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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GARFIELD WA 99130-0218

POSTAL PATRON
GARFIELD WA 99130

TOWN OF GARFIELD
FALL 2016 NEWSLETTER

2015 Recycling Do's and Don'ts –Water Conservation Tips—Water Report

2 Locations for 24-Hour Drop Off of *Recyclables* Only

How fortunate the town is to have drop-off recycling for yard waste as well as cardboard, paper, aluminum, non-refrigerant appliances, metal and used oil. This honor-system program works if we responsibly drop off ONLY items the town can recycle. The town cannot accept nor recycle such items as tires, mattresses, chairs, or TVs. Your efforts following these guidelines is greatly appreciated. Also, just a reminder, no salvaging is allowed from this area. Once items have been dropped off they become the property of the town. The following are the items the town can accept:

- Organic yard debris drop-off (grass, small branches, small bushes, etc.)
  Located at west end of Main Street on Anderson Road

The town now joins with the county in providing single stream recycling. All acceptable items may be found on the side of the blue recycling container located at 5th and Front Street. Some of the items that are accepted are:

- Cardboard
- Aluminum Cans
- Tin/Steel Cans
- Newspaper & Magazines

NO PLASTIC BAGS ALLOWED IN THE BLUE RECYCLING CONTAINER!!

The town also has a metal and appliance recycling yard. There is no garbage allowed in this area. The Town of Garfield no longer accepts any appliances with refrigerant fluid in them. This includes freezers, refrigerators and air conditioning units. Homeowners may take these directly to the landfill for a small fee.

All town facilities are under surveillance and any violators are subject to a penalty. Please use town facilities and services responsibly.

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

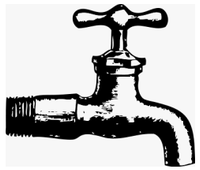
Please Don't Overfill Your Garbage Cans, You May Contact Town Hall For An Additional Container That Costs $6.00 Each Week It Is Filled and Emptied.

ALL TOWN GARBAGE CLEAN UP TUESDAY SEPT. 27th, 2016

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 2016.
There is only 1 service left to be metered and this will be completed in 2016.
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 2015 was at 22% 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.
The town has used more water in 2015 then the high of 49,183,200 gallons in 2009. In 2014 the town used 45,519,100 and in 2015 the town used 50,943,000. Please review the recommendations on the town's website to identify how you can do your part to reduce water consumption and waste.

Thank you to everyone who contributes to water conservation.



TOWN OF GARFIELD
2015 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 Reuel Klempel at 635-1604 or email us at 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, 2015 to December 31, 2015. 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. significantly from year to year. Other than Coliform testing, no contaminants testing was conducted in 2015. Sampling will resume in 2016.

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 storm water 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 storm water runoff and septic systems.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Garfield 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 thirty seconds to two 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 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. In January and July of 2015 a Coliform Bacteria sample was not taken resulting in a violation. However chlorine levels were monitored and found to be acceptable. We have had no unacceptable water sample test results before or after the missed Coliform samples for the year 2015. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. For more information, contact Reuel Klempel at 635-1604 or garfield-town@completebbs.com.

TEST RESULTS	AL	MCLG	Town Results	# of sites above AL	Sample Date Number Taken	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants						
Iron (mg/L) - Secondary Maximum Contaminant (Aesthetic Qualities)	0.3	MCL2: 0.3	0.558	One	12/27/2010 1	
Nitrate-N (ppm)	10	10	ND	None	12/11/2013 2	Fertilizer run off, leaching septic tanks, natural deposit erosion
Lead (ppm) - Source Lead (ppm) - Distribution System	0.015 0.015	0 0	ND Range .0010-.0033	None None	12/27/2010 1 12/4/14 12/11/14 12/29/14 10	Household plumbing system corrosion
Copper (ppm) - Source Copper (ppm) - Distribution System	1.3 1.3	1.3 1.3	ND Range .0048-.2700	None None	12/27/2010 1 12/4/14 12/11/14 12/29/14 10	Household plumbing system corrosion & natural deposit erosion
Disinfection Byproducts						
Total HAA(5) (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)		60	15	None	12/30/14 1	Drinking water Disinfection by-product
Total Trihalomethane (ppb)		80	ND	None	12/30/14 1	Drinking water Disinfection by-product
Synthetic Organic Contaminants			ND	None	7/21/2009 3	
Volatile Organic Contaminants			ND	None	9/27/2012 1	
Radioactive Contaminants						
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

- Don't water your lawn on windy days when most of the water blows away or evaporates.
- Remember to check your sprinkler system valves periodically for leaks and keep the sprinkler heads in good shape.
- Collect water from your roof to water your garden.
- Aerate your lawn at least once a year so water can reach the roots rather than run off the surface.
- Use sprinklers that deliver big drops of water close to the ground. Smaller water drop and mist often evaporate before they hit the ground.

Visit—http://wateruseitwisely.com/100-ways-to-conserve/

Indoor Water Conservation Tips

- Use a water efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save 750 gallons a month.
- Install an instant water heater near your kitchen sink so you don't have to run the water while it heats up. This also reduces energy costs.
- Put food coloring in your toilet tank. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- When doing laundry, match the water level to the size of the load.

Visit—http://wateruseitwisely.com/100-ways-to-conserve/