



CITY OF EPHRATA



WATER QUALITY REPORT 2019

PWSID# 23650A

Consumer Confidence Report Translation
*Este Informe contiene información muy importante.
Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.



THE CITY OF EPHRATA WORKS HARD TO PROVIDE EXCEPTIONAL WATER FOR YOU!

Once again, the City of Ephrata is proud to report that our drinking water meets all standards. The City is committed to supplying its customers with high quality and aesthetically pleasing drinking water.

The City has adopted the following practices to ensure that the drinking water supplied to its customers meets or exceeds all federal and state standards.

- 2012 Water System Plan
- 1999 Wellhead Protection Program.
- 1997 Water Conservation Program.
- City Website: www.ephrata.org

FUTURE WATER PROJECTS INCLUDE:

- 1. Pressure Zones project**
To increase water pressures in the NE and SE sections of the City.
- 2. New City Well and Reservoir**
Located in the SE section of the City.
- 3. Reclaimed Water Project**
Utilizing the Class A water from the Waste Water Treatment Plant for Irrigation and other projects.
- 4. System Wide Chlorination Project**
- 5. Well #6 Rehabilitation Project**

Annual Testing for Your Irrigation System

If you have an in-ground sprinkler system or private irrigation well, Washington State law requires you to install, maintain and schedule yearly inspections of the backflow prevention device. All irrigation systems must have some sort of backflow prevention. Under the law, annual inspection and testing must be performed by a licensed backflow tester. If you have any questions about backflow or testing requirements, please contact the Water Department at (509) 754-4601 ext 305. Or, if you would like to locate a certified tester in your area, please visit the Washington Certification Services website at: www.instruction.greenriver.edu/wacertservices/



THE CITY OF EPHRATA adopted a water conservation goal as a result of Washington State's 2007 Water Use Efficiency Rule (WUE Rule). The WUE Rule requires that the city's goal be re-established at a minimum of every six years, and that progress towards the goal be reported annually to the State and to city customers. In 2008, the City set WUE goals to reduce distribution system leakage to less than 10%, and keep city-wide water demand equal to, or below the city population growth rate.

Total Water Produced	845,211,820
Authorized Consumption	780,155,092
Distribution System Leakage	7.7%
Goal Met (Distribution Leakage Standards)	10% or less

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WHERE CAN I FIND OUT MORE INFORMATION ABOUT MY DRINKING WATER?

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline
(800) 426-4791

City of Ephrata
121 Alder SW
Ephrata, WA 98823
(509) 754-4601

Department of Health
1500 West Fourth Ave
Suite #305
Spokane, WA 99201
1-800-525-0127

Residents with input on water issues or this report may contact City staff at City Hall.

This Consumer Confidence Report is required by law to be published and distributed to City residents annually. The average cost per report for each residence less than \$.50.

For more information regarding this report, please contact:

Rolando Garcia Water Manager,
City of Ephrata
(509) 754-4601 ext 305



Thank you for your cooperation in helping to protect our water supply!
Mayor, Bruce Reim

WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)?

A Consumer Confidence Report is a report on the quality of drinking water supplied by your public water system. Consumer Confidence Reports are required to be published annually under the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

The City of Ephrata has historically provided full disclosure of information about the City's water supply to interested parties and views the Consumer Confidence Report as an opportunity to enhance its public awareness program.

OUR WATER SOURCE: The City of Ephrata derives its water supply from seven wells, which supply water to the City's estimated 8,031 residents. Water from the wells is stored in four reservoirs in the City, giving the City a capacity of 5,350,000 gallons to provide protection against fire, power outages and high water use periods. A fifth reservoir, constructed in 1939, is no longer in service. Water is carried from the wells and reservoirs to customers' homes through approximately 43 miles of water distribution pipe. The City operates two booster stations which provides service to residents above 1520 feet mean sea level.

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FOR 2018

Substance	Goal (MCLG)*	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)*	LEVEL DETECTED							Source of Substance	Violation?
			Well #2	Well #3	Well #4	Well #5	Well #6	Well #9	Well #10		
Total Coliform Bacteria # of positive samples/month	0	Present in >5% of monthly samples	No fecal coliform or E. coli detected on repeat sample; no further action required							Naturally present in the environment	No
Fluoride ppm*	4	4	0.44	0.53	0.33	0.51	NA	0.36	0.36	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	No
Nitrate ppm*	10	10	1.06	1.75	0.969	1.61	Off Line	0.10	1.21	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	No
Tetrachloroethylene ppb*	0	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners	No

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE MONITORING

Tetrachloroethylene (sometimes called perchloroethylene or perc) is a chlorinated solvent typically used in the dry cleaning industry and as an industrial solvent.

Other applications include vapor degreasing, cold cleaning of metals, and the manufacture of chlorofluorocarbons. The area around Well #6 was previously used by the military as an Air Force base. Tetrachloroethylene has historically been a common solvent used by the military before the hazardous waste regulations, passed in the 1980s, began to restrict its use. The City believes that improper disposal of this chemical has resulted in low level contamination of the ground around Well #6. However, the detections recorded by the City have been well below the MCL*. The City will continue to monitor for the chemical and may investigate treatment options if levels increase.

NITRATE MONITORING

The City has not recorded a sample above the MCL* of 10 ppm*.

WATER HARDNESS

The City has measured water hardness at 7.5.

***UNIT DESCRIPTIONS: ppm (Parts per Million), ppb (Parts per Billion), mg/L (Milligrams per Liter)**

AL Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – 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.

MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.

MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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

NR Not Regulated by the EPA

ND Not Detected

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units

TT Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce a contaminant level in drinking water

HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WATER

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. The City of Ephrata 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 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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>.

