



WATER

Water=Life, Conservation=Future
The City of Stevenson,
Washington

Water System ID # 842502
Report Year: 2016

The City of Stevenson invites you to learn about your drinking water in our Consumer Confidence Report for the year of 2016. Our ongoing goal is to provide our customers with high quality, safe, dependable water in a cost effective manner. This report is designed to provide you with information about where your water comes from and how we at the City of Stevenson are committed to providing safe drinking water to our consumers.

To help us serve you better, we would like to hear any concerns or questions you may have about your water. Please feel free to contact Karl Russell, Water System Manager, at City Hall (509) 427-5970.

The Source/System

Stevenson's drinking water comes from three surface water sources, Labong Creek, Cedar Spring, and Rock Creek and a well. The surface water sources are filtered and treated at our water plant, which has a capacity to flow and treat one million gallons of water a day. The City well produces 650 gallons per minute. The well is used as an emergency backup. The water distribution system is made up of 3 reservoirs, 123 fire hydrants, and 693 active service connections. In an on going effort to replace aging and undersized water line, in 2016 The City replaced 900 feet of 6 inch main from the intersection of Kanaka Creek Road and Loop to the intersection of Frank Johns and Loop Road with 8 inch ductile iron pipe. Another project that was completed in 2016 was the intertieing of a ten inch main on Second Street in front of Columbia Hardware to a 12 inch main at the intersection of Lutheran Church Road and Hiway 14. Doing this allows for downtown mains to be fed from multiple pressure zones improving fire flows and water quality.

Water Quality Monitoring

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements. The City routinely tests for compounds and contaminants. In 2016 no regulated contaminants exceeded the maximum contaminant levels. On a daily basis, city staff conducts tests that closely monitor the condition of our drinking water. Below is a list of daily tests and a short explanation of why we take them.

- pH:** A neutral pH reduces corrosion in plumbing, and also aids in disinfection
- Temperature:** Helps control disinfection process
- Contact Time:** Assures chlorine has adequate disinfection time before delivery to consumers
- Alkalinity:** Aids in treatment process
- Chlorine Residual:** Measures amount of chlorine in the distribution system
- Turbidity:** A measure of the clarity of the water

On a weekly basis we take coliform samples from pre-determined points throughout the distribution system. Coliform bacteria are organisms that are present in the environment and in the feces of all warm-blooded animals and humans. Coliform bacteria will not likely cause illness. However, its presence in drinking water indicates that disease-causing organisms (pathogens) could be in the water system. Most pathogens that can contaminate water supplies come from the feces of humans or animals. Testing drinking water for all possible pathogens is complex, time-consuming, and expensive; however, it is relatively easy and inexpensive to test for coliform bacteria. If coliform bacteria is found in a water sample, water system operators work to find the source of contamination and restore safe drinking water. **In 2016 no Coliform was detected in our filtered finished water.**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2016 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2016. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Water Quality Data Chart 2015

EPA Regulated

DOH#	Analytes	LAB MDA	Results	Units	Date	MCL	Method
0020	Nitrate	N/A	ND	mg/L	9/20/16	10	EPA 300.0/PYA

EPA Regulated (Secondary)

DOH#	Analyte	Results	Units	SRL	Trigger	MCL	Method	Analyst Initials
10	Manganese	0.0002	mg/L	0.01	0.05	0.05	EPA 200.8	CCV
21	Chloride	2.2	mg/L	20	250	250	EPA 300.0	MGH
22	Sulfate	16	mg/L	10	250	250	EPA 300.0	MGH
24	Zinc	0.0068	mg/L	2	5	5	EPA 200.8	CCV

STATE Regulated

14	Sodium	9.3	mg/L	5	-	-	EPA 200.7	MGH
15	Hardness	40	mg/L	10	-	-	SM 2340-B	MGH
16	Conductivity	120	pmhos/cm	10	700	700	SM 2510-B	ML2
26	Total Dissolved Solids	92	mg/L	150	500	500	SM 2540-C	JMB

