

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Detected Compounds	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range Of Detection	Typical Sources	Sample Date
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2.65	0.26 - 2.65	Naturally present in the environment. We do not add fluoride to the drinking water. Fluoride was found in the Central, Knolls Vista, Montlake, and Wheeler zones within allowable levels.	2014 through 2015
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	7.28	ND - 7.26	Naturally present in the environment. Nitrate was detected in the Lakeview, Wheeler, and Larson zones within allowable levels.	2015

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
Name Of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Sample Point	Sample Result	Typical Sources	Sample Date
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	N/A	80	#1	2.8	A by-product of chlorination	2014
			#2	4.7		
			#3	8.5		
Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	N/A	60	#1	ND	A by-product of chlorination	2014
			#2	ND		
			#3	4.5		

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to help EPA determine their occurrence in drinking water and potential need for future regulation.

NITRATE RESULTS																		
Well #	12	18	29	28	24	17	23	8	4	7	9	10	11	14	19	21	31	33
mg/L	7.28	2.48	1.32	0.95	0.65	0.55	0.35	.012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Year	2015	2014	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015

LEAD AND COPPER				
Samples were taken from 31 homes within the distribution system.				
Contaminant	Year of Testing	Measure	90th percentile	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level
Lead	2014	15 ppb	0.007600	0
Copper	2014	1.3 ppm	0.0350	0
Contaminant	Action Level	Measure	Common Sources of Substance	
Lead	15	15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	
Copper	1.3	1.3 ppm		

**90th percentile value:** 90% of the samples were at or below this value. EPA considers the 90th percentile value the same as an “average” value for other contaminants. Lead and copper are regulated by a treatment technique that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10% of tap water samples exceed the action level, water systems must take additional steps.

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

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 Moses Lake Water Division 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 at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

UNIT DESCRIPTIONS		IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS	
mg/L:	number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water	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.
ppm:	parts per million, or milligrams per liter	MCL:	Maximum Contaminant Level: this highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
ppb:	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter	N/A:	Not Applicable
N/A:	not applicable	ppm:	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) The equivalent of one second in 12 days.
ND:	not detected	ppb:	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L) The equivalent of one second in 32 years.

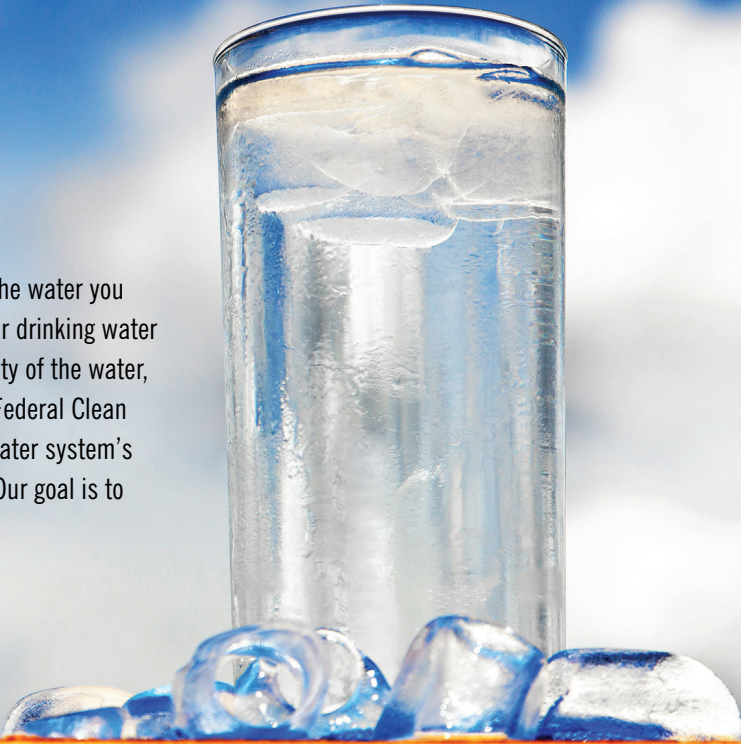
**WAIVERS**  
The State Department of Health automatically grants sampling waivers for many of our sources. The City of Moses Lake Water Division takes samples from the wells in accordance to EPA and Washington State Department of Health, Office of Drinking Water regulations.



