

Glenwood

2009 Water Quality Report For 2008 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. Water suppliers and communities will need to comply with Water Use Efficiency Goal Setting & Reporting. Please watch for future information regarding the public process for setting these community water system goals.

www.klickpud.com

Water Quality Report

The water quality report for 2009 is provided to all the residents of Glenwood 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: 28220B.

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) 773-7639 and ask for Tim Furlong. You are also welcome to call at 1-800-548-8357.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo 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.

Glenwood water comes from McCumber Springs, located northwesterly of town. There are two spring collection boxes that capture the water and deliver it to an overflow basin. The water is piped to the reservoir and chlorinated there. The reservoir is located at Blue Jay Camp. There are two water transmission lines to the town, where the water becomes distributed through water meters to the community. The reservoir holds 100,000 gallons and is made of concrete. A water connection moratorium is in effect on Mt. Adams Highway and Cemetery Road. A second 100,000 gallon concrete reservoir at Blue Jay Camp and the installation of new 8" pipe on Mt. Adams Hwy. are planned toward removing the moratorium. Construction to lay pipe may begin Spring 2010 or sooner.

The chlorine is from tablets that provide long term disinfection prior to going to the storage tank. The chlorine is a disinfectant to prevent bacteria growth.

The water level at the reservoir is almost always full from the water coming from the springs. At times, the excess water may spill out the overflow of the tank when there is more water coming to the tank than is being used. The level is maintained near the top of the tank because the fire hydrants are connected to the well-water distribution system.

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

1-800-424-5555

- **One part per million (ppm)** corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **One part per billion (ppb)** corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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	Is your water safe to drink?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4 ppm	MRDLG = 4 ppm	Residual range 0.11 - 1.02 ppm	2008	YES	Water additive used to control microbes. Variance based on location within distribution system..
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Range: 0.03 - 1.33 ppm	July 2007	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.12 ppm	August 2005	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) [ppm]	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.14 ppm	August 2008	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)+	AL=15 ppb	0 ppb	Range: 1.1 - 9.9 ppb	July 2007	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Sample Date	Is your water safe to drink?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Combined Radium	AL = 5 pCi/L	0	.12 pCi/L	July 2007	YES	Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Range Detected	Sample Date	Is your water safe to drink?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) [ppb]	100 ppb	0 ppb	0.7 ppb (Chloroform)	August 2006*	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA (ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	nd ppb	August 2006*	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

* 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.

+ Lead and copper are analyzed from both the source (directly from the well) and secondary source (from the taps of consumers). The latter is reported as a percentage, with only the top ten highest percent appearing in this report. Both lead and copper are below the action levels, therefore your water is safe to drink.

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.

Terms Cont.:

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

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 1st to December 31st 2008. 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.

**Please call our office if there are any questions
 KPUD Water Dept.: (509) 773-7639**