

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 are 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

The City has two active wells, Well #3 (BKG069) at 101 Edna Street and Well #4 at 159 Pateros Mall. These wells are 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.

The City has reached substantial completion of the Water System Improvement project started in 2014. The project has greatly improved water quality and reliability. The project included a new reservoir, two wells and pump stations, back-up generators, transmission line repairs and extensions, fire hydrants, fill station, and testing stations. These improvements make for a considerably more resilient system, better able to deliver water during emergencies and reducing unplanned water outages. Prior to the project, the City was using all 313 of its approved water connections; with the completion of the project, DOH has increased approved water connections to 413.

Manganese levels in City water remains low at Pump Station #3, but since going into production, manganese at the well at Pump Station #4 has climbed. Since November, the average test has been over 0.10 mg/l or two times the EPA's Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level. In 2004, the EPA issued a health advisory for Manganese for levels above 0.30 for infants under 6 months old and the elderly. That report can be found at http://www.pateros.com/index.php/download_file/view/919/215/. The City is working to reduce manganese in they system.

Manganese Testing	<i>Historic Highs from old wells 0.2-0.7 & DOH SMCL 0.05</i>					
Testing since 3/2019	Date	Most Current	Average	High	Low	Median
Pump Station #3	05/03/21	0.0023	0.00131	0.01207	0.00010	0.00018
Pump Station #4	05/03/21	0.21760	0.08060	0.21760	0.00037	0.09438

City of Pateros 2021 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 agua 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 2021

Lead and Copper standard test was last tested is required every 3 years.

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

Parameter and Units	MCLG	Action Level	2019 Results 90 th Percentile	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0426	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0.00088	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Quality Data Table for 2021

SOURCE	CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	EPA's Allowable Limits		YOUR WATER	SAMPLE YEAR	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
		MCLG	MCL				
Inorganic Contaminants							
	Antimony (ppb)		6	0.0001	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
	Arsenic (ppb)		0.1014	0.0006	2020	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	0.1164	2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
	Cadmium (ppb)		0.005	0.0001	2020	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
	Chromium (ppb)		0.1	0.0037	2020	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
	Cyanide (ppb)		0.2	0.01	2020	No	Discharge from Steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
	Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.21	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
4	Gross Alpha	n/a	n/a	.3 – 7.43	2020	No	Measures radioactivity in drinking water.
	Mercury (ppb)		0.002	0.0002	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
4	Nitrate (ppm)		10	5.58	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
4	Nitrite (ppm)		1	0.07	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
4	Radium 228	n/a	5.0	0 - 0.487	2020	No	Measures radioactivity in drinking water.
	Selenium (ppb)		0.05	0.0016	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
	Thallium (ppb)		0.002	0.0003	2020	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
4	Herbicide	n/a	n/a	LT SDRL	2020	No	All Synthetic Organic Chemical below SDLR
4	Hardness	n/a	n/a	294	2020		

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.

LT SDRL: Less than State Detection Reporting Limit

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

If you have questions or need more information, contact City Hall (509) 923-2571

***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 some of the test groups because the source is not at risk of contamination. The last samples collected is shown was found to meet all applicable standards.

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.

THE CITY OF PATEROS HAD NO MONITORING OR REPORTING VIOLATIONS IN 2020

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	Target Levels 0.02-1.5	Daily	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products						
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	n/a	80	8.65	2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halo-Acetic Acids HAA(5)	n/a	60	No Detection	2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC's)						
VOC's tested	All (Less than) LT SDRL			2020	No	
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's) - General Pesticides						
31 SOC's tested	All (Less than) LT SDRL			2019	No	

Microbiological Contaminants – Monitored Monthly

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Year	In Compliance
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1 or more positive samples per monthly sampling period	No Positive Samples	2020	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	2020	Yes

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>

The City Administrator Report to Council, includes a Water Department Monthly report and can be found at: <http://www.pateros.com/index.php/services/city-administrator-reports/>