CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – 2015

The **City of White Salmon** is pleased to provide this Water Quality Report for the year 2015 to each person who receives drinking water from the municipal water system. This report is a summary of the quality of water provided during 2015. 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 (Espanol) 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. 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 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. The wells locations are 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 1,800 gallons per minute (gpm). In 2015 the City's water system produced 341.7 million gallons of water, all of which was disinfected with sodium/calcium hypochlorite. Both of the wells have a System Susceptibility rating of "Low".

Main Line and Service Line Repair
These repairs were done throughout the year. The crew appreciates the public help to identify and resolve these leaks. Please continue to help us protect our water.

Month	Main Line Repaired	Service Line Repaired
January	1661 Jewett Blvd.	1661 Jewett Blvd.
February	No Main line repair's this month	25 Palos Verdes
March	No Main line repair's this month	No Service line repair's this month
April	No Main line repair's this month	No Service line repair's this month
May	Spring Street	Tohomish Street
June	Arnett Road, Cox Road, 1635 W Jewett Blvd, 540 Hwy 141,	Tohomish Street, Snohomish Street, Main Ave,
July	No Main line repair's this month	No Service line repair's this month
August	Buck Creek Transmission Line, Wedrick Drive, Stratton Lane	Patton Lane
September	Wedrick Drive, Fruit Home Colony Road, Hwy 141 and Bald Mt. Corner, Henderson Lane	Kennedy Lane, 618 Wauna Ave
October	Wedrick Drive, Estes Ave, 466 Hwy 141	618 Wauna Ave, Hwy 141
November	No Main line repair's this month	7th Ave
December	No Main line repair's this month	No Service line repair's this month

These leaks resulted in 51,801,769 gallons of water lost in 2015. Most of the leaks are due to aging pipe lines. These leaks only represent what the city has fixed this doesn't show what hasn't surfaced yet. Customer leaks are not listed here these leaks are accounted for through the meters.

ASR Project
ASR (Aquifer Storage and Recovery) is a project the City of White Salmon is working on. This project is designed to ascertain how Well # 2 aquifer will recharge. The city has conducted another injection test this year on Well # 2. To date we do not have information back on how the test went. This project is an ongoing study on replenishing the Well #2 aquifer. This requires part of the water coming from Buck Creek to be injected into Well #2. The studies have finished we are waiting for the feasibility study for the ASR project.

Main Line Projects
During the 2015 year the City took on several water main replacement project to help reduce water loss and improve water quality. Below is a list of the projects and what type of work was done.

1. **Main Ave to Simmons Rd** the water main was replaced with 3,845ft of new 8" pipe. With this project an aging pump station was removed and a pressure control station was placed on Loop Rd. The pressure station reduces the pressure, while removing the pump station reduces electrical costs.

2. **Tohomish St. to Snohomish St.** the water main was replaced with 1,460ft of new 8" pipe. This removed several smaller water lines and fixed several dead end pipes. With the new main we now have more valves to help us isolate smaller sections of pipe under emergencies.

3. **Arnett Rd** we replaced a failing 1" water main with 325ft of new 1" pipe.

4. **Kennedy Lane to Richards Lane** we changed the connection point for the 2" main and installed 253ft of new 2" pipe.

What is new with the Public Works?
This year the City of White Salmon hired Kevin English as the Operations Manager. Kevin has an extensive back ground and has already made a huge contribution in all areas within the Public Works departments.

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 for scheduled topics.

Other Information
The City monitored its treated water supply for a host of Inorganic (IOCs) compounds and Synthetic Organic Compounds (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.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected for Year 2015. 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 2015. 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 48 bacteriological samples, 12 Fecal samples, 3 Nitrate samples, 33 sets of T.O.C. samples, 2 V.O.C. Sample, 2 I.O.C. Samples, 3 Herbicide Samples, 2 Radium Samples, 2 Gross Alpha Samples, and 12 sets of HAA5's and TTHM's samples were examined in year 2015.

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	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (S03)	10	10	nd-9	9-11-15	No	Run off from the use of fertilizer
Nitrate (S04)	10	10	nd-9	9-11-15	No	
Nitrate (S01)	10	10	nd-9	10-2-15	No	
Herbicide (S01)				4-27-15	No	Chemical substance used to control unwanted plants.
Herbicide (S03)				10-2-15	No	
Herbicide (S04)				10-2-15	No	
T.O.C. (S01)	TT	TT	nd-9	1-16-15	No	Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is naturally present in the environment.
			nd-9	2-17-15	No	
			nd-9	3-10-15	No	
			nd-9	4-7-15	No	
			nd-9	5-8-15	No	
			nd-9	6-2-15	No	
			nd-9	7-7-15	No	
			nd-9	8-18-15	No	
			nd-9	9-11-15	No	
			nd-9	10-2-15	No	
			nd-9	11-6-15	No	
			nd-9	12-1-15	No	
HAA5's & TTHM's (S01, S03, S04)	.80		nd-9	2-17-15	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
			nd-9	5-8-15	No	
			nd-9	8-18-15	No	
V.O.C. (S01)				3-10-15	No	Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC) Human-made and naturally occurring chemical compounds
V.O.C. (S04)				9-11-15	No	
I.O.C. (S03)				9-11-15	No	Inorganic Compounds (IOC)
I.O.C. (S01)				10-2-15	No	
Radium (S03)				5-8-15	No	Radioactive material
Radium (S04)				6-2-15	No	
Gross Alpha (S03)				5-8-15	No	Radioactive material
Gross Alpha (S04)				6-2-15	No	

For more information please contact: Kevin English,
Public Works Operations Manager
Certified Operator
Public Works - 493-1133 Ext. 500

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit **www.epa.gov/watersense** for more information.

Cross Connection Control

The purpose is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a potable water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us at (509) 493-1133 Ext: 502 so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property (well, spring, or river)
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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