STATE Unregulated*

9	Lead	0.0004	mg/L	0.002	-	0.015	EPA 200.8	CCV
23	Copper	0.021	mg/L	0.2	-	1.3	EPA 200.8	CCV

EPA/STATE Regulated

DOH#	ANALYTE	RESULTS	UNITS	SRL	TRIGGER	MCL	MCL Exceeded	Method and
0027	Chloroform	22	ug/L	0.50	-	N/A		EPA 524.2 / KCP
0028	Bromodichloromethane	1	ug/L	0.5	-	N/A		EPA 524.2 / KCP
0029	Dibromochloromethane	ND	ug/L	0.5	-	N/A		EPA 524.2 / KCP
0030	Dichloroacetic Acid	ND	ug/L	1.0	-	N/A		EPA 524.2 / KCP
0413	Trichloroacetic Acid	16	ug/L	1.00	N/A	N/A		EPA 524.2 / KCP
0031	Total THMS	23	ug/L	0.50	60	80	No	EPA 524.2 / KCP
0416	HAA5	17	ug/L	1	45	60	No	EPA 524.2 / KCP

*Every three years the City tests for lead and copper. Unlike other contaminants, lead and copper do not commonly occur in source water. Instead, they result when building plumbing, faucets, and water fixtures corrode. Therefore, the purpose of this monitoring is to determine if water systems are distributing corrosive water. Systems with corrosive water must investigate and determine the best way to control corrosion. The City tests ten predetermined residences throughout the distribution system. We tested in September of 2014. None of the test results exceeded the Federal Action Limit. (see definitions below)

Terms and Abbreviations:

- 1 MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) The maximum permissible level of a contaminant allowed in the water the purveyor delivers to any public system user.
- 2 SRL (State Reporting Level) Indicates the minimum reporting level required by Washington State Department of Health.
- 3 mg/L Milligrams per liter
- 4 ug/L Micrograms per liter
- 5 J (The result is an estimate as it is greater than the method detection limit but less than the practical reporting limit.
- 6 N. D. (None Detected)
- 7 FAL (Federal Action Limit): .015 mg/L for Lead and 1.3 mg/L copper. If concentrations exceed these levels further action must be taken.
- 8 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit)

What are disinfection byproducts and how are they formed?

Chlorine is added to drinking water to kill or inactivate harmful organisms that cause various diseases. This process is called disinfection. However, chlorine is a very active substance and it reacts with naturally occurring substances to form compounds known as disinfection byproducts (DBPs). The most common DBPs formed when chlorine is used are trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). The City of Stevenson takes samples annually to monitor for DBPs.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water Efficiency Tips

Everyone knows the importance of good, clean drinking water. Below are a few tips to help you use your water wisely. For more tips and water saving products please visit <http://www.epa.gov/owm/water-efficiency/water/simple.htm> or visit City Hall and ask for water use efficiency literature. Also, Indoor Water Conservation Kits are available upon request at City Hall.

- Never pour water down the drain when there may be another use for it. Use it to water your indoor plants or garden.
- Make sure your home is leak-free. When you are certain that no water is being used, take a water meter reading. Wait 30 minutes and then take a second reading. If the meter readings change, you have a leak!
- Monitor your water bill for unusually high use. Your bill and water meter are tools that can help you discover leaks.
- When cleaning out fish tanks, give the nutrient-rich water to your plants.
- Teach your children to turn off faucets tightly after each use.
- Know where your master water shut-off valve is located. This could save water and prevent damage to your home.
- Encourage your school system and local government to develop and promote water conservation among children and adults.
- Insulate hot water pipes for more immediate hot water at the faucet and for energy savings.
- Report broken pipes, open hydrants, and errant sprinklers to the property owner or your water provider.
- Wash your pets outdoors in an area of your lawn that needs water.

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