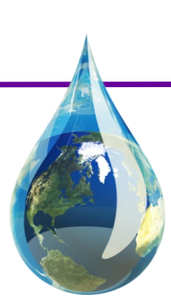
CITY OF TOPPENISH PUBLIC WORKS / WATER DIVISION

Consumer Confidence Report 2016



Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Debe ser traducido por alguien que habla bien Inglés.

Meeting the Challenge

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 results of water sampling performed between January 1 and December 31, 2016. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. 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. We encourage you to share your thoughts or concerns about this report with us. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

Water Use Efficiency Program Update

The Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Rule was established by the Washington Department of Health to better manage the state's limited water resources. The Rule requires water systems to establish a program to ensure that water is used wisely and efficiently. 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 2016, we were able to account for 93% of the water that we produced! You can help us maintain and even improve our success by conserving water whenever possible. The WUE Program will not have an impact unless both the City and our citizens work together. Thank you for doing your part!

About That Questionnaire...

It is of our utmost concern that your high quality of drinking water is preserved. One key component to doing this is surveying and collecting data on cross-connection concerns. A cross-connection is made any time your drinking water is exposed to anything other than drinking water. Examples include a hose laying submerged in a swimming pool or an irrigation system that is exposed to the atmosphere.

Earlier this year cross-connection questionnaires were sent to Toppenish citizens to help us determine how water is being used within their residences. Completing this questionnaire helps us maintain a safe standard for your drinking water. If you have not yet completed this questionnaire, please do so as soon as possible and mail it to Backflow Management Inc., 17752 NE San Rafael St, Portland, OR 97230. If you need assistance or would like to request another copy of the questionnaire, please call Austin with Backflow Management Inc. at 800-841-7689, ext 108. He'll be happy to assist you. Thank you in advance for your help!

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 pump groundwater to four storage reservoirs (two elevated water storage reservoirs and two standpipe reservoirs). These reservoirs help to 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, treated with fluoride then disinfected with chlorine. 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 34.14 miles of water distribution piping.

2016 Water System Improvements

- ☑ The City conducted water line upgrades on Dayton Ave. from N. Elm St. to N. Beech St. by increasing from a 6" main line to an 8".
- ☑ The 4" main on N. Beech St. was abandoned and all water services were moved to the 8" main.
- ☑ Two fire hydrants were upgraded, one hydrant was moved, and a new hydrant was added to our system.
- ☑ We replaced all water main valves on Dayton Ave. from N. Date St. to N. Beech St. Valves were also replaced on N. D St., totaling 14 valves in all.

Survey Your Home For Leaks at Least Once a Year

- Your water meter can tell you how much water you use in a day, week or a month. It can also help you detect leaks. If you suspect there is a leak somewhere in your household, contact Public Works for assistance. We can send someone over to check the meter while someone is home.
- Identify toilet leaks by placing a drop of food coloring in the toilet tank. If any color shows up in the bowl after 15 minutes, you have a leak. (Be sure to flush immediately after the experiment to avoid staining the tank.)
- Examine faucet gaskets and pipe fittings for any water on the outside of the pipe to check for surface leaks.
- Examine the outside and bottom of your water heater. Look for dripping water down the side of the tank or pooling water underneath.
- Soft spots on the lawn, or grass that is greener in some areas, can indicate a leak that is being absorbed by the ground.

Undetected household leaks can be costly. Survey your home - indoors and out - at least once a year. Once you have confirmed a leak exists, it should be fixed as soon as possible to prevent any more water or money from being wasted.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE FOR 2016

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the frequency of sampling for various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2016. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2016.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Low-High, or Result	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	2.1—3.7	Oct 2016	No	Found in natural aquifer deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	ND—0.75	Monthly 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.2—5.3	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (ppm)	1	10	ND—3.02	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products						
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	0	60	15	July 2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	0	80	ND—4.7	July 2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Lead and Copper	**MCLG**	**AL**	90th Percentile			
Lead (ppb) 25 samples, 0 were over the AL	0	15	1.5	July 2015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) 25 samples, 0 were over the AL	1.3	1.3	0.0163	July 2015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Aesthetic effect: An undesirable taste, odor or cosmetic effect which does not pose a health risk.

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Contaminant: A word used to describe anything detected in the drinking water supply. This term is commonly used in the drinking water industry and should not necessarily invite concern, as all drinking water contains trace amounts of minerals and other substances.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

n/a: not applicable.

ND: Not Detected: Lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present or not detectable with the best available technology.

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter.

Range: The lowest (minimum) amount of contaminant detected and the highest (maximum) amount detected during a sample period.

90th percentile: The level reported represents the 90th percentile value of the 25 sites sampled. The result reported indicates that out of the 25 homes sampled, 23 were at or below this level.

Important Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least trace amounts of some "contaminants". The presence of these do not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons 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. Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control (EPA/CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Get Involved!

Our water customers are welcome to attend and participate in City Council meetings. Meetings are held at 7:00 PM on the second and fourth Monday of every month at City Hall in the Council chambers, located at 21 West First Ave.

The Effects of Lead in Drinking Water

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 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 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 are available from the US EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at their web site www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER?

City of Toppenish Public Works/ Water Division (509) 865-4500

Washington Department of Health (509) 329-2100

US EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791