

CITY OF TOPPENISH PUBLIC WORKS / WATER DIVISION

# Consumer Confidence Report

# 2017

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

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, 2017. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. 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.

## 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.

## Get Involved!

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



Recently, cross-connection questionnaires were sent to Toppenish citizens to help us determine how water is being used within 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!

## 2017 Water System Improvements

- ✓ During the West 2nd Avenue Phase 1 sewer and road upgrade, four old fire hydrants were replaced.
- ✓ 12 water service upgrades were performed.
- ✓ An 8-inch asbestos cement main at Del Monte Foods was repaired.



## Water Use Efficiency 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 2017, we were able to account for 89% of the water that we produced. You can help us improve our success by using water wisely. With your support, the WUE Program can have a true and lasting impact.

See page 2 of this report for some smart water tips that can make all the difference!

## About That Questionnaire...

Preserving the high quality of your drinking water is our top priority. One key component to doing this is carrying out surveys and collecting data on potential cross-connections as required by the Washington Department of Health. A cross-connection is made any time your drinking water is connected to anything other than drinking water. Examples include a hose laying submerged in a swimming pool, or an underground sprinkler system with sprinkler heads open to the environment at ground level. If a reversal of flow were to occur within the water system (known as "backflow"), these types of arrangements could allow contaminants to enter your drinking water if there is no backflow protection in place.

# 2017 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the frequency of sampling for various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2017. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2017.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Low-High, or Result	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2.1—3.7	Oct 2016	No	Found in natural aquifer deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.2—0.6	Daily 2017	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.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>						
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	0	60	ND	Aug 2017	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	0	80	ND—1.74	Aug 2017	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Lead and Copper</b>						
<b>Lead (ppb)</b> 25 samples, 0 were over the AL	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>90th Percentile</b>			
	0	15	1.5	July 2015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Copper (ppm)</b> 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

**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. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**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:** Out of every 30 homes sampled, 27 were at or below this level. One site exceeded the state trigger level of 0.6 ppb. A trigger level is set as a caution and does not necessarily indicate a health hazard. It may indicate that additional sampling is required.

### Smart Water Tips

- Do not drink or prepare food or baby formula with hot water out of the tap.
- If you have a backflow prevention assembly installed on your service connection, you must also have thermal expansion protection on your water heater.
- Survey your home for leaks at least once a year (both indoors and out). Any leaks found should be fixed as soon as possible.
- Do not dispose of waste in storm drains.
- Ensure that water treatment units are properly maintained.
- Water your yard and landscape in the early morning or evening to minimize evaporation.
- Always follow the instructions in any notice from your water supplier; it is extremely important in order to keep your water safe.

**If you have questions about this report or your drinking water, call:**

**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**

### 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.

### The Effect 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 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 (800) 426-4791 or on their website [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).