

New Hope Farm

2021 Water Quality Report For 2020 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 new law involves the citizens in the community water system. Water suppliers and communities will need to find ways to conserve water and minimize water losses. Please watch for future information regarding conservation tips.

www.klickitatpud.com

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

Water Quality Report

The 2021 Water Quality Report for 2020 is provided to all the residents of New Hope Farm 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 contracted to protect your water resources. **Your water system is identified by a Washington Department of Health identification number: 314710.**

Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 can offer appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection from cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants; this information is 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](http://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.

The water comes from groundwater. The source is located on New Hope Farm's property. Well #4 (S04) which was brought online in 2019 as the sole source. (S04) is approximately 800 feet from the surface to the bottom of the well. The water is chlorinated at the well house to control microbial populations. Chlorination is monitored daily to assure the safety of the water. A 35,000 gallon storage tank is located above the community to serve the six homes, activity center and office.

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, 2020. We test for over 100 different contaminants including monthly coliform testing. All contaminants, except those listed on the back page, 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.

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 varie-

ty 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.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Residual Range 0.26 - 1.54	2020	Water additive used to control microbes.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) [ppm]	10	10	S04 = 0.18	August 2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	S04 (new well) = 0.240	August 2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	S04 = 0.003	August 2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Thallium (ppb)	2	.5	S04 = 0.100	August 2018	Leaching from ore processing sites; Discharging from electronic, glass & drug factories.
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	0	90th Percentile = 0.755	July 2020	90th percentile means 90% of the 5 homes sampled had results less than 0.755 ppb. Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	90th Percentile = 0.0286	July 2020	(90th percentile means 90% of the 5 homes sampled had results less than 0.0286 ppm)
Copper (ppm) from source			S04 = 0.0002 [†]	August 2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	S04 = 0.52	August 2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Sample Date*	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) [ppb]	80	0	3.94 = Distribution 2.29 = S04 (Chloroform, Bromo dichloro methane, Chloro dibromo methane, Bromoform)	August 2018 2019 (average of 2 samples)	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Secondary Contaminants	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Effects in Drinking Water	
Iron	0.3	S04 = 0.072	July 2019	High levels of Iron typically stain clothes and may result in "smelly" water at certain times of the year.	
Manganese	0.05	S04 = .001	May 2019	High levels of Manganese typically stain clothes and may result in "smelly" water at certain times of the year.	

Terms & Abbreviations used above:

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when 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 (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)

* This result is from the most recent Inorganic Contaminant testing, done in accordance with regulations. Class A water systems are only required to test for Inorganic Contaminants every 3 year reporting period.

- Any fluoride in your tap water is naturally occurring and not an additive chemical.

[†]Copper & Lead analyzed from the source (directly from the well). Copper and lead were below the action levels.

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>.