Lynden adopted a water conservation goal as a result of Washington State’s 2007 Water Use Efficiency Rule (WUE Rule). The WUE Rule requires that the city’s goal be re-established at a minimum of every six years, and that progress towards the goal be reported annually to the State and to city customers. In 2008, the City set WUE goals to reduce distribution system leakage to less than 10%, and keep city-wide water demand equal to, or below, the city population growth rate.

### Water Conservation Goal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Water Produced</th>
<th>Authorized Consumption</th>
<th>Distribution System Leakage</th>
<th>Goal Met (Distribution Leakage Standards)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>667 MG</td>
<td>537 MG</td>
<td>4.6 %</td>
<td>&lt; 10 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers reflect calendar year 2009

Inquiries about public participation and policy decisions related to your drinking water may be directed to the Public Works Department at 360-354-3446. Public Works policy decisions are discussed at the Lynden City Council Public Works Committee meetings that are held on the Wednesday after the first and third Monday of the month at 4:30 PM at City Hall.

For more information regarding this report, please contact:

Tamara Adams
Water Treatment Plant Superintendent
300 4th Street, Lynden, WA 98264

c: 360-354-0633    email: adamst@lyndenwa.org
Fluoride is added for enhanced dental protection. Make sure the water is free of harmful microorganisms and filtration techniques to remove suspended particles that may contaminate the water. Chlorine is added as a disinfectant to make sure the water is free of harmful microorganisms and fluoride is added for enhanced dental protection.

**SOURCES OF WATER:** 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 some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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.
- **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 residential uses.
- **Pesticides and herbicides,** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants,** which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, and oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.