Copy of 2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Palouse's water is pumped from the Grand Ronde Aquifer.
Well #1 pumps 725 gallons/minute. Depth of the well is about 300' with water level at about 184'.
Well #3 pumps 800 gallons/minute. Depth of the well is about 450' with water level at about 260'.

Source water assessment and its availability

The City of Palouse routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. In 2014 the required testing was for nitrates, TTHMs, HAA5, & bi-monthly coliform bacteria analysis. All testing is done on a rotating schedule. If you have any questions about this report or desire prior year test results, please contact Palouse City Hall at (509)878-1811.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

More Information

For a single-family household, the City of Palouse charges a monthly fee of $23.00/month for up to 600 cubic feet of water, which equates to approximately 4,500 gallons. Over a year's time, that averages out to 147.95 gallons of water per day!

REMEMBER THE 4 P's!
The ONLY things that should be going down your toilet are the 4 P's: pee, poo, puke, paper. Please no dental floss, q-tips, condoms, tampons, baby wipes, sanitary wipes, kitchen wipes, etc., EVEN IF THEY SAY "FLUSHABLE". All these things can and do plug your sewer system which can be a very costly fix for you.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Palouse Water System 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	12.4	NA		2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	4.49	NA		2014	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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Washington State Department of Health
Division of Environmental Health
Office of Drinking Water

Date Submitted: 6/23/2015

Water Use Efficiency
Annual Performance Report - 2014

WS Name: PALOUSE WATER DEPT, CITY OF Water System ID# : 65800 WS County: WHITMAN

Report submitted by: *Ann Thompson*

Meter Installation Information:

Estimate the percentage of metered connections: *More Than 75%*

If not fully metered - Current status of meter installation:

The only thing left to meter is the city's cemetery. It is a work in progress.

Production, Authorized Consumption, and Distribution System Leakage Information:

12-Month WUE Reporting Period: *04/28/2014* To *04/28/2015*

Incomplete or missing data for the year? *No*

If yes, explain:

Distribution System Leakage Summary:

Total Water Produced and Purchased (TP) – Annual Volume	*57,022,700* gallons
Authorized Consumption (AC) – Annual Volume	*52,179,747* gallons
Distribution System Leakage – Annual Volume TP – AC	*4,842,953* gallons
Distribution System Leakage – Percent DSL = [(TP – AC) / TP] x 100	*8.5 %*
3-year annual average	*9.4 %*

Goal-Setting Information:

Date of Most Recent Public Forum: *05/28/2013* Has goal been changed since last performance report? *No*

Note: Customer goal must be re-established every 6 years through a public process

WUE Goals:

Customer Goal (Demand Side):

To reduce customer water usage by 1% within the next five years. To do this we hope to reduce per person use by 1 gallon per day per year.

Describe Progress in Reaching Goals:

Customer (Demand Side) Goal Progress:

We educate water consumers about water efficiency by printing water conservation tips on water bills at least two times a year. Additionally, water conservation tips are emailed to consumers a few times a year.

Additional Information Regarding Supply and Demand Side WUE Efforts

Include any other information that describes how you and your customers use water efficiently:

POSTAL PATRON

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Annual Water Consumer Confidence Report
P.O. Box 248
Palouse, WA 99161

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	City of Palouse Water Usage					
	2010	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
	Average Gallons Pumped ***Per Day***					
January	82,603	108,387	83,319	87,800	83,361	83,126
February	78,407	93,936	80,314	84,243	91,336	72,425
March	87,668	82,106	85,716	89,635	87,477	79,529
April	94,293	91,143	92,697	94,360	103,557	97,383
May	103,297	91,461	134,019	147,297	145,010	153,155
June	146,483	176,013	171,410	237,260	251,423	
July	357,481	339,784	322,919	385,248	371,900	
August	367,755	374,665	362,484	295,284	286,684	
September	158,307	261,153	238,227	156,090	197,217	
October	105,632	98,103	109,068	95,823	102,810	
November	85,260	88,433	91,770	86,917	97,313	
December	101,765	84,113	82,374	95,690	83,287	
AVG gallons per day	148,268	157,999	154,998	155,336	158,956	
TOTAL gallons per year	54,117,900	57,669,700	56,729,100	56,697,700	58,019,100	