

# CITY OF WAITSBURG

147 Main Street\*\*PO Box 35\*\*\*Waitsburg, WA 99361

## Drinking Water Report\*\*\*\*2017 Sampling Results

THIS IS OUR ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

### We provide quality drinking water that meets all federal and state requirements.

During recent years we have sampled many different chemicals for contamination. Contamination is anything other than pure water. We sample total coliform bacteria as an indicator of microorganisms (bacteria, viruses and other small creatures) that should not be present. **The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the past calendar year or in our most recent tests as noted.** 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 a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling **Waitsburg City Hall 509-337-6371** or **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.

**EPA's website is [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)**

#### Terms and Abbreviations

**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. **IDEAL GOAL**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** 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. **HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED**

**Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. **na:** not applicable **nd:** not detectable at testing limit **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (1 drop in 1 million gallons) **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (1 drop in 1 billion gallons) **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).

Regulated Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Our Water	Sample Date	Exceedance / Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.8	7-24-17	No	Runoff from fertilizer
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	1.23	8-18-15	No	Naturally occurring
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	15	1.79	8-18-15	No	Naturally occurring
Lead (ppb)	0	15AL	0.9	9-12-17	No	Corrosive water & home plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3AL	0.077	9-12-17	No	Corrosive water & home plumbing

### WE HAD NO VIOLATIONS!

**Your drinking water comes from groundwater.** We have four wells and the Coppei Springs. Three of the wells are in a Wellfield located on Garden St. by McGregor's. These three wells are all 360 ft. deep with a total pumping capacity of 2,500 gpm (gallons per minute). The fourth well is located north of Willard St. next to L-C Applicators. It is 350 ft. deep with a pumping capacity of 1000 gpm. Coppei Springs supplies 450 gpm. The City has acquired approximately 500 acres adjacent to the original watershed for the protection of the Coppei Springs Watershed. The water system also includes a one-million-gallon reservoir which provides water storage and pressure.

#### SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The State of Washington has completed this assessment plan for our wells which includes a map of where the water comes from, possible sources of contamination, and a review of the susceptibility of the source for contamination. This plan is available for public review.

#### DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Many water systems add disinfectants for treatment to destroy microbial organisms. Stage 1 is to improve health protection by reducing exposure and Stage 2 is further development. We are within State standards.

## WATER USE EFFICIENCY RULE

Washington State requires each water system to have a conservation program. We have the following conservation measures:

- \*Water your lawn early in the morning or at night to avoid excess evaporation. Don't over-water your lawn.
- \*Fully load the dishwasher and clothes washer before running.
- \*When washing dishes by hand, don't let the water run.
- \*Defrost frozen food in the refrigerator or in the microwave instead of running hot water over the food.
- \*Use a broom rather than a hose to clean sidewalks and driveways.
- \*If you have a swimming pool, use a cover. You will cut the loss of water evaporation by 90 percent.
- \*Repair dripping faucets and leaky toilets. Dripping faucets can waste up to 2,000 gallons of water each year in the average home. Leaky toilets can waste as much as 200 gallons per day.
- \*Don't leave the water running while you brush your teeth.
- \*2017 distribution system leakage loss was 8 %. 3-year annual average 6.6%.**

**Sources of drinking water:** both tap water and bottled water originate as "surface water" from rivers and lakes or as "ground water" from springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. Water picks up wastes from both human and animal activities. Surface water is usually filtered and disinfected to remove bacteria, viruses, and protozoa. Ground water is usually filtered naturally.

### **Contaminants that may be present include:**

**Microbial** contaminants such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoa are very small living creatures that may be natural and harmless or harmful if originating from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.

**Inorganic** contaminants such as heavy metals can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges.

**Pesticides and herbicides** may come from agriculture and residential uses.

**Radioactive** contaminants are naturally occurring.

**Organic chemical** contaminants are usually man-made (synthetic) and vaporize easily (volatile). Petroleum products and degreasers are examples of gas station and dry cleaner waste transported by storm water and sewers.

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

**EPA ensures that tap water is safe to drink** by writing regulations that limits both natural and man-made contaminants. We follow both state and federal regulations. Interstate bottled water is regulated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

## HEALTH TIP

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. Our system 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.** 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 & steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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**MONTHLY CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS: 3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesday \*\*\*\*\* 7:00 p.m.**  
**LION'S CLUB BUILDING at the Fairgrounds**

If you have any questions OR in emergencies please call:  
CITY HALL: James Lynch: 509-337-6371