

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Detected Compounds	Mclg	Mcl	Highest Level	Range Of Detection	Typical Sources	Sample Date
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	4.1	ND - 4.1	Naturally present in the environment. Detections were found in the Knolls Vista, Larson, Montlake, and Wheeler zones within allowable levels.	2009
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2.32	ND - 2.32	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.	2009 through 2011
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	4.28	ND - 4.28	Naturally present in the environment. Nitrate was detected in the Lakeview, Wheeler, and Larson zones within allowable levels.	2011

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
DCPA (ug/L)	N/A	N/A	6.3	ND - 6.3	Herbicide used on grasses and weeds in fruits and vegetable crops. DCPA was found in Montlake, Larson, and Wheeler zones within allowable levels.	2011

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
NAME OF CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	SAMPLE POINT	SAMPLE RESULT	TYPICAL SOURCES	SAMPLE DATE
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	N/A	80	#1	8.8	A by-product of chlorination	2011
			#2	6.6		
			#3	2.4		
Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	N/A	60	#1	1.4	A by-product of chlorination	2011
			#2	ND		
			#3	18.7		

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.

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	Action Level	Common Sources of substance
Lead	2011	ppb	2.81	0	15	
Copper	2011	ppm	0.0499	0	1.3	

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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

UNIT DESCRIPTIONS
 mg/L: number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
 ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter
 ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
 N/A: not applicable
 ND: not detected

2011 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).

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.

William L. Maddox, P.E.
 Water Division Supervisor
 509.764.3945

WATER SOURCE
 The City of Moses Lake has 17 wells which draw from confined aquifers in basalt rock over 300 feet below the ground surface. The aquifers have been free of the contaminants found in shallow wells. Pumping capacity is approximately 30 million gallons of water per day. Peak day production was on July 7, 2011 at 16.3 million gallons. The wells' production rates range from 520 to 2,090gpm. Our total production for 2011 was 3.04 billion gallons.

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. There were several components in the requirements of the rule. These requirements included 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.

WAYS WE'RE WORKING TOWARD USING OUR WATER EFFICIENTLY

We provide public education through the use of a booth at the Grant County Fair each year in August. We completed five days of leak detection in a portion of the city. We have scheduled another five days of leak detection survey in another portion of the city for 2012. The Department of Health goal for unauthorized use is 10% or below. Our system had a 12.9% unauthorized use of water, which gives us a three year average of 13.1%. We are working toward the requirement to be under 10%.

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, and 10 16 - 117 ppm (1 - 7 gpg)

Knolls Vista Zone - Knolls Vista Area
Wells 3, 9, 14, & 33 54 - 90 ppm (3 - 5 gpg)

Lakeview Zone - Lakeview Terrace Area
Wells 11 & 12 21 - 208 ppm (1 - 12 gpg)

Larson Zone - Grant County Airport
Wells 21, 23, 24, 28, & 29 58 - 193 ppm (3 - 11 gpg)

Montlake Zone - Below Division Street
Well 8 169 ppm (10 gpg)

Wheeler Zone - Wheeler Corridor
Wells 17 & 18 16-166 ppm (1 - 10 gpg)



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.

WATER HARDNESS RATING

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

pH Levels
pH levels range from 8.0 to 8.5

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 hablé 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るか、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.

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 this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

The sample collected on May 25, 2011 at Well 9 has a fluoride concentration of 3.05 mg/L. The sample collected on June 20, 2011 at Well 8 has a fluoride concentration of 2.32 mg/L. The sample collected on June 20, 2011 at Well 7 has a fluoride concentration of 2.23 mg/L. The sample collected on June 20, 2011 at Well 17 has a fluoride concentration of 2.23 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 fluoride concentration between 2.23 and 3.05 as 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.

At this time No action is required by the water users. We are continuing to monitor fluoride levels. We will inform you if they exceed the limit of 4 mg/L.

For more information, please call Bill Maddox at 509-764-3946 or at 11789 Road 4 NE. This notice is being sent to you by the City of Moses Lake Water Division, in the Water Quality Report, being mailed in May or June of 2012.

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.

WATER CONSERVATION

Everyone can play a part in preserving our nation's water resources. With the simple steps and informational tools below, you'll find that it's easier than ever. There are lots of things you can do in your home to reduce water use and get more from less. Just follow our simple tips below to get started!

Here, there, and everywhere:

Fix a Leak: Did you know that an American home can waste, on average, more than 10,000 gallons of water every year due to running toilets, dripping faucets, and other household leaks?

In the bathroom - where over half of all water use inside a home takes place:

- Turn off the tap while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Showers use less water than baths, as long as you keep an eye on how long you've been lathering up!

In the kitchen - whip up a batch of big water savings:

- Plug up the sink or use a wash basin if washing dishes by hand.
- Use a dishwasher; and when you do, make sure it's fully loaded.!
- Scrape your plates instead of rinsing before loading it into the dishwasher
- Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator instead of letting the faucet run until the water is cool.

In the laundry room - where you can be clean AND green:

- Wash only full loads of laundry or use the appropriate water level or load size selection on the washing machine.

Outdoors
Of the estimated 29 billion gallons of water used daily by households in the United States, nearly 7 billion gallons, or 30 percent, is devoted to outdoor water use. In the hot summer months, or in dry climates, a household's outdoor water use can be as high as 70 percent.

Some outdoor tips:

- Sweep driveways, sidewalks, and steps rather than hosing off.
- Wash the car with water from a bucket, or consider using a commercial car wash that recycles water.
- If you have a pool, use a cover to reduce evaporation when pool is not being used.

More tips can be found at <http://epa.gov/watersense>

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 Dept. of Health, Office of Drinking Water regulations.

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
WA State Department of Health	509-329-2100
US EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline	509-426-4791
EPA's web site:	www.epa.gov/safewater
City of Moses Lake website	www.cityofml.com

