



state agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies and treatment technologies associated with drinking water contamination.”

In November 2015, the city reported a maximum PFOS detection of 0.106 parts per billion in tap water, a reading that exceeds the new EPA benchmark by more than 30 percent. The well plagued with PFOS was taken offline in March, and a new water treatment system leased by the City of Issaquah to eradicate perfluorinated chemicals is scheduled to begin operating later this month.

The city signed a three-year contract with TIGG LLC of Oakdale, Pa., for a two-tank system that will use coconut-based granular activated carbon to remove PFOS from Gilman Well No. 4, which has been contaminated with the chemical for an undetermined amount of time. The contract covers both the equipment and resupply of the carbon media.

The City Council authorized expenditures totaling \$1.13 million in March and April for the treatment system and additional research into the source of the PFOS contamination, which has not been identified.

Water from Well No. 4 has historically been blended with water from at least one other well before it reaches the tap of Issaquah water customers.

The EPA says exposure to PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breast-fed infants.

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