



ANNUAL
Drinking Water Quality Report
(Data from 2015)

Safe, reliable drinking water is a basic life necessity. The City of Kennewick is proud to deliver excellent water to our customers every day. We think it is important for our customers to understand where their water comes from, how safe it is, and what actions we take to ensure its continuing high quality. The following report provides the information you need to know about the water you drink. The City ensures the tap water you receive is safe through an extensive water quality monitoring program. Over 1000 tests are run annually. In 2015, no EPA maximum contaminant level was exceeded.

PROGRAMS FOR PROTECTING WATER QUALITY

- ✓ Wellhead Protection Program to protect the City's groundwater resources.
- ✓ Cross Connection Control Program to protect distribution system water quality.
- ✓ Chemical and Bacterial Monitoring Program to ensure treated water is safe.
- ✓ Reservoir Maintenance and Inspection Program to protect distribution system water quality.
- ✓ American Water Works Association (AWWA) Member – this is a professional group committed to helping municipalities deliver safe and reliable drinking water.



WATER USE EFFICIENCY GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Washington State law requires that the City establish water use efficiency goals to assure continued efforts toward efficient use of the state's water resources. On November 20, 2007, City Council held a public meeting and adopted Resolution No. 07-33 that established a water use efficiency goal for the City's water utility. The City is required to provide an annual water use efficiency performance report to all utility customers.

The City's 2015 annual water use efficiency performance report is summarized in the following table:

Total Annual Production	4.027 billion gallons
Annual Water Distribution System Leakage	0.2% of total production (Washington State law requires the City to take action if the leakage rate is above 10 percent.)
Water Use Efficiency Goal	Maintain annual average per capita demand below 170 gallons per day. This figure shall be an average over a six-year period of time beginning in 2009 and continuing through 2015.
2015 Per Capita Water	137 gallons per day.



The City will continue to experience continued upward pressure on the annual average per capita water demand. This upward pressure will largely be due to continued development in areas that are not provided with irrigation water by an irrigation district or private well. The City will continue to implement ongoing water use efficiency and conservation efforts to maintain annual average per capita demand below the established goal of 170 gallons per day. These efforts include public education, technical assistance, system water saving programs, and other water use efficiency measures described in the City Water Conservation Plan. For more information on water use efficiency, please go to: Water Use Efficiency - Office of Drinking Water, Washington State Department of Health at www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/Programs/wue.htm.

Save water and money: Identify and repair leaks in the water systems at your home and office!

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Information: If you have questions about this report, or about water quality, please call Pat Everham at (509) 585-4413. We can also be contacted at our website: <http://www.go2kennewick.com>



SOURCE WATER QUALITY/QUANTITY

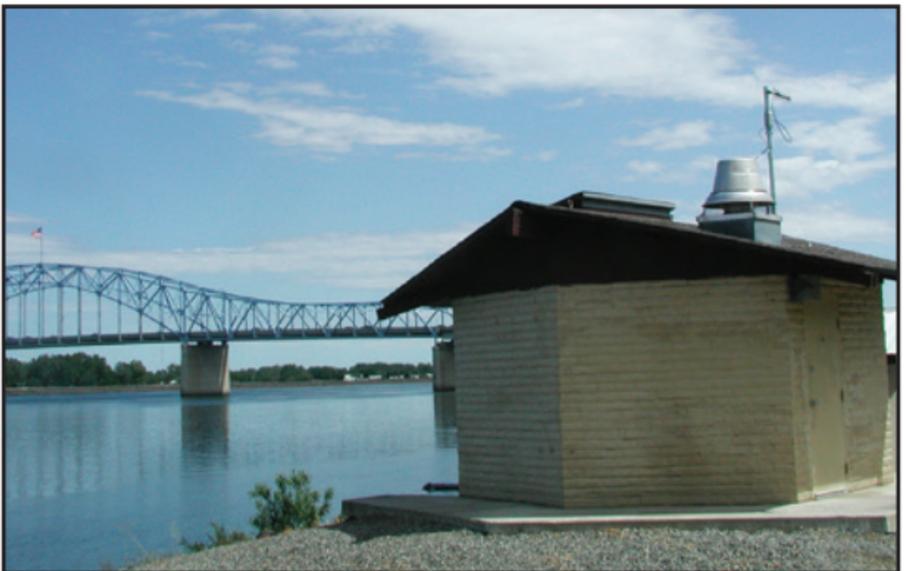
As water flows over land and through subsurface, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and compounds. It can be polluted by human, industrial and other activities that requires treatment to make it safe for drinking.

