

Roosevelt

2022 Water Quality Report For 2021 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.

www.klickitatpud.com

Water Quality Report

The 2022 Water Quality Report for 2021 is provided to all the residents of Roosevelt 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: 741605.**

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 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 Roosevelt water system includes supply, treatment, storage, and distribution. Two wells can supply water. The primary well (S02) was drilled in 2013 and is 245 feet deep. It is located on the east side of Roosevelt Ferry Road. The backup well (S01) was constructed in 1961 and is located in the water treatment building at the intersection of Columbia and Arrow Streets. Well No. 1 has higher concentrations of minerals and lower capacity so it will only be used in an emergency.

The well automatically pumps to the water treatment facility where sodium hypochlorite is injected to pretreat and to prevent bacterial growth throughout the system. A pyrolusite filter then removes dissolved minerals. The treated water continues into the top of a concrete storage tank and splashes onto the water surface to add oxygen and remove any hydrogen sulfide gas. A blower provides a blanket of fresh air on top of the tank.

The water is distributed to the residents via water mains to the individual homes. The pressure in the distribution network is maintained by a booster station.

Fuel Spill Update

In January 2016, a Hattenhauer Trucking tanker was involved in a rollover accident in Roosevelt that spilled about 5,000 gallons of gasoline. Testing of S02 for contaminants from the spill continues to be performed quarterly. No contaminants have been detected to date.

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.

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
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	S02 (new well) 0.13	April 2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	S02 (new well) = 0.006	April 2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	S02 (new well) = 1.9	April 2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Thallium (ppb)	2	.5	S02 (new well) = 1.04	April 2019	Leaching from ore processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Residual Range 0.18 - 1.12	2021	Water additive used to control microbes. Variance based on location within distribution system.
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	S02 (new well) 0.0002 ⁺ 90th Percentile = 0.002	April 2019 Aug. 2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. (90th percentile means 90% of the 6 homes sampled had results less than 0.002 ppm.) No homes exceeded the AL.
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	S02 (new well) 0.88 ⁺ 90th Percentile = 0.4	April 2019 Aug. 2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. (90th percentile means 90% of the 6 homes sampled had results less than 0.4 ppb.) No homes exceeded the AL.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Your water	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) [ppb]	80 ppb	0	S02 = 10.89 Distribution = 17.5 Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromomethane Bromoform	April 2020 July 2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60 ppb	0 ppb	1.05 = Distribution Dibromoacetic Acid	July 2021	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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>.

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)

* 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. + 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.** Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

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, 2021. 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

"When the well's dry, we know the Worth of Water."

~Ben Franklin