

The City of Pateros is pleased to present this annual report as required by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act and the State of Washington. We have remained committed to providing clean, safe drinking water to our customers by meeting or exceeding all quality standards. We encourage you to stay informed on the quality of your drinking water by reading this report.

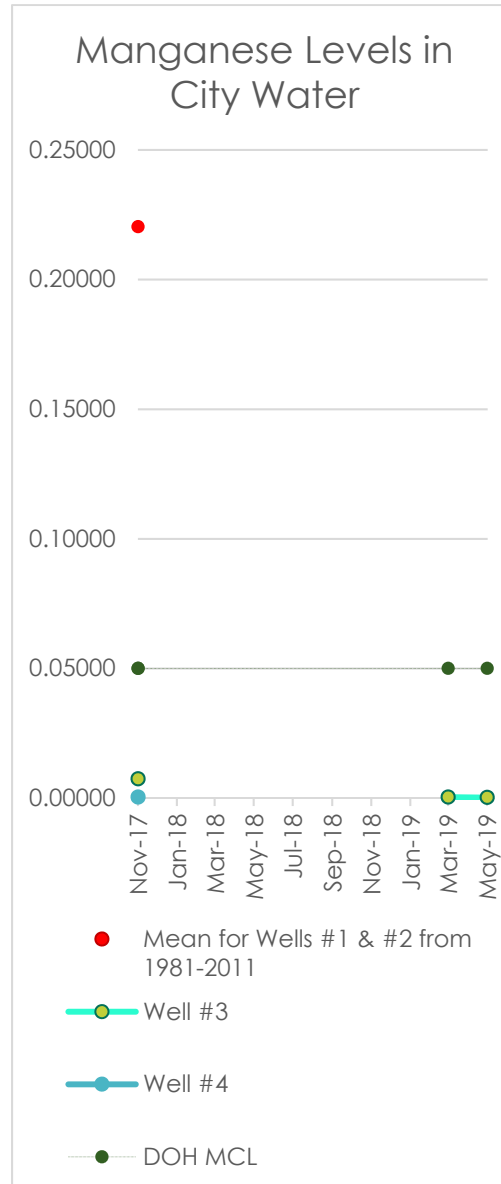
Our Drinking Water

Until December 18, 2018 The City of Pateros had two wells in use located near the intersection of Dawson and US97, Well #1 – AGJ116 and Well #2 – AGJ117. On December 18th, the City retired the two wells and pump station and brought into service Pump Station #3 (Source 04, Well #3, BKG069) at 101 Edna Street.

This well is relatively deep and the water meets all state and federal standards. Chlorine is used for disinfection. Residual chlorine levels in the distribution system are checked on a daily basis and are kept at effective and safe levels determined by EPA. We also test for contaminants, and in the event that any test exceeds maximum contaminant levels set by the EPA, the appropriate public notification would be issued.

Along with a new pump station, the City also installed a new reservoir on Cemetery Road. The new elevation of the reservoir increased pressures about 22 psi, with the highest pressures along Riverside and Lakeshore Drive reaching just under 80 psi.

Manganese levels are considerably lower in the new well and actually dropped from the initial reading. Residents are still experiencing manganese, and we expect it to take some time for the residual manganese of the last 40 years to dissipate.



City of Pateros 2019 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THIS REPORT CONTACT:

Pateros Water Department

Public Water System # 66450
 Jord Wilson, Pateros City
 Administrator, Public Work Supervisor
 (509) 923-5271
 Washington Department of Health
 (509) 456-3115
 EPA Website:
www.epa.gov/safewater
 EPA Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Public Participation

Residents with questions or input on water issues may attend City Council meetings on the third Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at City Hall. The agenda is posted at the City website at www.pateros.com

En Español

Este informe contiene informacion importante sobre la calidad de su aqua potable. Debe ser traducido por alguien que habla bien Ingles. Si tiene alguna pregunta acerca de este informe puede comunicarse con el Department de Obras Publicas en Pateros (509) 923-2571 durante las horas normales de oficina.

The Effects of Lead in Drinking Water

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children.

To help reduce potential exposure to lead: for any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Cross Connection Control

Cross connections are links between drinking water piping and any plumbing or equipment through which it may be possible for used water or other substances to enter (or backflow) into the public water supply. Our Cross Connection Control Program helps control backflow and cross connections by identifying and eliminating unsafe situations or practices; however, a large part of the success of the program depends on the cooperation of our city's property owners.

Each individual property owner is responsible for maintaining their plumbing system according to the plumbing code and state regulations. This includes preventing or eliminating cross connections. If you have a lawn irrigation system fertilizer hose attachment or any other type of water-using equipment, you have a cross connection and should be taking measures to prevent backflow. Many of these household cross connections require the installation of mechanical units called backflow prevention assemblies. These units, when properly installed, tested and maintained, prevent used water or substances from flowing backward.

