect 24/7:
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Download our new mobile app, or visit online:
www.cityofcamas.us/index.php/service-request

City of Camas Website:
www.cityofcamas.us



Attention Non-English Speaking Customers

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who can translate it for you.

Russian

Это сообщение содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воде. Переведите это или говорите с кем - то, кто может перевести это для Вас.

Spanish

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Water Quality Results

At the City of Camas we understand how important it is to ensure we provide high quality water. The health of our consumers and their families is paramount and our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We work diligently to provide top quality water to a residential population of 23,080.

Our drinking water is safe and surpasses all State and Federal health standards.

We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. This report provides a summary of the tests and processes performed to ensure the safety of your drinking water. For more information or questions about this report, please contact Public Works call 360-817-1563, or email publicworks@cityofcamas.us

Water Conservation

The average daily water consumption in Camas for 2017 was 4.01 million gallons (mg/d) per day. During our peak usage day on July 22nd, 2017 we consumed 8.3 million gallons. Most of this increase in the summer months is due to irrigation demand. We are once again asking for your help to implement a voluntary odd/even lawn watering program for residential customers. Water on odd days if your house number ends in an odd number, and even days if it ends in an even number.

To view more water saving tips for residential use visit the following websites:
www.irrigationtutorials.com/faq/save-water.htm and www.home-water-works.org/water-conservation-tips/home



Public Water System ID 108002



Water Use Facts

A leaky faucet can waste 100 gallons a day.

An average bath requires 37 gallons of water.

What's Ahead

The City of Camas Cross Connection Control Program is being updated. Be on the look out for increased information regarding backflow regulations and testing requirements.

Approximately 65% of the City's water meters have been replaced with advanced radio read meters. The City is continuing the replacement project and will be upgrading approximately 600 additional meters in 2017.

Important Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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 800-426-4791.

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, radio-active material. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to the EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

EPA Statement for Lead and Copper

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. The City of Camas is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. The EPA requires the City to conduct lead testing every three years.

Copper is a mineral component naturally found in solids. In the correct amounts, it is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. In Washington State, most copper in drinking water comes from corrosion of household plumbing. Plumbing sources can include copper pipe and brass fixtures. Copper from plumbing corrosion can accumulate overnight. Although copper is an essential mineral in the diet, too much copper can cause health problems. Copper is widely distributed within the tissues of the body, but accumulates primarily in the liver and kidneys. A single dose of 15 mg of copper can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and intestinal cramps.

If you are concerned about lead or copper in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead and copper in your drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

To Reduce Lead and Copper Exposure

1. When your water has been sitting for several hours, flush the pipe by running the cold water tap until the water is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking or cooking.
2. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Hot water may contain higher levels of copper.
3. Frequently clean the filter screens and aerators in faucets to remove captured particles.
4. If building or remodeling, only use "lead free" or low lead piping and materials. Avoid using copper piping or brass fixtures for locations where water will be consumed or used in food preparation.

Contaminants Inorganic	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal mg/L	Action Level (AL) mg/L	Camas Water Results g/L	Sample Year	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead (ppb) at Consumers Tap	0	0.015	0.0026	2015	0 of 30	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	0	1.30	0.6100	2015	0 of 30	NO	

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to help EPA determine their occurrence in drinking water and potential need for future regulation. For more information, go to:

<http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr3/> or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791,

or at: <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contact.cfm>

2017 Water Quality Test Results

The City of Camas has its water analyzed for more than 200 different regulated and unregulated contaminants. Only the samples that have detectable levels of contaminants are required by law to be reported to the public. The contaminants listed below are REGULATED and were in our water during 2017. All samples taken are from treated water that is delivered to the distribution system. All contaminants tested were below levels allowed by Federal and State agencies. We have provided definitions below to help you understand the terms and abbreviations that are used in the Test Results.

In some cases, certain contaminants are granted waivers from monitoring. This is due to past consecutive years of non-detectable results, or results lower than the State Reporting Level (SRL).

Important Terms and Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The "Maximum Allowed" is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The "Goal" is 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.

Milligrams Per Liter (MG/L): A unit of measurement used in reporting the concentration of matter in water as determined by water analyses.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Parts Per Million (ppm): A unit of measurement used in reporting the concentration of matter in water as determined by water analyses.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter is a unit for measuring radioactive concentrations. The curie (Ci) unit is the activity of 1 gram of pure radium.

N/A (Not applicable): Means EPA has not established MCLGs for these substances.

