

CITY OF WESTPORT WATER DEPARTMENT

2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

WATER SYSTEM ID# 953000 APRIL, 2016 ISSUE 9



City of Westport Water Sources

The City's existing water system is an underlying, unconfined aquifer that is re-charged by rainfall. It currently operates nine wells and two storage tanks, also referred to as Standpipes. Standpipe I is located at the South Well Field and holds 1.1 million gallons of water. Standpipe II is at the Harriett Dorland Municipal Park and holds 1.25 million gallons of water.

Description of the Water System

The Westport Water System operates nine wells; designated as the North, Central, South and Robert's Ranch. The North and Robert's Ranch wells serve as the primary source of water, with the South and Central wells serving as reserve. The water is treated at each source with low levels of chlorine as a disinfectant to prevent bacteriologic contaminants. This is accomplished by the Westport's Chlorine Generation System that electrifies salt water brine to create a low dose of chlorine of 0.08%. Once treated, potable water transits the system through various mains and service connections. The water pumped to the standpipes provides the needed pressure to service the entire community. Adequate pressure of 50 to 60 PSI charges the system and provides uniform water distribution.

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2015 Completed Projects

- Completed source water investigation project which included test well drilling.
- ♦ Completed 25 Cross-Connection Connection Control surveys.
- Replaced 68 meters and 8 fire hydrants in an effort to increase efficiencies and continue to provide safe and effective fire flow.

2016 Budget Projects

- Additional source water well at Roberts Ranch.
- Replacement of 10 fire hydrants.
- Replacement of 100 residential service meters.

Water Department will continue to strive to provide the citizens of Westport exemplary service while protecting the assets of the City of Westport

Cross-Connection Control Program (CCCP)

In order to continue to ensure the safest drinking water possible, the City of Westport Water Department has established a DOH, state-mandated program for prevention of contamination of the potable drinking water due to cross-connections. Cross-connection means any actual or potential physical connection between our public water system and any source of undesirable liquid, solid, or gas that could contaminate the drinking water by backflow. A backflow assembly or device is required for all commercial or residential water users that present a possible hazard. Annual tests are required for all backflow assemblies and these tests are performed by an independent, third party, certified Backflow Assembly Tester (BAT). If your business or residence has not yet been surveyed for CCC, you can expect to hear from us soon. We appreciate all of the cooperation we have received so far from our water users who understand the importance of this program and to ensure that each and every water customer is in compliance. Our CCCP went into effect after review and adoption by the Westport City Council in December 2007.

Water Use Efficiency Rule

Under the Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Rule, the City of Westport's goals are as follows:

Goals for Energy Reduction: Reduce energy costs by 3% per year over the next two years.

Goals for Industrial Usage: Assist local industries and/or commercial customers in saving 25 or more gallons of water per day.

Goals for Water Supply Reduction: Reduce 20% of water loss within 6 years through our annual leak detection program. A 5% reduction in water usage, by reducing unauthorized usage of fire hydrants and/or times of watering schedules for parks and other public areas.



Standpipe I at the South Well Field

Source Water Assessment Program Information

DOH compiles Source Water
Assessment Program
(SWAP) data for all
community PWS's in
Washington State. SWAP
data for the Westport Water
Department is on line at:
http://www.doh.wa.gov//ehp/dw/sw/assessment.htm

Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at: http://www.epa.gove/safewa ter/lead.

WSDOH Contamination Testing Requirements

The Washington State DOH requires all Public Water Systems (PWS) to test water samples on a regular basis. The superintendent has provided a time-line for required testing of contaminates which include: IOC's, VOC's, SOC's, NIT, RAD, Pb/Cu and asbestos (please refer to the Terminology Definitions on Page 4). All of these contaminates have continually tested well below the MCL set by DOH. Water samples are taken from various locations and, per their time-line, are delivered to a state certified Water Management Laboratory. These results are a matter of public record and are made available The most common type of upon request. contaminant, the Coliform Bacteria, is routinely tested nine (9) times per month. Coliforms are found in nature and most are found to be benign. The most common contaminant found in Coliform Bacteria is E. Coli. All the tests performed in 2014 came back with negative contamination results. Due to soluble materials in the ground water, there is a potential for contamination. The EPA, DOH and the Grays Harbor County Health Department monitor the performance and quality of Westport's water. MCL's are set to the lowest feasible level for your safety. Filtration of the system for ultra-purity would eliminate color and turbidity, and possibly a perceived taste and odors. However, it would not add to the safety and any additional treatment would likely cost more than most customers are able or willing to pay. The goal of the City of Westport Water Department is to continue to provide purity and continuing strong water pressure at a reasonable cost.

Water Customer Health Concern Information

The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 requires the following verbatim information be passed on to our valued water customers:

"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 contaminant and potential health effects can be obtained by all the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)".

"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 of Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)".



Lead Awareness

The Washington State Dept. of Health Office of Drinking Water (ODW) states: 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 noticeable 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 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 on line at: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

"To ensure the 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 contaminates in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health".

2015 Water Breaks

- ♦ Three ¾" service line repairs
- ♦ Two 1" service line repairs
- ♦ Two 4" water main break repairs
- One 6" water main break repairs



Water Department crew repairing a leak at Fisherman's Memorial at Neddie Rose Drive.



Water Facts to Ponder

Home Water Conservation tips:

- -Replace sink aerators every two months.
- -Install a good flapper in the toilet tank.
- -Make sure the toilet is not continually running.
- -Turn the water off when you brush your teeth.

Smelly Water

If your water smells like rotten eggs, caused by hydrogen sulfide (H2S), it does not pose a health risk. More often than not is caused by new or dormant hot water heaters. The Water Department has an informational flyer for customers that would like information and possible remedies for this issue.

- Delivery is where we shine. We can't sell water, because it's free. We sell pressure and purity.
- The City of Westport Water Department delivers safe, high quality water to your home. Our goal is to keep it that way.

We are here to serve! Please contact us if we can be of service or answer any questions you may have. We welcome your feedback!

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Terminology Definitions

CDC

Center for Disease Control

DBP

Disinfection By-Products

DOH

Department of Health

EPA

Environmental Protection Agency

In-Organic Contaminants

MCL

Maximum Contaminant Level

"The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible, using the best available treatment technology".

MCLG

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal "The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCL goals allow for a margin of safety".

Mg/L

Number of Milligrams per Liter

NIT

Nitrates

Pb/Cu

Lead/Copper

PPB

Parts per Billion

PPM

Parts Per Million

PSI

Pounds per square inch

RAD

Radionuclides (radioactive contaminants)

SOC

Synthetic Organic Chemical

Ug/L

Micrograms per liter

USEPA

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Volatile Organic Chemical