

## **DEFINITIONS / ABBREVIATIONS**

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with so 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.
- \* Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- \* Lead and Cooper 90th Percentile—out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.
- \* Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – the ‘Maximum Allowed’ 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 (MCLG) – 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.
- \* Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.
- \* Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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.
- \* N/A - not applicable.
- \* pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

## **CONTAMINANTS / SOURCES**

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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.

In order to ensure the 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**TOWN OF GARFIELD  
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## **TOWN OF GARFIELD SUMMER 2012 NEWSLETTER**

### **2011 Water Report—Water Conservation Tips—Recycling Options**

#### **Garfield Curbside Bag Recycling**

The Town of Garfield offers curbside recycling service the same day as garbage collection. Recycling bags are provided free of charge. If you don't get a recycle bag, you can pick up an extra recycle bag at Town Hall. Problem filling up your recycle bag in a week? Feel free to wait and fill it up the next week.

Curbside Items:

- Newspaper & Magazines – bundled please. Sorry, no large catalogs or large phone books.
- Glass bottles and jars. No window glass please.
- Aluminum cans.
- Tin/steel cans.
- #1 PETE beverage bottles.
- #2 HDPE opaque milk jugs. Sorry but no colored plastic and no lids. Thanks!



**Sorry for these restrictions, we are limited by our end delivery point.**

Thanks for rinsing and removing labels. Just like recycling, it really makes a difference!  
*Please no paper or cardboard in recycle bags. Your cardboard can be taken to the drop off center. Thanks!*

Remember for Monday Holidays, garbage pick is rescheduled for Tuesday.

#### **Garfield 24 Hour Drop Off Recycling—2 Locations**

- Organic yard debris drop-off (grass, small branches, small bushes, etc.)  
*Located at west end of Main Street on Anderson Road*
- Cardboard drop – corrugated only (please no pop, cereal or pizza boxes)
- Appliances
- Used oil drop-off

*All these items can be dropped of at 5<sup>th</sup> St and Front St at the brown metal building.*

#### **WATER USE EFFICIENCY (WUE) GOALS**

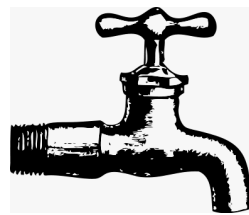
We are very pleased to report on the progress of our WUE Plan and Goals adopted October 2009.

- 1.) Implement annual leak detection procedures and repair leaks.
- 2.) Install water meters on all un-metered service connections by the end of year 2010.  
*There are only 3 services left to be metered and these will be done in 2012.*
- 3.) Reduce distribution system leakage to a maximum of 20% by the year 2014.
- 4.) Reduce distribution system leakage to a maximum of 10% by the year 2028.  
*System leakage in 2011 was down to 13.8% from a high at one point of 36%.*
- 5.) Disseminate water conservation information to residents through the annual consumer confidence report and the town website.

*Water conservation tips are part of this annual report and are also available on the town website.*

- 6.) Reduce average per capita water use by 5 gallons per day within 6 years.  
*Since 2009 the town has experienced an overall decrease in water usage in general, from a high of 49,183,200 gallons in 2009 down to 39,177,500 gallons in 2011.*

***A BIG thank you to each and everyone of you for your part in this excellent conservation.***



## TOWN OF GARFIELD

### 2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have provided to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Our water sources are from the two municipal wells sunk about 300 feet into an underground source of water called The Grande Rhonde Aquifer. The town owns the land around these wells and restricts any activity that could contaminate them. After the water comes out of the wells, we add disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants.

We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more information such as sources of contamination.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Perry Brown at 635-1604 or email us at [garfield-town@completebbs.com](mailto:garfield-town@completebbs.com). We want our customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled council meetings. They are held the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 7:00 PM in Town Hall. Copies of this report can be picked up at Town Hall, 405 W California or at <http://www.garfieldwa.com/>

#### **WATER QUALITY DATA**

The Town of Garfield routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring drinking water contaminants for the period January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because of the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, parasites, and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.
- Pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture & residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile chemicals, which are by-products of industrial and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead: for any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Lead and copper samples for the town were below action levels with 10 samples taken of each.

We, the Town of Garfield Water System, I.D. 27200R, located in Whitman County are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. For more information, contact Perry Brown at 635-1604 or [garfield-town@completebbs.com](mailto:garfield-town@completebbs.com).

TEST RESULTS	AL	MCLG	Town Results	# of sites above AL	Sample Date Number Taken	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b><u>Inorganic Contaminants</u></b>						
Iron (mg/L) - Secondary Maximum Contaminant (Aesthetic Qualities)	.3	MCL2: .3	.558	One	12/27/2010 1	
Nitrate-N (ppm)	10	10	ND	None	8/31/2001 9/27/2011 2	Fertilizer run off, leaching septic tanks, natural deposit erosion
Lead (ppm) - Source	.015	0	ND	None	12/27/2010 1	Household plumbing system corrosion
Lead (ppm) - Distribution System	.015	0	0.0021	One	7/27/2011 10	
Copper (ppm) - Source	1.3	1.3	ND	None	12/27/2010 1	Household plumbing system corrosion & natural deposit erosion
Copper (ppm) - Distribution System	1.3	1.3	0.0965	None	7/27/2011 10	
<b><u>Disinfection Byproducts</u></b>						
Total HAA(5) (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)		n/a	ND	None	7/27/2011 2	Drinking water Disinfection by-product
Total Trihalomethane (ppb)		n/a	ND	None	7/27/2011 2	Drinking water Disinfection by-product
<b><u>Synthetic Organic Contaminants</u></b>						
<b><u>Volatile Organic Contaminants</u></b>						
<b><u>Radioactive Contaminants</u></b>						
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	15	1.03	None	12/15/2009 2	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	5	5	ND	None	12/15/2009 2	Erosion of natural deposits

#### **Outdoor Water Conservation Tips**

- Sweep sidewalks and driveways rather than spraying them clean with water.
  - Check and fix leaky hoses and faucets. To find out just how much water is being wasted visit the [WaterWiser Drip Calculator](http://www.awwa.org/awwa/waterwiser/dripcalc.cfm) page. <http://www.awwa.org/awwa/waterwiser/dripcalc.cfm>
  - Don't run the hose when washing the car. Instead try using a bucket of soapy water. Use the hose only to rinse.
  - Cover pools and hot tubs when not in use to prevent evaporation.
  - Drain outside spigots to prevent freezing in the winter.
- For more information on outdoor irrigation please visit [www.h2ouse.org](http://www.h2ouse.org).

#### **Indoor Water Conservation Tips**

- Know where the water shutoff valves are in case an accident happens. Whether leaking pipes or the water heater it helps to know where the shutoff valves are located.
- Insulate water pipes. By insulating pipes you will reduce the amount of water and time it takes for the hot water to reach the faucet.
- Keep drinking water in the refrigerator. This will reduce the amount of water generally wasted when waiting for the cold water to reach the faucet. It will also improve the taste by allowing chlorine and sulfur smelling molecules to evaporate.
- Check and fix leaky faucets. A dripping faucet can waste 15 gals of water per day. Faucets are easy to fix. Visit [www.h2ouse.org](http://www.h2ouse.org).