

Glenwood

2023 Water Quality Report For 2022 Reporting Year

Did You Know?

All 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 the 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** at:

1 (800) 426-4791.

Water Use Efficiency Rule

Growing communities, agriculture, industry, and the importance of conserving water have placed an increasing demand on our state's water resources. To help meet these growing needs, the Washington State Legislature passed the Municipal Water Law.

A key element of this law involves the citizens in each community water system. Publicly established water saving goals specifically directed toward our consumers have been passed by the Board of Commissioners. Measures are now being implemented as part of KPUD's Water Use Efficiency Program. Please see the enclosed WUE newsheet for more information.

klickitatpud.com

Water Quality Report

The 2023 Water Quality Report for 2022 is provided to all the residents of Glenwood who are supplied with drinking water. This report is designed to inform you about water quality and services that are delivered to you every day. Our goal is to provide a safe, dependable water source to your community. The Klickitat County PUD is continually making efforts to improve our treatment processes and protect our water resources.

Our water system is identified by a Washington Department of Health identification number: 28220B.

Health Information

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 from cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the

**Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791.**

More Information?

Your drinking water meets federal and state requirements. **If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to call the KPUD water department at (509) 773-7623 and ask for Sharon Blodgett. You are also welcome to call at 1-800-548-8357.**

Where does our water come from?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, 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.

Glenwood water comes from McCumber Springs, located north of town. There are two spring collection boxes that capture the water and deliver it to an overflow basin. The water is piped to the reservoir and chlorinated there. The chlorine is a disinfectant in the form of tablets used to prevent bacteria growth and provide long term disinfection.

In 2022 a caustic soda injection system began operating. This was installed in order to reduce corrosion of copper pipes in customer homes. This was mandated by Department of Health.

The reservoir is located at Blue Jay Camp and holds 100,000 gallons and is made of concrete.

There are two water transmission lines to the town, where the water is distributed through water meters to the community.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP)
data available for review

<https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/drinking-water/source-water/gis-mapping-tool>

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



We never know the worth of water till the well is dry.

~Thomas Fuller, 1732~

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tanks, agricultural livestock operations and /or wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and/or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, may come from a variety of sources such as residential uses or agricultural practices.

Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Note: Only those contaminants that were actually detected are listed. All others were not found in your water source.

Water Quality Data Table

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Sample Date*	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Residual range 0.24 - 1.04	2022	Water additive used to control microbes. Variance based on location within distribution system
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.000420 mg/L Source S03	August 2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.91 mg/L Source S03	August 2018	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	S03 = .0012+ 90th Percentile 1.07	August 2018 June & Sept. 2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits (90th percentile means 90% of the 40 homes sampled had results less than 1.07 ppm). 4 homes sampled exceeded the AL.
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	15	S03 = .130+ 90th Percentile 5.86	August 2018 June & Sept. 2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. (90th percentile means 90% of the 40 homes sampled had results less than 5.86 ppb). No homes exceeded the AL
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) [ppm]	10	10	S03 = 0.27	Oct. 2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Your water	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) [ppb]	80 ppb	0	Distribution = 0.370 (Chloroform)	Sept 2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

*Unregulated Contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to help EPA determine their occurrence in drinking water and potential need for future regulations.

+ Copper and lead were analyzed from the source (directly from the spring). Copper and lead were below the action levels.

*The water quality information presented in the table is from the most recent round of testing done according to the regulations for a Class A water system. All data shown were collected during the last calendar year unless otherwise noted in the table.

Terms & Abbreviations used above:

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

N/A: not applicable ND: not detectable at testing limit
ppb: parts per billion ppm: parts per million
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (measure of radiation)

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. KPUD 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 or at

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

About Our Testing

KPUD Staff routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report contains information on the water quality monitoring for January 1 to December 31, 2022. We test for over 100 different contaminants including monthly coliform testing. All contaminants, except those listed in the above table, were not detected in your water system. If you would like to see the results for this testing they can be made available for you.

We at the district work diligently to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect the water resources, which are the heart of your community, your way of life and your children's future.