Your Drinking Water

This report is provided to you to help you make informed decisions about the water you drink and to encourage you to get involved in protecting and improving your drinking water resource. The report tells you the source of the water we provide, the quality of the water, and who makes the management decisions. The report is required by the Federal Clean Water Act, which refers to it as the Consumer Confidence Report. As the water system’s certified operator, I encourage you to call us with any concerns you have. Our goal is to provide you with fast, friendly, helpful, and efficient service.

Kent Wilmot  
Water Division Certified Operator  
509.764.3950



2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT

HEALTH INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE EPA

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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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/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 SOURCE

All but one of our 19 wells draw water from confined aquifers in basalt rock over 205 feet below the ground surface. Well 29, is in an industrial zone; is 135 feet deep and draws from an alluvial aquifer which is composed of flood deposits. The City of Moses Lake wells have a pumping capacity of approximately 30 million gallons of water per day. Peak day production was on July 3, 2015 at 18.723 million gallons. The wells’ production rates range from 520 to 2,090 gpm. Our total production for 2015 was 2.975 billion gallons.

This is very important information regarding the City of Moses Lake public potable (drinking) water system. You may wish to have this information translated.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o habale con alguien que lo entienda bien.

このレポートには飲料水に関する重要な情報が記載されています。この英文を訳してもらうか、またはどなたか英語が分かる方にたずねてください。

В этом сообщении содержится важная информация о воде, которую вы пьёте. Попросите кого-нибудь перевести для вас это сообщение или поговорите с человеком, который понимает его содержание.



# WATER CONSERVATION

Water conservation has become an essential practice in all regions, even in areas where water seems abundant. In addition to saving money on your utility bill, water conservation helps prevent water pollution in nearby lakes, rivers, and local watersheds.

## Water Conservation Tips for Residents:

- In the Kitchen: When cooking, peel and clean vegetables in a large bowl of water instead of under running water.
- Fill your sink or basin when washing and rinsing dishes.
- Only run the dishwasher when it's full.
- When buying a dishwasher, select one with a "light-wash" option.
- Install faucet aerators.

Water saving tips can be found at [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense).

## DRINKING WATER INFORMATION

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

## WATER USE EFFICIENCY

In 2003 the State Legislature passed the Municipal Water Law, which directed the Department of Health (DOH) to adopt a rule that establishes Water Use Efficiency (WUE) requirements for all municipal water suppliers. Several components are included, including auditing for leakage, setting WUE goals, and submitting annual reports to the State DOH.

In June 2010, the City Council set a goal to reduce the average residential water usage by 2% before 2015. This goal focuses on customer water use and water savings. All users are encouraged to conserve water in their daily lives.

In February 2016, the City Council reset the goal to continue to reduce the average annual consumption per residential connection by 2% by 2022.

## WAYS WE'RE WORKING TOWARD USING OUR WATER EFFICIENTLY

We completed five days of leak detection in a portion of the city in 2015. We will continue to look for and eliminate leaks in our system. The Department of Health goal for unauthorized use is 10% or below. Our system had a 3.9% unauthorized use of water in 2015, which gives us a three year average of 8.1%. We encourage our customers to use water efficiently during their daily routines.

## CONTAMINANT INFORMATION

### Provided by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 40 CFR Part 141

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material; and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

### Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

**Microbial contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

**Inorganic contaminants** such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

**Pesticides and herbicides** which may come from various sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

**Organic chemical contaminants** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

**Radioactive contaminants** which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

## FLUORIDE

### Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level Exceeded

The City of Moses Lake Water System, I.D. 56300X, located in Grant County recently violated the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) of 2 mg/L for fluoride in drinking water. Fluoride contamination is rarely due to human activity. Fluoride occurs naturally in some areas and is found in high concentrations in the aquifer of our source water. Although our fluoride concentrations are not an emergency, the following is a summary of our fluoride levels:

The sample collected at Well 8 has a fluoride concentration of 2.65 mg/L.

The sample collected at Well 17 has a fluoride concentration of 2.32 mg/L.

The sample collected at Well 14 has a fluoride concentration of 2.27 mg/L.

The sample collected at Well 9 has a fluoride concentration of 2.11 mg/L.

