Rimrock

2016 Water Quality Report

For 2015 Reporting Year

DID YOU KNOW?

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling **the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at:**

1 (800) 426-4791.

Water Use Efficiency Rule

Growing communities, agriculture, industry, and the importance of conserving water have placed an increasing demand on our state's water resources. To help meet these growing needs, the Washington State Legislature passed the Municipal Water Law.

A key element of this new law involves the citizens in the community water system. Publicly established water saving goals specifically directed toward our consumers have been passed by the Board of Commissioners. Measures are now being implemented as part of KPUD's Water Use Efficiency Program. Please see the enclosed WUE newssheet for more information.

www.klickitatpud.com

Water Quality Report

The 2016 Water Quality Report for 2015 is provided to all the residents of Rimrock who are supplied with drinking water. This report is designed to inform you about water quality and services that are delivered to you every day. Our goal is to provide a safe, dependable water source to your community. The Klickitat County PUD is continually making efforts to improve our treatment processes and protect our water resources. **Our water system is identified by a Washington Department of Health identification number: 72472P.**

Health Information

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 can offer appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection from cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants; this information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

More Information?

Your drinking water meets federal and state requirements. **If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to call the KPUD water department at (509) 773-7623 and ask for Sharon Blodgett. You are also welcome to call at 1-800-548-8357.**

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) data can be reviewed at www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/sw/assessment.htm.

Where does our water come from?

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Rimrock water comes from groundwater. The source of water is from two wells, the Upper Well (S02) on the east side of the community and the Vogt Well (S03) on the west side off Adams Loop Road . The pump-houses are fully enclosed and heated. Within each pump-house is a chlorine injection pumping unit which operates whenever the water pump is operating. It injects a small quantity of sodium hypochlorite into the well water discharge pipe going to the storage tank. The chlorine acts as a disinfectant to prevent bacterial growth. Both wells can be turned on and off by a float switch in the reservoir, via a radio transmitter and receiver.

Water is a precious and limited resource even here in the Pacific Northwest. Efficient water use both inside of your home and in your yard can save you money and protect our environment.

We never know the worth of water till the well is dry.

~Thomas Fuller, 1732~

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sorbe su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tanks, agricultural livestock operations and /or wildlife. **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and/or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, may come from a variety of sources such as residential uses or agricultural practices. **Radioactive contaminants**, which are naturally occurring. **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Water Quality Data Table

Note: *Only those contaminants that were actually detected are listed.* ***All others were not found in your water source.***

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Sample Date*	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Residual Range 0.22 – 0.64	2015	Water additive used to control microbes. Variance based on location within distribution system.
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	90th Percentile = .127	July 2014	(90th percentile means 90% of homes sampled had results less than .127 ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	0	90th Percentile = .41	July 2014	(90th percentile means 90% of homes sampled had results less than .41 ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Your Water**	**Sample Date***	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Radium 228	5 pCi/l	-	.595 pCi/l	November 2015	Erosion of natural deposits/
Volatile Organic Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Your water**	**Sample Date***	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) [ppb]	80	0	SO_3 = 2.7 Distribution = .3 (Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, Bromoform)	April 2012 July 2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

*These results are from the most recent Inorganic Contaminant testing, done in accordance with regulations. Class A systems are only required to test for inorganic contaminants every three year reporting period unless waived by DOH.

Terms & Abbreviations used above:

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow

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.

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.

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.

N/A: not applicable
ND: not detectable at testing limit
ppb: parts per billion
ppm: parts per million
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (measure of radiation)

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. KPUD is 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 thirty seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your 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**

About Our Testing

KPUD Staff routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report contains information on the water quality monitoring for January 1 to December 31, 2015. We test for over 100 different contaminants including monthly coliform testing. All contaminants, except those listed in the above table, were not detected in your water system. If you would like to see the results for this testing they can be made available for you.

We at the district work diligently to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect the water resources, which are the heart of your community, your way of life and your children's future.