



City of Cheney Consumer Confidence Report 2018

The City of Cheney is proud to present our annual Consumer Confidence Report, which keeps our residents informed of their water quality. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users.

Our Drinking Water

Our drinking water supply comes from several wells which draw water from underground aquifers. Chlorine is used for disinfection. Residual chlorine levels in the distribution system are checked daily to ensure that the amount of chlorine utilized is effective while remaining at the safe levels determined by the EPA. The City adds fluoride and tests daily to make sure the levels meet the allowable limits. The City also tests for several different contaminants each year.

In the event that any test exceeds the maximum contaminant level set by the EPA, the appropriate customer notification would be issued.

Water Use Efficiency Update

The City of Cheney's Water Use Efficiency (WUE) goal is to account for 90% of the water we produce. In 2018, we were able to account for 86.4%. We are continually looking for possible areas of water waste, unauthorized use, or malfunctioning equipment. We are striving to increase our percentage in 2019.

Our WUE program will have a greater impact with your help. Check out the tips on page three for ways you can help keep our drinking water safe and plentiful.

THE CITY OF CHENEY WATER SYSTEM

System Name: City of Cheney

System ID# 12400 N

Water Sources: Grande Ronde and Wanapum aquifers

Well Locations:

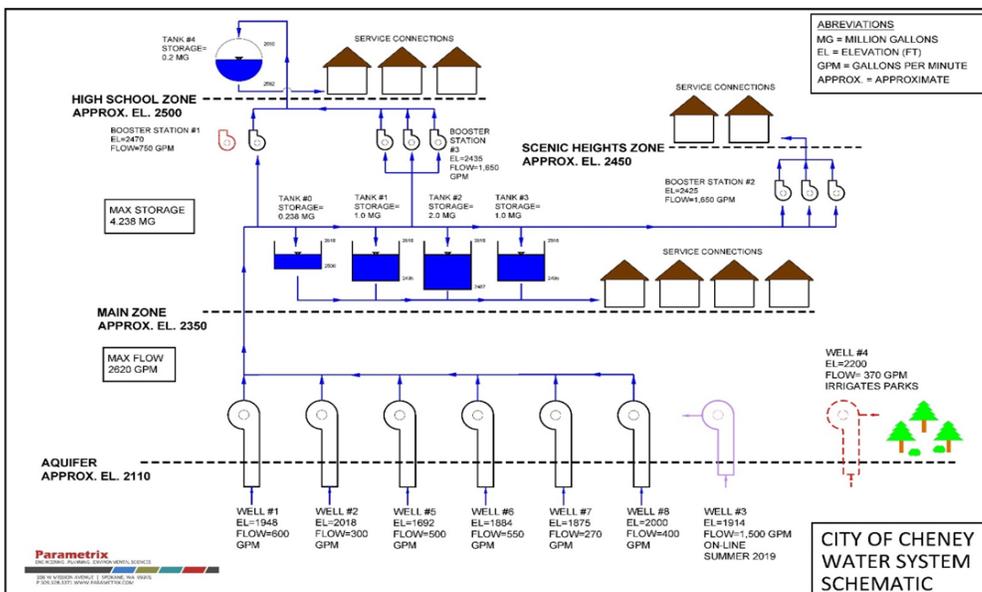
- ◆ Well #1 (S01): 910 Elm Street
- ◆ Well #2 (S02): 910 Elm Street
- ◆ Well #3 (S03): 210 Erie Street
- ◆ Well #4 (Irrigation Well) 825 Washington Street
- ◆ Well #5 (S05): 1 S. Presley Drive
- ◆ Well #6 (S08): 16101 W. State Route 904
- ◆ Well #7 (S09): 15501 W. State Route 904
- ◆ Well #8 (S10): 117 Anderson Road

Reservoirs:

- ◆ Reservoir 0 (0.24 MG): 215 N. 10th
- ◆ Reservoir 1 (1.0 MG): 215 N. 10th
- ◆ Reservoir 2 (2.0 MG): 215 N. 10th
- ◆ Reservoir 3 (1.0 MG): 1557 Ridgeview
- ◆ Reservoir 4 (0.20 MG): 1015 Oakland

Booster Stations:

- ◆ Booster Station #1: 203 N. 10th Street
- ◆ Booster Station #2: 1200 Salnave Road
- ◆ Booster Station #3: 646 Marcella Ave.



Get Involved!

