

Rimrock

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 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. 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.

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, one on the east side of the community and the other 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.

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

1-800-424-5555

Whether excavating with a shovel or a backhoe; if you are digging deeper than 12 inches you **MUST** first notify underground utility owners. It takes one phone call and there is no charge for a utility to mark the location. If you **DO NOT** call and you hit a utility line it could cost you a lot of money, more importantly it could cost a life.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo en-

- **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
Barium (ppm)	2 ppm	2 ppm	SO ₂ .016 ppm SO ₃ .03 ppm	October 2007 August 2005	YES	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4 ppm	MRDLG = 4 ppm	Residual Range 0.05 - 2.20 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 0.0378 - 0.124 ppm	July 2008	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4 ppm	4 ppm	SO ₂ 0.20 ppm SO ₃ 0.78 ppm	October 2007 August 2005	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (ppb)+	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	Range <0.5 - 0.7 ppb	July 2008	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10 ppm	10 ppm	SO ₂ 0.07 ppm	August 2008	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Sample Date	Is your water safe to drink?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	AL = 5 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	SO ₃ = .556 pCi/l (Radium 228)	February 2008	YES	Erosion of natural deposits.

* 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 (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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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 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**

MCL's 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.