

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – 2012

The **City of White Salmon** is pleased to provide this Water Quality Report for the year 2012 to each person who receives drinking water from the municipal water system. This report is a summary of the quality of water provided during 2012. The report includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to stringent standards established by the regulatory agencies. The City of White Salmon Water System is regulated by the State of Washington Department of Health. *Our Water System ID is #96350B.*

SPANISH (Española) Este informe continene informacion muy inportante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Do I need to take special precautions? *Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).*

Where does my water come from? The City of White Salmon takes its water supply from two deep groundwater wells which pump from the Grand Ronde Aquifer and Buck Creek surface source. Productions Wells #1, #2, and Buck Creek have DOH source IDs of SO3, SO4, and SO1 respectively. These wells are located 4 miles north of White Salmon, west of SR141. Buck Creek is located 8 miles up Buck Creek road off SR141. They have a combined capacity of 1,950 gallons per minute (gpm). In 2012 the City's water system produced 351 million gallons of water, all of which was disinfected with sodium/calcium hypochlorite. Both of these wells have a System Susceptibility rating of "Low".

Los Altos Supply Line: The City has replace 1,450 FT 8" main line with 12" main line from Loop Road to Los Altos reservoir to increase water flow into reservoir to help meet high demand.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water? *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).* Drinking water can come from surface water, springs or ground water. As water moves over or through the earth, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can also gather viruses, bacteria and inorganic or other contaminants from human or animal activity. Sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, wildlife; inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals from natural or artificial sources, domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants from industrial processes or storage facilities **can all be sources of contamination.** In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

How can I get involved? The City of White Salmon welcomes input on decisions that affect drinking water. Council meetings are the first and third Wednesday of each month at 6:00 pm at the City Fire Hall Building. Staff may be contacted at 493-1133.

Other Information: The City monitored its treated water supply for a host of Inorganic (IOCs) constituents and Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) using laboratories certified by the Washington State Dept. of Health. All results were found to be in compliance with State and Federal maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for drinking water.

For more information please contact: Tom Smith, Certified Operator – Public Works - 493-1133 Ext. 500.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected for Year 2012. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table represents monitoring in calendar year 2012. The EPA or the State requires the City to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

- A total of 60 bacteriological, 3 Nitrate samples, 3 Gross Alpha & Radium 228 samples, 1 IOC & VOC sample, 24 TOC samples and 4 set of 4 HAA5 and TTHMs samples were examined in year 2012.

Terms & abbreviations used below:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** 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.
- **Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL, an action level, or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

- n/a: not applicable • nd: not detectable at testing limit • ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter • ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter • pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) • TT: treatment technique

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	White Salmon water	Range of detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as nitrogen (ppm) Source S01, S03, S04	10	10		nd-9	5/2/2012	No	Run off from fertilizer use.
			0.12		6/5/2012	No	
			0.04		9/11/2012	No	
Gross Alpha, Radium 228, Source S01	15	15		nd-9	4/23/2012	No	Material with Radioactive components.
			0.79		7/18/2012	No	
			0.53		10/9/2012	No	
IOC, VOC, & SOC, Source S03				nd-9	4/23/2012	No	Inorganic compounds (IOC) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) Synthetic organic chemical (SOC)
TOC, Source S01	TT	TT	TT	nd-9	1/10/2012	No	Total organic carbon (TOC) naturally present in the
			0.53		2/1/2012	No	

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	White Salmon water	Range of detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
			1.2		3/1/2012 4/5/2012 5/2/2012 6/5/2012 7/18/2012 8/7/2012 9/11/2012	No No No No No No No	environment
			1				
TOC, Source S01			3.1 1.8		11/20/2012 12/4/2012	No No	
HAA5's & TTHM's, Lakeview Road, S01, S03, S04	0.8			nd-9	2/15/2012 5/8/2012 8/7/2012 11/28/2012	No No No No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5's & TTHM's, Skyline Drive, S01, S03, S04	0.8			nd-9	2/15/2012 5/8/2012 8/7/2012 11/28/2012	No No No No	
HAA5's & TTHM's, Indian Lane, S01, S03, S04	0.8			nd-9	2/15/2012 5/8/2012 8/7/2012 11/28/2012	No No No No	
HAA5's & TTHM's, Eyrie Road, S01, S03, S04	0.8			nd-9	2/15/2012 5/15/2012 8/7/2012 11/28/2012	No No No No	

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