The City of Cheney is actively exploring means to help our citizens conserve water. Residents with questions or input on water issues are encouraged to attend regularly-scheduled City Council meetings. These meetings are held at Cheney City Hall, 609 Second Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, beginning at 6:00 PM.

2018 Water Quality Data Table

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the frequency of sampling for various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2018. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2018.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Low-High or Result	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND-2.0	August 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.30-1.09	Daily 2018	No	Found in natural aquifer deposits; Added as a treatment process
Iron (ppm)	n/a	0.3	.033-.307	September 2018	No*	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)	n/a	0.05	0.053	September 2018	No*	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.1-.412	September 2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	22.3	July 2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from road deicing; leaching from septic tanks
Disinfection By-Products						
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	0	60	ND-2.31	August 2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	0	80	.99-6.52	August 2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper						
	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile			
Lead (ppb) 30 samples None were over the AL	0	15	0.005	August 2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 30 samples None were over the AL	1.3	1.3	0.248	August 2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Additional Testing						
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's)	n/a	n/a	ND	July 2018	No	Runoff for agricultural and residential pesticide and herbicide applications
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC's)	n/a	n/a	ND**	May 2018	No	Found in a variety of commercial, industrial, and residential products, including gasoline, solvents, and degreasers, paints, inks and dyes, and pesticides
Chlorine Residual (As Free Chlorine)						
	MRLD	MRDLG				
Chlorine (as free chlorine)	4	4	0.0-.80	Daily 2018	No	Added as a treatment process

* Iron and Manganese are classified as **secondary contaminants** and are tested for aesthetic purposes. Neither element is considered a health risk. Although these two sample results exceeded the MCL, they are not considered a violation.

** Toluene was detected at Well #6 (S08) in the May 2018 sampling. It was determined to be a result of installing new well column during scheduled maintenance work. Re-testing to confirm this was done and no further detection of Toluene was found. This did not constitute a violation.

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Contaminant: A word used to describe anything detected in the drinking water supply. This term is commonly used in the drinking water industry and should not necessarily invite concern, as all drinking water contains trace amounts of minerals and other substances.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level): the highest level of disinfection allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

ND (Not Detected): Lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present or not detectable with the best available technology.

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter.

Range: The lowest (minimum) amount of contaminant detected and the highest (maximum) amount detected during a sample period.

90th percentile: Out of every 30 homes sampled, 27 were at or below this level.



Additional Information

Monitoring Waivers

The Washington State Department of Health reduced the monitoring requirements for asbestos to every 9 years. Testing is required to be preformed next in 2020. And soil fumigants to every 3 years. Testing is required to be preformed next in 2020. These testing waivers were issued because our water sources are not at risk for these contaminations. Results of both contaminates were not detected at the last sampling dates.

The Effect of Lead In Drinking Water

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 Cheney 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.

Important Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least trace amounts of some "contaminants". The presence of these do not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons 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. Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control (EPA/CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial

What Causes Discolored Water?

Water demand fluctuates throughout the year most often depending on student population and irrigation season. This change in water demand necessitates turning on or off many of our well throughout the year to balance water production with consumer demand. This change of operation can result in a rapid change of water flow direction in the distribution system. As flows change in volume or direction this can stir up sediments found in the pipes that normally don't affect the water quality. These sediments are the result of iron and manganese minerals naturally occurring in the deep ground water that we pump into the water system. These minerals, which are heavier than water, settle in water pipelines when water usage is low, especially during winter months. Other common causes of disturbance include hydrant use, hydrant replacement, valve turning, routine maintenance, firefighting, main breaks, or nearby construction.

Is Discolored Water Harmful?

There are no health hazards associated with these minerals and sediment in the water. The sediment is always in our system but is only visible when a change in flow is enough to disturb the sediment. Although the discolored water is not a health risk, we don't recommend drinking the water as the water may look and taste unpleasant due to the concentrated minerals.

Water Conservation Tips

Landscape Ideas

- Reduce traditional lawn areas
- Amend soils to retain water
- Add mulch to reduce water loss

Outdoor Strategies

- Install an efficient weather based irrigation system
- Irrigate late evening or early morning to reduce evaporation
- Turn off hose when washing your car

Indoor Strategies

- Install Energy Star appliances
- Install WaterSense certified fixtures
- Repair household leaks

If you have questions about this report or your drinking water, call:

Todd Ableman, Cheney Public Works

(509)498-9293

Washington Department of Health

(509)329-2100

US EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

(800)426-4791