

Ponderosa Park

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.

www.klickitatpud.com

Water Quality Report

The 2023 Water Quality Report for 2022 is provided to all the residents of Ponderosa Park 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 Ponderosa Park water system is identified by a **Washington Department of Health identification number: 15571A.**

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

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

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.

Ponderosa Park water is pumped from two groundwater wells located near the eastern edge of the community. The primary well, Well No. 2, (S03) was constructed in 2008 and is 518 feet deep. The other well, Well No. 1, (S01) which is next to Well No. 2, (S03) was constructed in 1971 and is used only for emergencies. The well automatically pumps to a concrete storage tank. Water is gravity fed from the tank through an underground distribution system, to the individual houses.

The water is chlorinated twice a year at the reservoir to reduce the potential for bacteria throughout the system.

Significant progress has been made in reducing leaks and improving water use efficiency. More work is planned to upgrade susceptible water mains.

All of the water meters have been replaced with radio-read meters. The new meters provide better accuracy, faster meter reads, and improved trouble shooting.

"Thousands have lived without love, not one without water."

~W.H. Auden



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
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	90th Percentile = 0.0305	June 2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits 90th percentile means 90% of the 5 homes sampled had results less than 0.0305 ppm. None exceeded the AL
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	15	90th Percentile = 0.625	June 2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits 90th percentile means 90% of the 5 homes sampled had results less than 0.625 ppb. None exceeded the AL.
Alpha emitters [gross alpha excluding uranium and radon]	15 pCi/l	-	S01 = 1.00	Nov. 2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium [226 & 228]	5 pCi/l	-	S01 = 0.315	Nov. 2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT	N/A	*Present / E. coli absent	July 2021	Naturally present in the environment.

Secondary Contaminants	Your Water	Sample Date	Effects in Drinking Water
Iron	S01 = 1.40	Oct. 2022	High levels of Iron typically stain clothes and may result in "smelly" water at certain times of the year.

These results are the most recent testing, done in accordance with regulations. Class A systems are only required to test for Inorganic Contaminants every three year reporting period. 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.

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)

*In 2021 Total Coliform was present, E.coli was absent. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, water-borne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exist through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during

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

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, 2022. We test for over 100 different contaminants including monthly coliform testing. 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.

Water is a precious and limited resource even here in the Pacific Northwest. Efficient water use both inside of your home and in your yard can save you money and protect our environment.

The Department of Health offers the following conservation ideas:

- Do not irrigate your lawn during the heat of the day, since the majority of this water simply evaporates into the air and does little good for your lawn.
- Use a broom to clean walkways and drive ways. Clean gutters and downspouts manually instead of hosing them down.
- Reduce the water used per flush by your toilet by installing a toilet displacement device. (A plastic bottle weighted with pebbles and water works well—never use a brick.)
- Do not let the bathroom sink run while brushing your teeth or while shaving.