

Lyle

2018 Water Quality Report For 2017 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 newsheet for more information.

www.klickitatpud.com

Water Quality Report

The 2018 Water Quality Report for 2017 is provided to all the residents of Lyle 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: 49000P.**

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 available for review
[www.doh.wa.gov/
CommunityandEnvironment/
DrinkingWater/
SourceWaterProtection/
Assessment.aspx](http://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/SourceWaterProtection/Assessment.aspx)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Por favor haga que esto se traduzca o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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.

Lyle water comes from groundwater. The source of water is from two wells. The upper well (S03) is located above town and the lower well (S04) is located at the east side of town, below the High School. Both wells are deep, approximately 500 feet from the surface to the bottom of the well. The wells each pump into their own concrete reservoir, with the lower well able to supply the upper reservoir with water on a limited basis. Water is gravity fed from the tanks through an underground distribution system, with a portion of the water going through pressure regulating valves on the water mains prior to the individual house water meters. At each well site, sodium hypochlorite is added when the well pumps operate, this provides disinfection to prevent bacterial growth. The well pump system features a stop/start controller that functions based on water level within the tank. There is an overflow at each reservoir for relief should the tank get too full. The level is maintained near the top of the tank because the fire hydrants are connected to the well-water distribution system.

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, 2017. We test for over 100 different contaminants including monthly coliform testing. All contaminants, except those listed on the back page, 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.

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 0.26 - 0.92	2017	Water additive used to control microbes. Variance based on location within distribution system.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	S03 = .00975 S04 = 0.01192	Aug. 2014 Aug. 2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	S03 = .1860 S04 = 1.0	Aug. 2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (ppm) ~	.1	.1	S03 = .001790	Aug. 2014	Found in many ores as sulfides, arsenides, antimonides and oxides or silicates.
Thallium (ppb)	2	.5	S03 = .110 S04 = .120	Aug. 2014	Leaching from ore processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	S03 = .50 S04 = .62	Aug. 2014 Aug. 2014	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	S03 = .000940 ⁺ S04 = .000800 ⁺ 90th Percentile = .0523	Aug. 2014 Aug. 2014 July 2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. (90th percentile means 90% of homes sampled had results less than .0523 ppb)
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	0	90 Percentile = 1.2	July 2017	(90th percentile means 90% of homes sampled had results less than 1.2 ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Sample Date*	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) [ppb]	80	0	S04 = 2.4 Distribution = 8.1 (Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, Bromoform)	May 2012 Aug. 2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	60	0	Distribution = 1 (Dichloroacetic Acid)	Aug. 2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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)

~ The MCL & MCLG for Nickel were remanded on Feb. 2, 1995. This means that while many water suppliers continue to monitor nickel levels in their water, there is currently no EPA legal limit on the amount of nickel in drinking water.

* These results are from the most recent Inorganic Contaminant testing, done in accordance with regulations. Class A water systems are only required to test for Inorganic Contaminants every 3 year reporting period unless waived by DOH.

+ Copper is analyzed from the source (directly from the well). Copper is below the action level.

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

During the month of Oct., 2015 KPUD operators did not do the required monitoring or testing for coliform bacteria thus the system received a Coliform Major Monitoring Violation. We cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water during that time. Routine sampling required for Nov. 2015 was collected and found to show no presence of coliform bacteria. Samples will be collected in the future as required.

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>

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.