If you have question about the cross connections, or plan on installing a backflow prevention assembly on your property, you are encouraged to contact Pateros City Hall at (509) 923-2571

Important Health Information

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.

Immunocompromised 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 see 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).

Lead and copper monitoring results in City of Pateros for 2016

Lead and Copper standard test is required every 3 years. **Testing is scheduled for June 2019, results should be available in July or August 2019.**

Lead and Copper 90th percentile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

| Parameter and Units | MCLG | Action Level | 2016 Results 90 th Percentile | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---------------------|------|--------------|--|---|
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.154 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 0.00171 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |

Quality Data Table for 2019

| CONTAMINANTS (UNITS) | EPA's Allowable Limits | | YOUR WATER | SAMPLE YEAR | VIOL- ATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| | MCL G | MCL | | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Antimony (ppb) | | 6 | 0.0002 | 2017 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Arsenic (ppb) | | 0.1014 | 0.0013 | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Asbestos | | 7 | 0.119 | 2015 | No | Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | | 2 | 0.1259 | 2017 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cadmium (ppb) | | 0.005 | 0.0001 | 2017 | No | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium (ppb) | | 0.1 | 0.0043 | 2017 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide (ppb) | | 0.2 | 0.01 | 2017 | No | Discharge from Steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.55 | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Gross Alpha | n/a | n/a | 7.85 | 2019 | No | Gross Alpha is a test that measures the overall radioactivity in drinking water. |
| Mercury (ppb) | | 0.002 | 0.0002 | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland |
| Nitrate (ppm) | | 10 | 3.9 | 2019 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (ppm) | | 1 | 0.07 | 2019 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium (pCi/L) | n/a | 5.0 | 1.0 | 2019 | No | |
| Selenium (ppb) | | 0.05 | 0.0016 | 2017 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Thallium (ppb) | | 0.002 | 0.0003 | 2017 | No | Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |
| Herbicide | n/a | n/a | ND | 2018 | No | All Synthetic Organic Chemical below MCL |

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 (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 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 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

Not Detected (ND): Lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present or not detectable with the best available technology.

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter.

Range: The lowest (minimum) amount of contaminant detected and the highest (maximum) amount detected during a sample period.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

*Testing Frequency

The water quality information presented in the tables 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 following table.

The Washington State Department of Health reduced the monitoring requirements for the following test groups because the source is not at risk of contamination. The last sample collected for these contaminants is shown below and was found to meet all applicable standards.

| Waived Tests Groups | Last Sample | Next Sample Date |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Lead and Copper | 9/28/16 | 2019 |
| Asbestos | 2015 | 2024 |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PLAN

The City Source Water Protection Plan is available at City Hall.

Protect our drinking water!

Hazardous materials put onto the ground have the potential of contaminating our drinking water supply. Any unwanted or unused household hazardous materials can be disposed of free of charge at the Okanogan County Central Landfill. Contact: (509) 422-2602 for more information regarding when and what is accepted.

| CONTAMINANTS (UNITS) | EPA's Allowable Limits | | YOUR WATER | SAMPLE YEAR | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------|---|
| | MCLG | MCL | | | | |
| Disinfection Residuals – Monitoring in the Distribution System | | | | | | |
| | Health Goal MRDLG | MRDL /MCL | Levels/ Range | Tested | | |
| Total Chlorine Residual | 4 ppm | 4 ppm | 0.2-2.0 | Daily | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) | n/a | 80 | 4.4 | 2018 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Halo-Acetic Acids HAA(5) | n/a | 60 | 6.0 | 2018 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Turbidity – Not Regulated | | | | | | |
| Turbidity | n/a | n/a | 0.64 | 2017 | | |
| Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC's) | | | | | | |
| VOC's tested | All Below MCL | | | 2017 | | |
| Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's) - General Pesticides | | | | | | |
| 31 SOC's tested | All Below MCL | | | 2017 | | |

Microbiological Contaminants – Monitored Monthly

| Contaminant | MCLG | MCL | Your Water | Sample Year | In Compliance |
|---------------------------|------|---|---------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 0 | 2 or more positive samples per monthly sampling period | No Positive Samples | 2018 | Yes |
| Fecal coliform and E.coli | 0 | A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E.coli positive | No Positive Samples | 2018 | Yes |

THE CITY OF PATEROS HAD NO MONITORING OR REPORTING VIOLATIONS IN 2018

For more information on the Pateros Water System, check out the DOH Sentry page.
<https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/eh/portal/odw/si/Intro.aspx>