Klickitat

2019 Water Quality Report

For 2018 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 law involves the citizens in each 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 2019 Water Quality Report for 2018 is provided to all the residents of Klickitat 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: 428009.**

Health Information

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 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 available for review
www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/SourceWaterProtection/Assessment.aspx

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.

Klickitat water comes from groundwater. The source of water comes from two wells. Well No. 2 (SO_4), located on the west side of town, is fairly high in iron and hardness content. Well No. 3 (SO_5) also has high iron content, however, it has half the hardness content. SO_5 has limited pumping capacity. Because of its better water quality, Well No. 3 is the first pump on and last pump off. Well No. 1 was disconnected from the system early 2018 due to poor production. The wells automatically pump to the water treatment facility located near SO_4 where sodium hypochlorite is injected to pretreat and to prevent bacterial growth throughout the system. A pyrolusite filter then removes iron and manganese from the groundwater. The treated water then is pumped to the steel reservoir on the hill above town. Water is gravity fed from the reservoir through pressure regulating valves on the water mains prior to the individual houses. The level is maintained near the top of the tank because the fire hydrants are connected to the water distribution system.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

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

~Thomas Fuller, 1732~

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.

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

Water Quality Data Table

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Sample Date*	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2	2	SO_5 = 0.0043	May 2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Residual Range 0.53 — 2.00	2018	Water additive used to control microbes. Variance based on location within distribution system..
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	SO_5 =0.84	May 2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	90th Percentile = 0.0691 SO_5 = 0.0012$^+$	August 2018 May 2016	(90th percentile means 90% of homes sampled had results less than 0.0691 ppm) Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	SO_5 = 0.68	May 2016	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	0	90th Percentile = 2.555	August 2018	(90th percentile means 90% of homes sampled had results less than 2.555 ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) [ppm]	10	10	S04 = 0.44 S05 = 0.08	May 2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of
Thallium (ppb)	2	.5	SO_5 = 0.15	May 2016	Leaching from ore processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Your Water**	**Sample Date***	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) [ppb]	80	80	**Distribution = 2.27** SO_4 = 0.6 (Chloroform, Bromo michloro methane, Chloro mibromo methane, Bromoform)	Aug. 2018 May 2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

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

- Any fluoride in your tap water is naturally occurring and not an additive chemical.

$^+$ Copper and lead were analyzed from the source (directly from the well). Copper and lead were below the action levels.

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.

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 (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.
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.

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)

About Our Testing

PUD 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, 2018. 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.