Materials that can be present in water include viruses or bacteria, radioactive substances, metals, nitrates and chemicals from industrial discharges, disinfection processes or from agricultural uses.

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 contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA regulates and sets limits for certain substances in water provided by public water systems.

City of Kennewick drinking water sources include the Columbia River and two Ranney Collector wells. In 2015, production from the Columbia River Water Treatment Plant amounted to 40% of the water used by consumers. Production from the Ranney Collector wells accounted for the remaining 60%.



IS YOUR WATER SAFE?

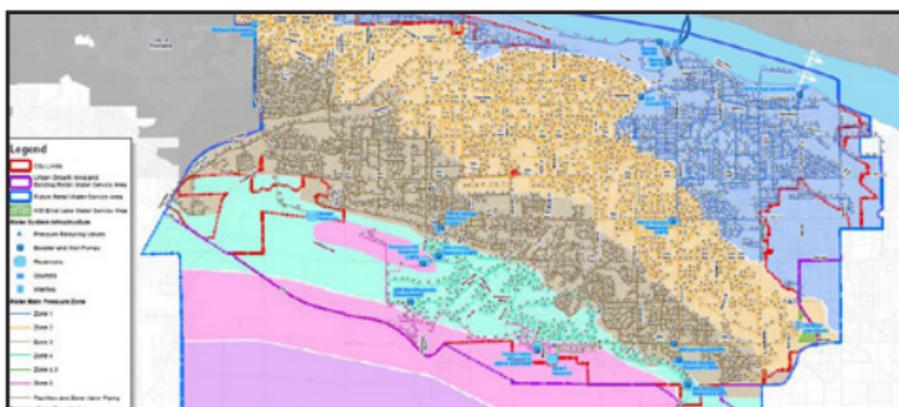
Contaminant levels in your drinking water are at or below state and federal regulatory limits. The test results are shown in the Water Quality Analysis Table. Although the City of Kennewick water is tested for all regulated and many unregulated contaminants, some contaminants not detected in the water are not included in this report. However, additional monitoring data is available upon request.

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 and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 Kennewick 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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



WATER SYSTEM UPDATE



2015 Water Comprehensive Plan Update

The City is currently teamed with RH2 Engineering to complete our Water Comprehensive Plan Update (Comp Plan). The Comp Plan is updated once every six (6) years and is an in depth analysis of our current water system infrastructure, source water, demand, and supply capacities. The plan must be approved by the Washington State Department of Health, Office of Drinking Water and will provide suggestions for system improvements into the 20-year planning period. It is scheduled to be complete in early summer, 2016.



Aquifer Storage & Recovery Well Project

The City entered into a grant agreement with the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) to complete an Aquifer Storage & Recovery (ASR) feasibility study in August 2008. Major construction of ASR 1 was completed from late 2013 through early 2014. We are currently performing operational scale testing cycles to determine how our water system reacts with this new technology. The project withdraws water from the Columbia River during winter and early spring, stores it in a deep basalt aquifer in the Southridge area, and recovers the water to supplement peak demands during the summer months. The 2016 testing cycle will inject 150 million gallons into the aquifer and we will recover 95% of that volume.

HARDNESS & SODIUM

The hardness of City water ranges from 100 to 240 ppm (5 to 14 grains/gallon). These hardness levels vary throughout the year. Up to the moment information on hardness levels can be obtained by contacting Michael Hanson at (509) 585-4436. Sodium content can range from <5 ppm to 25 ppm in treated water.



