



Public Utility District No. 1 of Pend Oreille County

Spring 2015



### Water system sanitary surveys scheduled.

During 2015, the Department of Health will conduct sanitary surveys for the following water systems: Riverbend, Riverview, Sunvale Acres, and Sandy Shores.

A sanitary survey is an inspection of the water system's facilities, operations, and records to assess and identify conditions that may present a public health risk. In Washington State, all Group A public drinking water systems must have a routine sanitary survey once every three to five years.

Elements of sanitary surveys include the following:

- ◆ Planning and management documents
- ◆ Distribution system and status of cross-connection control program
- ◆ Source and sanitary control area
- ◆ Source pumps and pumping facilities
- ◆ Source treatment procedures and equipment
- ◆ Pressure tanks
- ◆ Finished water storage
- ◆ Operator certification status



### System News . . .

**Granite/Sacheen** - Coordination efforts with the contractor for the Sacheen Lake Sewer System regarding water line locations, service interruptions, and repairs are ongoing.

**Greenridge** - A service line water leak was repaired in March.

**Holiday Shores** - Water operators found the source of leaks for two customers.

**Metaline Falls** - The recycle tank at the water treatment plant was recently cleaned, and one float was replaced. A filter control valve failed and was replaced. The system experienced three significant water leaks recently; all of which were the responsibility of the customers.

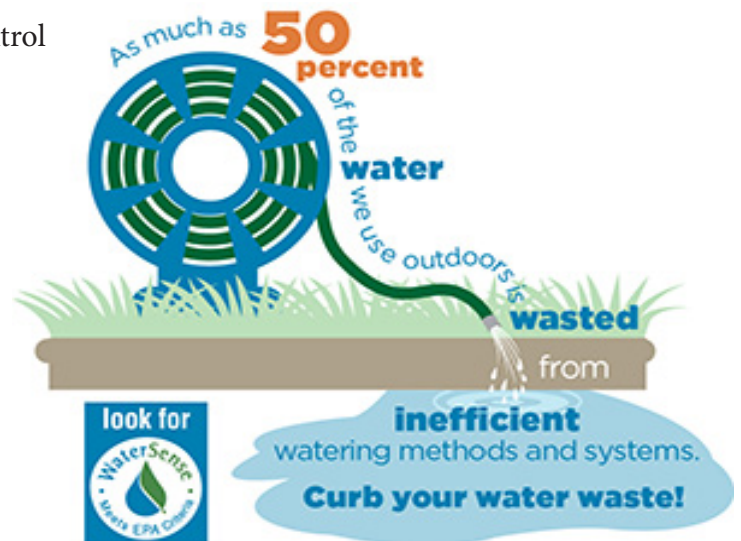
**Riverbend** - A broken main line saddle was repaired this spring. A new river pump was installed last fall.

### Citizens Water Committee

The current members of the Citizens Water Committee are as follows:

**Granite/Sacheen** - William Child, **Metaline Falls** - appointed representatives, **Sandy Shores** - Al Mix, **Riverbend** - Kay Payne, **Sunvale Acres** - Jim Owens, **Greenridge** - Jim Deaton, **Riverview** - Bruce Arendt, **Lazy Acres** - Jim Schmunk.

Currently, the Holiday Shores Water System has no representative. Persons interested in filling this position are encouraged to contact Mark "Bubba" Scott at (509) 447-6375.



### You can reach us at:

447-3137

446-3137 (No. County)

242-3137 (So. County)

Hearing Impaired: 1-800-833-6388

Visit us on the Internet at:

[www.popud.org](http://www.popud.org)

### Commissioners:

Dan Peterson: 509-671-0289

Email: [dpeterson@popud.org](mailto:dpeterson@popud.org)

Curt Knapp: 509-671-1111

Email: [cknapp@popud.org](mailto:cknapp@popud.org)

Rick Larson: 509-442-3777

Email: [rlarson@popud.org](mailto:rlarson@popud.org)



PUD Commissioners (from left to right), Dan Peterson, Curt Knapp, and Rick Larson



### Cross Connection Control

Protecting our drinking WATER QUALITY is a job we share.

