CITY OF TOPPENISH PUBLIC WORKS WATER DEPARTMENT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2024

The City of Toppenish is proud to present our annual Consumer Confidence Report, which keeps our residents informed of their water quality. This report includes the most recent water sampling test results. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. The City of Toppenish has three Washington State Certified Operators with a combined total of over 50 years of water treatment and distribution experience. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Póngase en contacto con el departamento de obras públicas para obtener una copia en español.

OUR DRINKING WATER SOURCE

Toppenish derives its drinking water from six deep Wells: Well #3, Well #5, Well #6, Well #7, Well #8 and Well # 9. These Wells pump groundwater to four storage reservoirs (two elevated water storage reservoirs and two standpipe reservoirs). These reservoirs help protect the City's estimated 9,000 residents, businesses, and visitors during fire, power outages, and high water-use periods. Water is carried from the Wells, disinfected with chlorine and fluoride addition. Residual chlorine and fluoride levels in the distribution system are checked daily to ensure that the amounts of chlorine and fluoride utilized are effective while remaining at the safe levels determined by the EPA. Finally, the water travels from the reservoirs to you through approximately 37 miles of water distribution piping.

FLUORIDE

The City of Toppenish fluoridates its water system in accordance with standards set the by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). At the recommended levels, fluoride can help prevent tooth decay and keep tooth enamel strong in children and adults.

City of Toppenish Public Works Department

(509) 865-4500

cityoftoppenish.us/waterdepartment

Washington Department of Health

1-800-426-4791

US-EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

1-800-426-4791

WATER USE EFFICIENCY UPDATE

The City of Toppenish has a responsibility to educate the public on conservation and to be able to account for at least 90% of the water it produces. In 2023, we were able to account for 87% bringing our three-year average to 91%.

WATER AND MONEY SAVING TIPS

- If washing dishes by hand, don't let the water run continuously.
- When doing laundry, wash only full loads.
- Limit baths: you can save between 20-50 gallons of water per day. Showering with a low-flow or restricted shower head can help you save water and money.
- Check that outdoor faucets, pipes, and hoses are not leaking. Repair or replace if needed.
- Install a timer on your irrigation system set to prevent over-watering. Grass has deep roots and only needs about one inch of water per week.

CITY OF TOPPENISH

THE EFFECT OF LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Toppenish 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 drinking or cooking.

CONTAMINANTS	MCLG	MCL	Range Low-High or Result	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.2-0.9	Aug 2019	No	Found in natural aquifer deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.1-3.0	Sept 2023 Oct 2023 Mar 2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese (ppm)	n/a	0.05	0.1010	Oct 2022	Yes	Naturally occurring in surface water, ground water, and soils that may erode into these waters.
Iron (ppm)	n/a	0.3	0.0500-0.0154	Oct 2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
HAA5 (Halo acetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	ND	July 2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	0	80	ND	July 2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
LEAD & COPPER DISTRIBUTION						
Lead (ppb) 20 Samples	0	15	0.66	Dec 2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) 20 Samples	1.3	1.3	0.178	Dec 2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AL: Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment/ other requirements that a water system must follow.
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level-Highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. These are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using best available treatment technology.
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal-Level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
ND: Not Detected-Lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present or not detectable with best available technology.
Ppb: Parts per billion.
Ppm: Parts per million.
Range: Lowest amount a contaminant detected highest amount detected for a sample.
90th Percentile: Out of 30 homes sampled, 27 were at or below this level. One site exceeded state trigger level of 0.6 ppb. Trigger level is set as a caution and does not indicate a health hazard.