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by the City of Moses Lake has a natural fluoride concentration between 0.26 and 2.65. Fluoride is not added to City water. All results over 2.00 mg/L are listed above.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

## CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

### How Contamination Occurs

Water normally flows in one direction, from the public water system through the customer's cold or hot water plumbing to a sink tap or other plumbing fixture. The plumbing fixture is the end of the potable water system and the start of the waste disposal system. Under certain conditions water can flow in the reverse direction. This is known as backflow. Backflow occurs when a backsiphonage or backpressure condition is created in a water line. Backsiphonage may occur due to a loss of pressure in the water distribution system during a high withdrawal of water for fire protection, a water main or plumbing system break, or a shutdown of a water main or plumbing system for repair. A reduction of pressure below atmospheric pressure creates a vacuum in the piping. If a hose bib was open and the hose was submerged in a wading pool during these conditions, the non-potable water in the pool would be siphoned into the house's plumbing and back into the public water system. Backpressure may be created when a source of pressure, such as a pump, creates a pressure greater than that supplied from the distribution system. If a pump supplied from a non-potable source, such as a landscape pond, was accidentally connected to the plumbing system, the non-potable water could be pumped into the potable water supply.

## HOW TO PREVENT CONTAMINATION OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

### Protect your drinking water by taking the following precautions:

- DON'T:**
- Submerge hoses in buckets, pools, tubs, sinks, ponds, etc.
  - Use spray attachments without a backflow prevention device.
  - Connect waste pipes from water softeners or other treatment systems to the sewer, submerged drain pipe, etc.
  - Use a hose to unplug blocked toilets, sewers, etc.
- DO:**
- Keep the ends of hoses clear of all possible contaminants.
  - If not already equipped with an integral (built-in) vacuum breaker, buy and install hose bib type vacuum breakers on all threaded faucets around your home. These devices are inexpensive and are available at hardware stores and home improvement centers.
  - Install an approved backflow prevention assembly on all underground lawn irrigation systems.

Remember, a plumbing permit is required for the connection of an underground lawn irrigation system to your plumbing system.

*Above information printed from American Water Works Association Pacific Northwest Section, Brochure #41*

## THERMAL EXPANSION

The city installs check valves at the meter on most services. Consumers must be aware that the installation of a check valve results in a closed plumbing system within the premises. Provisions may have to be made by the owner to provide for thermal expansion within the closed system, such as the installation of an approved thermal expansion device.

## WATER SERVICE ZONES AND HARDNESS

The City of Moses Lake Water system is divided into 6 service zones. The water in each zone is comprised of a combination of the wells in the zone. Hardness levels are listed by wells.

Central Zone - Downtown, Peninsula, and Westlake Areas Wells 4, 7, 10, & 19	Knolls Vista Zone - Knolls Vista Area Wells 3, 9, 14, & 33
10 - 117 ppm (1 - 7 gpg)	54 - 90 ppm (3 - 5 gpg)
Lakeview Zone - Lakeview Terrace Area Wells 11 & 12	Larson Zone - Grant County Airport Wells 21, 23, 24, 28, & 29
21 - 208 ppm (1 - 12 gpg)	58 - 193 ppm (3 - 11 gpg)
Montlake Zone - Below Division Street Well 8	Wheeler Zone - Wheeler Corridor Wells 17 & 18
169 ppm (10 gpg)	16-166 ppm (1 - 10 gpg)

## WATER HARDNESS RATING

Hardness in ppm	
0 - 60	Soft
61 - 120	Moderately Hard
121 - 180	Hard
181 - up	Very Hard

pH levels range from 8.0 to 8.5



## PUBLIC CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS

The public potable water system is owned and operated by the City of Moses Lake. Its direction is provided by the City Council through the City Manager. The City Council meets on the second and fourth Tuesday each month, at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers in the Civic Center located at 401 S. Balsam. The public is encouraged to attend.

## CONTACT PHONE NUMBERS

Water Division	509-764-3946
Building Department	509-764-3756
City Manager	509-764-3701
Water Billing Office	509-764-3715
After Hours Water Emergencies	509-762-1160
Grant County Building Department	509-754-2011
Grant County Health District	509-766-7960
WA State Department of Health	509-329-2100
US EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline	800-426-4791
EPA's website:	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater">www.epa.gov/safewater</a>
City of Moses Lake website	<a href="http://www.cityofml.com">www.cityofml.com</a>