The City of Lynden is pleased to provide you with our Annual Consumer Confidence Water Quality Report for 2010. Our water system is a surface water system served by the Nooksack River. Our intake is located where the Hannegan Road bridge crosses the Nooksack River. Lynden’s treatment plant uses coagulation, sedimentation, 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.

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.

The City of Lynden reminds you to use water wisely.

### Exceptional Water for you!

The City of Lynden provides exceptional water for you! 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.

### Total Water Produced

<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>612 MG</td>
<td>578 MG</td>
<td>5.5 %</td>
<td>&lt; 10 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers reflect calendar year 2010

For more information regarding this report, please contact:

**Tamara Adams**
Water Treatment Plant Superintendent
300 4th Street
Lynden, WA 98264
p: 360-354-0633
email: adams@lyndenwa.org

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**WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance (units)</th>
<th>Goal (MCLG)*</th>
<th>EPA’s Allowable Limits (MCL)*</th>
<th>Average Level Detected</th>
<th>Range Detected or Overall Results</th>
<th>Source of Substance</th>
<th>In Compliance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.8 running average</td>
<td>0.0 - 1.1</td>
<td>Water additive which promotes strong teeth.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.0 TT</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.02 - 0.38</td>
<td>Soil run-off</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon (ppm)*</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.2 - 1.0</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2010 (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance (units)</th>
<th>MRLDG* = 4</th>
<th>MRL* = 4</th>
<th>0.8 running average</th>
<th>Zero samples exceeded MRL*</th>
<th>Water additive used to control microbes.</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)*</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>In 2008, zero sites exceeded Action Level*</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>In 2008, zero sites exceeded Action Level*</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (ppb)*</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6 - 25</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform (positive samples/month)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>More than 1 positive sample per month</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)*</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11 - 33</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate-N (ppm)*</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RAW WATER (BEFORE TREATMENT)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance (units)</th>
<th>Goal (MCLG)*</th>
<th>EPA’s Allowable Limits (MCL)*</th>
<th>Average Level Detected</th>
<th>Range Detected or Overall Results</th>
<th>Source of Substance</th>
<th>In Compliance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon (ppm)*</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.2 - 1.0</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNIT DESCRIPTIONS:**
- ppm (Parts per Million)
- ppb (Parts per Billion)
- mg/L (Milligrams per Liter)

*UNIT DESCRIPTIONS: ppm (Parts per Million), ppb (Parts per Billion), mg/L (Milligrams per Liter)*

**TREATMENT TECHNIQUE:**
- A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

**MCLG:**
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

**MCL:**
- Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

**MRLDG:**
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a disinfecting water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRLDGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**MRL:**
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants (e.g., chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide).

**Treatment Technique:**
- A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

**NTU:**
- Turbidity: A measure of the water’s cloudiness. It is monitored because it provides a good indicator of the filtration system’s effectiveness. Turbidity is measured in NTU’s nephelometric turbidity units.

**ND:**
- Not detected

**EPA:**
- Environmental Protection Agency

**CDC:**
- Center for Disease Control & Prevention

**MESSAGE FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA):**

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. Immunocompromised 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). 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 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 drinking 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. For more information on tap water quality, please visit www.drinktap.org.