Ug/L: Units of measurement in micrograms/liter. A unit of concentration for dissolved substances based on their weights.

Regulated Contaminants Unit Measurement	Violation	Range of Level Detected	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	MAX Allowed (MCL)	Description & Origin of Substance
Health Related (Primary) Standards: Inorganic					
Fluoride (MG/L)	No	0.31-1.13	1	4	Sodium fluoride added to Camas water to maintain good dental hygiene.
Nitrates (MG/L) (As Nitrogen)	No	1.30-1.60	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural products.
Health Related Standards: Radiological					
Radium 228	No	.0366 -.313	0.00	5 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits leaching into the groundwater.
Other Substances					
Total Hardness (ppm)	No	22	N/A	N/A	Hardness units are in ppm as CaCO ³ (calcium carbonate equivalent units).
Turbidity (NTU)	No	0.33	N/A	N/A	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water.
Disinfection By-Products and Residuals within the Distribution System					
Haloacetic Acids (UG/L)	No	6.9	48	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (UG/L) *	No	4.50-10.00	60	80	Chlorination by-product caused by the reaction of chlorine with organic matter.

New Water System Supply

As the City of Camas continues to grow, our water system serves a greater population each year. The City is currently seeking new water system supply to meet the needs of our growing population. You may hear about a new groundwater well called "Well 17", which the City is in the active planning stages. This includes finding a suitable location, testing for water availability and quality and seeking new water rights from the Department of Ecology. This process will take at least two years to complete but the City is committed to delivering clean and reliable drinking water to our citizens and meeting growing demands.

Our Water System

The City of Camas has multiple water sources that include surface and ground water. The surface water sources, Boulder and Jones Creeks, are located on the south side of Larch Mountain, northeast of Camas. Surface water was not used in 2017. The ground water sources include nine wells near the Washougal river and one well in Grass Valley. All water sources are treated with chlorine for disinfection, fluoride for good dental health and sodium hydroxide to reduce the corrosion of copper piping to meet State and EPA standards. Water pressure and fire flows are maintained throughout the service area with seven distribution reservoirs, nine pump stations, and over 160 miles of pipeline.

Water Leaks

Locate your master water supply valve and label it. The master supply valve can be turned off in case of a major leak or broken pipe.

The majority of leaks in residential plumbing systems are found at the toilet tank (fill and flapper valves).

Other common areas for leaks include:

- Lawn irrigation valves and lines
- Hose in yard turned on or leaking
- Ornamental fountains, fish ponds
- Relief valve or fittings on water heater
- Leaking pipes or fittings in the house
- Line between the meter and the house
- Dripping faucets in bathrooms or sinks
- Outside faucet open or dripping

The City is actively working to reduce system leaks. If you suspect a leak in your neighborhood please call 360-817-1563.



Check out this helpful website at www.epa.gov/watersense/fixaleak

City of Camas Numbers
Residential population served: 23,080
The Camas water system contains:
Seven reservoirs
Nine pump stations
8,649 water meters
Ten wells
More than 500 fire hydrants

Five Simple Water Conservation Tips

1. Fix leaks inside and outside, including old leaky faucets, toilets, hoses, and sprinkler systems.
2. Choose water saving fixtures and appliances and you will use 30% less water.
3. Sweep porches, driveways and sidewalks rather than hosing, to not only conserve water, but to avoid runoff.
4. Water late at night or early in the morning (10:00 pm to 6:00 am).
5. Take a short shower instead of a bath.

An inch of water per week is enough to keep lawns green.

For more water saving ideas see our newsletters, news releases, and/or printed material available at City Hall and the Operations Center, or visit our website at : www.cityofcamas.us/pwwater



It's Yearly Backflow Testing Time!

Make sure to schedule your yearly backflow inspection. If you are a property owner and have an in-ground sprinkler system you are required by State and local laws to install and maintain a backflow prevention device on your service line, and have it inspected yearly by a certified backflow tester. If you have more questions call our Backflow Cross Connection Hotline at 360-817-1569, or email us at backflow@cityofcamas.us. For more information and a current list of certified backflow testers visit www.cityofcamas.us/index.php/pwwater#backflowirrigation

Water Quality Monitoring

The City of Camas routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Field and laboratory analyses include tests for bacteria, as well as chemical and physical indicators. Reports are submitted monthly to the Department of Health to report that your water meets all drinking water standards. Should there ever be a public health concern, you would be notified immediately.

Please report possible water pollution (illicit discharge) to the City of Camas 360-817-1563, or the Department of Ecology SW Regional Office 360-407-6300