PUD PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT ASOTIN COUNTY

ASOTIN COUNTY PUD NEWSLETTER AUGUST 2025

FREE Water Savings Kits are available for pickup at the PUD office located at 1500 Scenic Way.

Save money, water and energy each year simply by installing these products. Get started today!

WATER CONSERVATION KIT

Showerhead, 1.5 gpm, Chrome

Refresh yourself under this soothing showerhead's 9-jet turbo massage all while saving water. Featuring a designer chrome look, corrosion-resistant materials and a face that's 30% larger. This mounted showerhead flows efficiently at 1.5 GPM without affecting your water pressure with pressure-compensation technology. Choose from multiple preset spray combinations.

Dual Threaded Bubble Faucet Aerator, 1.0 gpm

Did you know that, beyond saving water, our faucet aerators save you money on heating the water? For your utility bills, the reduced flow rate really does double duty. Plus, the durable plastic screen is easier to clean than traditional metal.

Leak-Detection Dye Tablets, 2 Pack

Leak-detection dye tablets are used to rapidly identify a leaky toilet tank, which can waste thousands of gallons of water per year. Simply remove the tank lid and place tablets into your toilet's tank. If blue water appears in your bowl, you have a leak. You might have a damaged flapper that needs to be replaced.

38 Years of Clean State Audits

The Washington State Auditor's Office recently completed the PUDs Accountability and Financial Statements audit for the year 2024.This is the **38th** consecutive year that the PUD has had a clean audit with no findings–our entire operational existence which began in April 1987. A clean annual audit demonstrates that we have good internal controls and that the money the public entrusts to us, through payment for the services provided, is handled properly.

Capital Improvement Project Stats 2012-2025

Improvement Investment	$12,715,000
Water Main Replaced	83,835 ft-15.88 miles
Water Services Replaced	1089
Water Main Removed	3,860 ft
Projects Completed	120
Sewer Main Extended	8,124 ft
Sewer Main Replaced	5,500 ft

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Washington State Law requires annual testing of backflow prevention devices

Drinking Water Systems can be contaminated through the lack of ***Backflow Prevention***

What is Backflow ?

Backflow is the unwanted flow of non-potable substances back into the consumer's plumbing system and/or public water system (i.e., drinking water).

Backflow can happen where a ***cross connection*** exists in a plumbing system where the potable water supply is connected to a non-potable source. A ***cross connection*** exists whenever the drinking water system is or could be connected to any non-potable source (plumbing fixture). Pollutants or contaminants can enter the safe drinking water system through uncontrolled cross connections when ***backflow*** occurs.

There are two types of ***backflow***; ***backsiphonage*** and ***backpressure***. ***Backsiphonage*** is caused by a negative pressure in the supply line to a facility or plumbing fixture. ***Backsiphonage*** may occur during waterline breaks, when repairs are made to the waterlines or when shutting off the water supply.

Backpressure can occur when the potable water supply is connected to another system operated at a higher pressure or has the ability to create pressure. Principal causes are booster pumps, pressure vessels and elevated plumbing.

Backflow Prevention Assemblies are mechanical devices designed to prevent backflow through cross connections. However, for backflow preventers to protect as designed, they must meet stringent installation requirements and ***must be tested annually***.

Backflow for Lawn Irrigation Systems

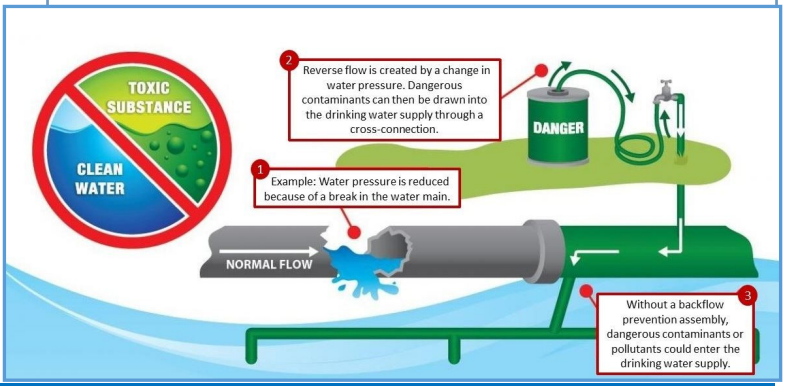
For the protection of the PUD drinking water system, all irrigation systems must have an approved ***backflow prevention assembly*** .

Any irrigation system that contains pumps or injectors for the addition of chemicals and/or fertilizers is considered a high hazard and require an approved ***reduced pressure backflow assembly*** (RPBA) or an approved air gap separation.

Irrigation systems that are not classified as a high health hazard, i.e. **lawn irrigation**, are considered to be moderate health hazards. This risk assessment is based on the hazard posed by bacterial and chemical contaminants found on lawns. For lawns, an approved ***double check valve assembly*** (DCVA) or ***pressure vacuum breaker assembly*** (PVBA) is required for this application.

Who Tests Backflow Preventors?

Backflow prevention assemblies should always be tested by a Washington State certified backflow assembly tester. A list of certified testers can be found on the PUD website or ask your sprinkler maintenance company: https://asotinpud.org/backflow-prevention/



We are THE source for your water service and water quality questions

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