Once again, the water you and your family drink meets and exceeds all state and federal water quality standards.

Why provide a water quality report?

A source water assessment has been conducted for your water source, the Columbia River. The purpose of the assessment was to determine the susceptibility of the Columbia River to potential contaminant sources and establish a relative susceptibility rating of high, moderate, or low. The assessment reported a high susceptibility rating for the Columbia River. Please understand that this susceptibility rating does not imply poor water quality; rather, it signifies the system’s potential to become contaminated.

The source water assessment for the City of Pasco can be accessed on the internet through the Washington State Department of Health, Drinking Water Division, Web site at http://fortress.wa.gov/doh/swap/index.html

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include: rivers, 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which set the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Environmental Protection Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get the most for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. If it is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak. Average water usage per person in a household, (without any leaks) is about 100 gallons every day.

City of Pasco provides high quality water for you!

Once again we are proud to present our annual water quality report. This edition covers all testing completed from January through December 2018. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with all state and federal drinking water laws remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users.

For more information, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Derek Wintala, Public Works Division Manager, at (509) 545-3463.

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COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Your input on water quality is always welcome. The City Council meets every Monday (except for the 5th Monday of the month) at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers at City Hall (525 N. 3rd Avenue, Pasco). Please feel free to participate in these meetings, or watch them live on PSC TV Channel 12 or Charter Cable in Pasco, or online at www.pasco-wa.gov/psrcstv.
The West Pasco WTP is known as a “Pressure Membrane Direct Microfiltration” Water Treatment Plant (WPWTP). Known as the “Columbia Supply Project,” the new plant was put into service in April of 2011. The project replaced the old Butlerfield WTP and West Pasco Water Treatment Plant. The project was completed at a cost of $32 million. An award-winning project, the WPWTP is recognized as one of the most advanced water treatment plants in the nation. The WPWTP has been named a 2011 “Florida Water Environment Award/Membrane Project of the Year.”

The new WPWTP has been designed to treat 18 MGD of finished water. This amount equals 57% of the regional drinking water needs for Pasco and Hillsborough Counties. The WPWTP will become fully operational by 2012. The new WPWTP is owned and operated by the City of New Port Richey Water and Sewer Department.

The WPWTP’s two-stage treatment process includes flocculation basins, a pressure membrane direct microfiltration (PMDF) process, and clearwell storage facilities. There are 169 modules, which will accommodate the 18 MGD of finished water. The WPWTP also includes treatment for fluoride and other contaminants. The WPWTP is located adjacent to the old Butlerfield WTP on the north side of the Hillsborough River.

#### Sampling Results

**DURING THE PAST YEAR** we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of contaminants. The table below shows those contaminants detected in the water. Although all of the substances listed here are under the Florida Department of Health (DOH) regulatory requirements, the following substances have been detected at levels causing concern for public health:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Concentration in Sample</th>
<th>Sampled Treatment Plants</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stage 2 Rule requires sampling at multiple sites with conformance determined by site-specific results or “Local Running Annual Average” (LRAA)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Al</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chloride</strong></td>
<td>280</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>95% of samples</td>
<td>Butlerfield WTP (NTU)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Sea salt, Natural deposits, Water control mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chlorine</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>West Pasco WTP (NTU)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fluoride</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Butlerfield WTP (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nitrate</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>West Pasco WTP (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TDDs</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Butlerfield WTP (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **BUTTERFIELD WATER TREATMENT PLANT**

**Coagulant and Chlorine Addition**

1. Water is pumped from the Columbia River to the WPWTP. As the water enters the plant, Potassium Permanganate is added to disinfect the organics in the water. This helps to control taste and odors, and to enhance the disinfection process.

2. Coagulants are added to attract small particles together to form larger particles (floc), which are more readily removed during sedimentation and filtration processes.

3. Chlorine is also added at this point to kill disease-causing organisms. The chemicals continue to mix in the water and create floc as the water makes its way through the sedimentation basins on its way to the mixed media filters.

Coagulants are added to attract small particles together to form larger particles (floc), which are more readily removed during sedimentation and filtration processes.

4. The water then flows through mixed media filters (silica, sand, and coal), which filter out larger particles. The silica and sand filters are used to remove larger particles. The carbon filters are used to remove smaller particles and organic compounds.

5. Chlorine (Pre.) Addition of Chlorine (Pre.)

6. The water then flows into the clearwell for storage and distribution.

**FACTS ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER**

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, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from certain contaminants. Other people may be at risk from other contaminants.

Before using water for drinking or cooking, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing, using the best available treatment methods, and other steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**
Where does our water come from? How is it treated?

The Columbia River supplies all of the City’s Domestic water supply.

Our water is treated through 2 distinctive water treatment plants of differing technologies. The Butterfield WTP is known as a “conventional” plant and the Broadmoor & Riverview WTPs are known as “advanced” plants.

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