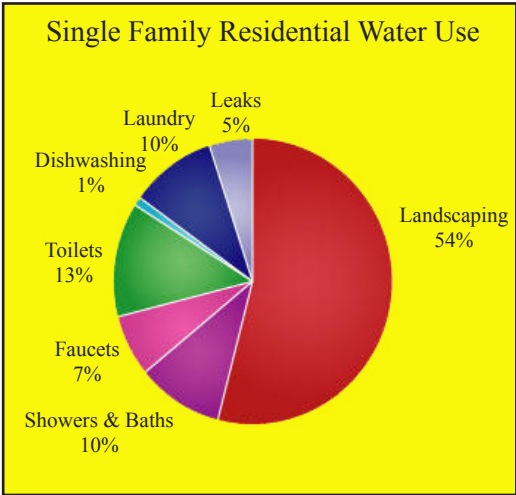
It is our commitment to provide you with the highest quality drinking water and to protect the water distribution system from contamination. You can help us fulfill this commitment by complying with regulations regarding the installation and annual testing of backflow prevention devices. The greatest public health risk lies in the introduction of a contaminant into the public water supply system through a cross-connection.

A cross-connection is any physical connection whereby the drinking water supply (PUD water system) is connected, directly or indirectly, with any non-drinkable water supply (sprinkler system, boiler, fire suppression system or private well), which contains or may contain, contaminated water. Non-drinkable water can potentially contaminate the water supply as a result of backflow. Backflow occurs when the normal direction of flow is reversed, generally through the loss of pressure from a water main break or the use of a fire hydrant for fire fighting.

In order to prevent the occurrence of backflow, the District and the State of Washington Department of Health regulations require the installation of backflow prevention devices on all non-drinking water systems. Backflow devices help prevent potentially contaminated water from entering the public drinking water supply.

If you have a system connected to the public drinking water supply but do not have a backflow prevention device, one must be installed. Backflow devices must be those approved by the State of Washington for installation. Backflow devices are installed and owned by the homeowner, and it is the homeowner's responsibility to ensure that the backflow prevention devices are in satisfactory operating condition at all times.

If you have a backflow device installed, please remember that the device needs to be inspected by a certified contractor and the report sent to the PUD by July 5, 2015. Please contact the Water Department at (509) 447-6375 or (509) 446-3137 for more information.



### Wellhead Protection

*It's up to all of us.*

Protecting our water supply by preventing contaminants from reaching wells has never been more important. The following tips will help protect your home and property.

- If you garden, remember that fertilizers, pesticides, fungicides, and herbicides might be soluble in water and leach into the groundwater. Consider using organic compost material and natural pesticides. Spilled pesticides that are poisonous should be cleaned up as completely as possible.
- Waste oil, paint thinners, and solvents pose a high health risk to ground water pumped out of a well. Do not dispose of solvents, degreasers, waste oil, cleaning fluids, gasoline, paint thinners, or radiator fluid by pouring into sinks, toilets, or by burying them in the ground. When working on your car, pick up any spills with absorbent material, place in a ziplock bag, and dispose of it properly. Ask your landfill or waste pick-up operator how to dispose of it.
- Chemicals or fuel oil improperly stored and/or exposed to the elements can pose a threat to drinking water. Store chemicals in sound containers, off the ground. Periodically check containers for corrosion, and replace if necessary. Ask landfill or garbage pick-up operator how you can safely dispose of household chemicals. Water from underground sources forms the primary source of drinking water for an estimated 65 percent of Washington residents. Protecting this valuable resource is everyone's responsibility.

## WATER USE EFFICIENCY REPORT 2014

Water is a precious, limited resource. In the Pacific Northwest, drinking water for our growing population competes with other users that include agriculture, industry, recreation, and maintaining an adequate stream flow for fish. By working with public water systems to implement water use efficiency programs, the Washington State Department of Health strives to ensure a safe and reliable supply of drinking water to meet current and future needs.

Water systems can help prevent potential health and sanitation risks to their customers by effectively planning and implementing water use efficiency measures. This means fewer emergencies when water supplies are scarce, especially during summer months, when it rains less and user demands are high.

During a collaborative process with its water customers, Pend Oreille PUD established water efficiency goals to reduce water usage and leakage. Following are the water use statistics for the community water systems affected by the Municipal Water Supply-Efficiency Requirements Act:

Water System	Number of Connections	Gallons of Water Produced	Gallons of Water Sold	Unaccounted for Water
Metaline Falls	178	23,648,040	16,724,794	29.3%
Riverbend	78	2,214,000	2,350,674	-10.7%
Sandy Shores	70	3,855,420	3,866,340	-0.3%
Sunvale	66	2,389,500	2,139,860	10.6%

The negative number in the Unaccounted for Water column is due to the size of the master meter in the pumphouse, which doesn't register low flows under 9 gallons per minute, as compared to home water meter registers, which measure 1/2 gallon or less per minute.