Bickleton

2020 Water Quality Report

For 2019 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 newssheet for more information.

www.klickitatpud.com

Water Quality Report

The 2020 Water Quality Report for 2019 is provided to all the residents of Bickleton 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: AC759.**

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 by 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.**

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) data available for review www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/SourceWaterProtection/Assessment.aspx

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.

Bickleton water comes from a groundwater well (S01) that was activated in 2015. It is located west of town on DNR property. This well is approximately 352 ft. deep. The water is pumped to a concrete storage tank next to the well. The water system currently is unchlorinated.

There is no interconnection with other water purveyors or backup source.

A total of 53 radio read meters are installed in this system. 35 of those meters are actually connected to a building and/or frost free.

USDA does have a funding assistance program for owner occupied homes to assist in the removal of health & safety hazards. There are additional options offered if applicants are 62 or older.

For customers who have yet to connect their homes to the water system, we would like to remind you of the health risks of water with elevated Nitrates.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

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

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

Water Quality Data Table

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

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	S01 0.540	April 2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	S01 = 0.035	April 2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	S01 = 1.22	April 2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Thallium (ppb)	2	.5	S01 = 0.42	April 2019	Leaching from ore processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	S01 = 0.22	April 2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) [ppm]	10	10	S01 = 0.52	April 2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	S01 = .0006+ 90th Percentile = 0.071	April 2019 September 2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. (90th percentile means 90% of homes sampled had results less than 0.071 ppm)
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	90th Percentile = 1.22	September 2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. (90th percentile means 90% of homes sampled had results less than 1.22 ppb)

*The Lead & Copper Samplings taken from residents are the average of 2 samplings taken in 2016. One in May and the other in November.
+ Copper and lead were analyzed from the source (directly from the well). Copper and lead were below the action levels.
*Any fluoride in your tap water is naturally occurring and not an additive chemical.

*These results are from the most recent Contaminant testing, done in accordance with regulations. Class A water systems are only required to test for Inorganic Contaminants every 3 year reporting period unless waived by the Dept. of Health.

Terms & Abbreviations used above:

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

The Washington State Dept. of Health waived the monitory requirements for Asbestos because the source is not at risk of contamination and the water system has no Asbestos cement pipe.

About Our Testing

PUD 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, 2019. 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.

"Thousands have lived without love, not one without water."
~W.H. Auden