

City of Zillah

Consumer Confidence Report for 2021

The City of Zillah is proud to present our annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day and it includes the most recent water sampling test results. 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, Public Works Director, 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 on the first and third Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. To participate you can contact City Hall at 509-829-5151. 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 draws 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 2 booster pumps in service and operating. (The booster pump station and reservoir on Cutler Way and the booster pump station for the Alteejen area).

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 2021 are shown below:

2021 Distribution System Leakage Summary:	
Total Water Produced and Purchased (TP) – Annual Volume	142,804,400
Authorized Consumption (AC) – Annual Volume	120,020,641
Distribution System Leakage – Annual Volume	
TP - AC	22,783,759
Distribution System Leakage – Percent	
DSL = [(TP - AC) / TP] x 100	16.0 %
3-year annual average	8.6 %

The difference between production and consumption (%) is likely due in part to a water main breaks in the past year, computer program glitches, 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.

2020 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, 2021. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Microbiological Contaminants Test Results						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria				0	systems that collect 40 or more samples per month) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect fewer than 40 samples per month) 1 positive monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	MCL Exceeded	Result	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Third Ave Well-SO2	No	0.10	Mg/L	10	10	<i>Runoff fro fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</i>
Rainier Well-SO1	No	7.14	Mg/L	10	10	<i>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.</i>
Wippco Well-SO3	No	7.25	Mg/L	10	10	<i>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion</i>
Conductivity	NO	684	Mg/L	70	700	

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 have provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant 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. LGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

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.

Copper and Lead Monitoring

Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper more than the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper more than the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead more than the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Radionuclide Monitoring

Beta/photon emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters more than the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Alpha emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters more than the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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

“Ways you can help save water”



1. Check your toilet for leaks. ...
2. Stop using your toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket. ...
3. Put a plastic bottle filled with sand or water in your toilet tank. ...
4. Take shorter showers. ...
5. Install **water**-saving shower heads or flow restrictors. ...
6. Take baths instead of showers...
7. Turn off the **water** while brushing your teeth. ...
8. Turn off the **water** while shaving.

Xeriscaping: Funny Word, Serious Water Conservation

The term xeriscape refers to landscaping methods that conserve water, such as using native plant species and grouping plants with the same water needs together. Originally developed for drought-afflicted areas, the principles of xeriscape today have broadening appeal. This common-sense technique can reduce landscape water use by 75%. With water now considered a limited resource, all landscaping projects can benefit from this simple alternative.

Xeriscapes do not have a single look — almost any landscaping style can be achieved. Because native plant species are used, xeriscapes not only save water, they are easier to maintain, use less fertilizers or pesticides, and provide crucial wildlife habitats. Check the internet or your local book store for landscape design ideas, recommended native plant species and helpful tips. You'll be on your way to saving water in no time!



BACKFLOW PREVENTION REMINDER

Remember: Water can flow backwards and draw contaminants into the public water system. It is important for residents installing irrigation systems, booster pumps, boilers, or any other apparatus on their plumbing system to conform with the uniform plumbing code, which can require the installation of a backflow prevention assembly. Backflow prevention assemblies are designed to prevent water from flowing backwards to stop potential contamination, keeping ourselves and our water system out of harms way.

Avoid Fines and Clean-up Costs. Train your Employees the Right Way!

Are you and your employees correctly disposing of fats, oils and grease (FOG)? If not, it could cost your business and harm the environment. FOG dumped down the drain causes sewer backups and overflows. This can damage your business, property, profits and local waterways.

Eliminate Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) from our sewers!

Just as grease clogs your arteries, it clogs the local sewer arteries — the city sewer system.

Grease going down the drain can cause serious problems in our sewers!



DON'T
Pour Grease
Down the Drain



DO
Wipe pans
before washing

F.O.G. Do's and Don'ts

- Don't pour oil or grease down any drain
- Don't dump oil or grease on the ground or in a storm drain
- Do pour excess grease and oil in the grease recycling bin or mix with an oil absorbent material such as cat litter and dispose of with solid waste
- Do scrape or dry wipe all pots, pans, and dishes before washing
- Do post "No Grease" signs above sinks

Remember: You are the most effective method for keeping FOG out of the drains... by never letting it in.

Thanks for doing your part to keep fats, oils and greases out of the sewer!

No Wipes Down the Pipes

Even if a product says it is "flushable" ...

Unless it is toilet paper, it should not be flushed!

- Diapers (including cloth, cotton, disposable, or plastic)
- Flushable, disposable, cleaning, or baby wipes
- Paper towels, cloth towels, or any type of rag
- Feminine hygiene products
- Facial Tissues



Place the items listed above in a trash can

Putting these items down toilets may plug sewers and cause raw sewage to back up into **YOUR HOME**



The City Of Zillah

THE HEART OF WINE COUNTRY

503 First Avenue, P.O. Box 475, Zillah, WA 98953 ● (509) 829-5151 ● Fax (509) 829-5457

June 1, 2022

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. This letter is intended to inform you 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



Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Consumer Confidence Reports are due before July 1, 2022

You need to complete the following:

1. **Before July 1, 2022**, mail or otherwise directly deliver a copy of your 2021 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to your water system customers. Keep a copy for your records.
2. **Before July 1, 2022**, mail or email a copy of your CCR to the regional office for your county (information on back).
3. **By October 1, 2022*** complete and send this certification form to the regional office with your CCR.

***Note:** We are better able to properly credit your water system when we receive both documents, together, before the July 1 deadline.

Certification for:

Water System Name City of Zillah

Water System ID Number 99800W Water System County YAKIMA

Date delivered 6/2/22

URL (if delivered electronically) _____

In compliance with the CCR requirements in WAC 246-290-72001 through -72012, I confirm that:

- The CCR has been appropriately delivered to customers who use this water system.
- All information contained in this report is correct.
- The monitoring data stated in the CCR matches information submitted to Washington State Department of Health, Office of Drinking Water.

Certified by:

Signature [Handwritten Signature]

Printed Name John Simmons

Phone 509-221-8493 Date 6/2/22

Department of Health Office of Drinking Water Regional Office Addresses

For water systems located in Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima counties, send to:

Attn: Consumer Confidence Report
Washington State Department of Health
Office of Drinking Water
Eastern Regional Office
16201 E Indiana Ave Ste 1500
Spokane Valley, WA 99216

Phone: 509-329-2100
Fax: 509-329-2104

Or Email signed copy to: ccr.ero@doh.wa.gov

For water systems located in Island, King, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom counties, send to:

Attn: Consumer Confidence Report
Washington State Department of Health
Office of Drinking Water
Northwest Regional Office
20425 72nd Ave S Bldg 2, Ste 310
Kent, WA 98032

Phone: 253-395-6750
Fax: 253-395-6760

Or Email signed copy to: ccr.nwro@doh.wa.gov

For water systems located in Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, Thurston, and Wahkiakum counties, send to:

Attn: Consumer Confidence Report
Washington State Department of Health
Office of Drinking Water
Southwest Regional Office
PO Box 47823
Olympia, WA 98504-7823

Phone: 360-236-3030
Fax: 360-664-8058

Or Email signed copy to: ccr.swro@doh.wa.gov

To request this document in another format, call 1-800-525-0127. Deaf or hard of hearing customers, please call 711 (Washington Relay) or email civil.rights@doh.wa.gov.