



The City Of Zillah

THE HEART OF WINE COUNTRY

June 26, 2017

Dear Resident,

The City of Zillah has developed a Source Water Protection Program as required by the State Department of Health. Wellhead protection, a component of the program, involves protecting the land areas surrounding our wells. This plan will help prevent the contamination of our drinking water supply.

Part of the plan is a letter of notification to all potential sources of contamination to our wells, including residents. Many of us live within the wellhead protection zones surrounding the wells, which are indicated on the attached map.

This letter is intended to inform you of the location of our wells and to serve as a reminder that hazardous materials put onto the ground (or in septic systems) can contaminate our drinking water supply. Some examples of household hazardous materials are:

- Household chemicals including cleaners, bleach, and furniture polish.
- Home improvement supplies including paint, paint thinner and other solvents.
- Automotive fluids including motor oil, gasoline, antifreeze or similar products.
- Lawn and garden supplies including fertilizers and pesticides.

These materials should only be used and disposed of according to manufactures label instructions.

We are fortunate to have a very good supply of drinking water here in Zillah. It should be everyone's intent to keep it that way for our continued good use, and for those who come along after us. Thank you for following these guidelines. If you have any questions about this matter, please feel free to contact me at: (509) 829-5151.

Sincerely,

John Simmons
Public Works Director



The City Of Zillah

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2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

INTRODUCTION

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Consumer Confidence Report Translation

“Este Informe contiene informacion muy importante. Traduscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.”

Where can I find out more information about my drinking water?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Simmons, P.W.D. at Zillah City Hall – 509-829-5151. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held at the council chambers located at 111 7th St. Zillah. The meetings are the first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. General drinking water issues can also be directed to the following contacts:

Environmental Protection
Agency (EPA)
Safe Drinking Water Act
Hotline
(1-800-426-4791)

State Department of Health
Office of Drinking Water
16201 E. Indiana Ave., Suite 1500
Spokane Valley, WA 99216
(509) 329-2100

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY'S WATER SYSTEM

Zillah derives its drinking water supply from groundwater wells. Wells No. 1 and 3 draw from the Ellensburg Formation aquifer. Well No. 2 draws from the Saddle Mountain Basalt aquifer. The wells pump groundwater to three storage reservoirs that provide protection against fire, power outages, and high water use periods. Water is carried from the wells and reservoirs to customers' homes through approximately 18.7 miles of water distribution pipes. We have Zone 2 (Alteejen area) booster pumps in service and operating and the booster pump station and reservoir on Cutler Way is also in service and operating.

Water Production / Consumption:

The City of Zillah is required to file an annual report with the Department of Health on the volume of water pumped from its sources (water produced) and the volume of water sold to its customers (water consumed). The volume of water produced and water consumed in 2016 are shown below:

2016 Distribution System Leakage Summary:	
Total Water Produced and Purchased (TP) – Annual Volume	163,022,048 gallons
Authorized Consumption (AC) – Annual Volume	127,237,846 gallons
Distribution System Leakage – Annual Volume TP - AC	35,784,202 gallons
Distribution System Leakage – Percent DSL = [(TP - AC) / TP] x 100	22.0 %
3-year annual average	16.5 %

The difference between production and consumption (%) is likely due in part to a water main break in the past year, source meters that need calibration, and possible broken residential meters. The City is working toward the implementation of a water use efficiency program which includes the establishment of specific water use efficiency goals to reduce the amount of water loss.

Definitions

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.

Water Quality Monitoring

The City of Zillah routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria All monthly test were good except:	N			0	(systems that collect 40 or more samples per month)	Naturally present in the environment
Total Positive test results on 12/14/16.	Y				5% of monthly samples are positive;	
12/19/16 Retest were done at positive site and 3 more sites. All test were negative.	N				(systems that collect fewer than 40 samples per month) 1 positive monthly sample	

Inorganic Contaminants

Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Rainier Well = SO1	No	6.18	Mg/L			Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Wippco Well= SO3	No	3.66	Mg/L	10	10	
Wippco Well= S03	No	5.40	Mg/L			

I.O.C. (Inorganic Contaminants) test were also taken on Wippco Well (SO3) and Rainier Well (SO1). All test results were good and did not exceed the MCL.

V.O.C. (Volatile organic chemical) test was taken on Wippco Well (SO3). All test results were good and did not exceed the MCL.

Total Coliform Monitoring

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio.

Volatile Organic chemical means a manufactured carbon-based chemical that vaporizes quickly at standard pressure and temperature.

Nitrate Monitoring

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

GENERAL HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We at the City of Zillah also work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

“CONSERVATION EDUCATION”

“Facts about Water”

- Did you know your body consists of 66% water?
- You find water on the earth's surface, the ground, and the air.
- The room in the house that uses the most water is the bathroom.
- Water regulates the temperature of the earth as well as the human body.
- Water is heavier than ice.

“5 Ways you can help Save Water!”

1. One drip every second adds up to five gallons per day! Check your faucets and showerheads for leaks.
2. Washing dark clothes in cold water saves water and energy, and helps your clothes retain their color.
3. Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator instead of running the tap. This way, every drop goes down you and not the drain.
4. Water your yard early in the morning or late evening. The water will stay longer on the grass because the hot sun won't dry it up.
5. Don't stay in the shower too long. Five minutes is enough. If you take a bath, don't fill the bathtub all the way up.

¹“More Water Conservation Information”

Do you know how much water a family of four uses everyday in the United States? Not 50 gallons, not 100 gallons, but 400 gallons!

¹ “Facts about Water” and “5 Ways you can help save water!” from Washington State Dept. of Health, Division of Drinking Water.