HOW CAN I PARTICIPATE?

City Council meets every Tuesday at 6:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers at City Hall (210 W. 6th Avenue). The agenda for each meeting is published on the City's website at www.go2kennewick.com. On occasion, items related to the water system are discussed. Please feel free to participate.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Another contact for additional information on the health aspects of local drinking water is the Benton-Franklin Health District. They can be reached at (509) 460-4206.

EN ESPAÑOL

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Caution: Never drink water directly from rivers, lakes or irrigation canals.

2015 Water Quality Testing Results

Substance	Range of Detected Substance in 2015	Highest Level Detected in 2015	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	State Reporting Level (SRL)	Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLGs)	Possible Source(s) in Drinking Water
Microbiological						
Total Coliform Bacteria	None of the 840+ routine samples detected a presence.	No routine samples detected a presence.	Presence in more than 5% of monthly sample set.	Any presence.	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity						
RC4	0.02 to 0.29 NTU	0.29 NTU	1.0 NTU (95% of all samples must not exceed 0.3 NTU.)	0.1 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff.
RC5	0.02 to 0.24 NTU	0.24 NTU (1)	1.0 NTU (95% of all samples must not exceed 0.1 NTU.)	0.1 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff.
WTP	0.02 to 0.08 NTU	0.08 NTU	1.0 NTU (95% of all samples must not exceed 0.15 NTU.)	0.1 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff.
Radioactive Substances						
Gross Alpha** Emitters	<1 to 7.32 pCi/l	7.32 pCi/l	15 pCi/l	Above 0 pCi/l	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta** Emitters	<3	<3	50 pCi/l*	Above 0 pCi/l	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
(1) One Sample in 2,190 samples exceeded the .1 NTU limit						
Inorganic Compounds						
Arsenic**	ND to 0.00244 ppm	0.00244 ppm	0.010 ppm	0.002 ppm	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.
Fluoride**	ND	ND	4 ppm	0.5 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Nitrate/Nitrogen	.9 ND to 4.2	4.2 ppm	10 ppm	0.5 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Disinfection By-Products						
Total Trihalomethanes	13.4 to 58.5 ppb	58.5 ppb	80 ppb	0.5 ppb	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids	ND to 21.1 ppb	21.1 ppb	60 ppb	1.0 ppb	N/A	
Lead & Copper						
Substance	Range of Detected Substance in 2013	90th Percentile Reported	EPA Action Level	State Reporting Level (SRL)	Sites Exceeding Action Level	Possible Source(s)
Lead***	ND to .00207 ppm	.002016 ppm	0.015 ppm	0.001 ppm	0 of 20 test sites	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper***	0.149 to 0.695 ppm	0.670 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.2 ppm	0 of 20 test sites	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Note: Asbestos testing completed in 2009 met all EPA compliance levels, next testing will be in 2018.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles. ** Last Testing Completed in 2014 ***Next testing required in 2016.

YOUR FUTURE IS SAFE WITH US

Clean, safe water is essential to the health and well-being of our community. The City of Kennewick will continue to work diligently to provide safe, reliable drinking water. We place great importance on delivering high-quality water to every tap, every day. The City consistently delivers water that meets or surpasses all state and federal standards.

DEFINITIONS

Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant 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 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.

N/A – Not Applicable

ND – None Detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – Unit of measure used to describe water clarity. The smaller the number, the clearer the water.

pCi/l – Picocuries per liter is a standard measurement of radioactivity in the environment.

ppb – One part per billion

ppm – One part per million

RC4 – Ranney Collector No. 4: Groundwater source.

RC5 – Ranney Collector No. 5: Groundwater/surface water source.

State Reporting Level (SRL) – Indicates minimum reporting level required by the Washington Department of Health.

Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity – A measure of the cloudiness of water monitored to indicate filtration effectiveness.

WTP – Water Treatment Plant: Columbia River surface water source.

