

WATER QUALITY REPORT

CITY OF SELAH

JUNE 2015

The City of Selah Water Department is pleased to present to you Selah's 2015 Annual Water Quality Report for the reporting year 2014. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services the City delivers to you every day. The City's goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The City wants you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water quality process and protect our water resources. The City is committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The City of Selah water sources comes from deep wells, which are collectively capable of producing 7.5 million gallons per day. Water is yielded from the local Ellensburg formation aquifer and the Wanapum aquifer. The pumping capacity of the primary wells is 5,200 GPM (gallons per minute).

The City's water reservoirs are capable of holding 3.4 million gallons of water. The existing distribution system is primarily looped where possible, and consists of mainly 8" or larger ductile or cast iron water lines.

The City of Selah has a Wellhead Protection Program, and Cross Connection Program. These programs are designed to prevent contamination of groundwater before pumping and after. If you would like more information on these Programs, please feel free to contact Selah's Public Works office at 698-7365.

WATER USE EFFICIENCY

The water use efficiency goal for Selah is to reduce the current residential per capita by 2 gallons per service per day over the next 2 year period and to keep unaccounted for water below 10%. The city will do this by promoting fertilization and aeration to conserve on lawn usage and adding consumption history in water billing. In 2014 we produced 801,024,758 million gallons and sold 764,451,000 million gallons of water leaving 4.6% unaccounted for water. Also in 2013 we produced 844,285,000 million gallons and sold 788,306,104 million gallons of water leaving 7.0% unaccounted for water. In 2012 we produced 894,867,000 million gallons and sold 840,481,635 million gallons leaving our unaccounted for water at 5.2% for a three year average of 5.6% unaccounted for water.

WATER QUALITY AND WHAT IT MEANS.

Wells are tested for Volatile Organic Compounds & Inorganic Chemical & Nitrates and nitrites and Radium 226/228 are tested annually, with no test result exceed the MCL (maximum contaminant levels). Coliform bacteria are tested ten times per month or 120 per year. Lead and copper were tested at twenty sampling sites throughout the water distribution system in 1998, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2011 and 32 samples taken in 2014 with no residents exceeding the action level (AL) for copper at 1.3 mg/l or lead with an AL of 0.015 mg/l. 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. The City of Selah 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 30 seconds to 2 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>

Total Coliform: The total coliform rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of the possible presence of disease-causing bacteria.

The last unsatisfactory coliform sample for Selah was in October 2014. By following the repeat sampling requirements we tested one sample within five connections upstream, five connections downstream and source samples for any wells running at that time of the unsatisfactory sample. All samples came back negative. The original sample came back positive for coliform and not E-Coli.

The chemical test report uses terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

Non-detectable (ND) – Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (PPM) or Milligrams per liter (MG/L)- one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years.

Parts per billion (PPB) or Micrograms per liter (UG/L) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.

Action level – The concentrations of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Treatment technique (TT) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level – The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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 Contaminant Level Goal- the “Goal” (MCLG) is 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 safe

We are pleased to report that chemical analysis of our drinking water shows that it is within all federal and state chemical concentration levels.

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

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many

regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

The City of Selah asks that all our customers help us protect our water sources.

If you have any questions or if you want to learn more about this report concerning your water utility, please contact Ty Jones, Public Works Supervisor or Joe Henne, Public Works Director at Selah Public Works (698-7365). The City wants our customers to be informed about their water utility.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.
Tradúzcalo ó habla con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Thank you,
Ty Jones