The background image shows a scenic view of a park or public area. In the center, there is a large, rustic wooden sign with the word 'TONASKET' written in green letters. The sign is supported by two wooden posts. Behind the sign, there are lush green trees and a clear blue sky with some light clouds. The overall atmosphere is bright and natural.

City of Tonasket

2021 Water Quality Report

The City of Tonasket's Public Works Department is pleased to present this year's annual Water Quality Report. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually provide safe and dependable drinking water. This report is a summary of testing results conducted within the last five years. The report lists all regulated contaminants that were found in any amount during the most recent round of testing for a particular contaminant. Every year, monthly tests are performed on Tonasket's drinking water. Tonasket's Public Works Department is proud to announce that your drinking water quality meets all state and federal drinking water standards and is safe to drink.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water, please contact Alice Attwood, City Clerk, at 509-486-2132. Tonasket's Public Works Department wants our consumers to be informed about their water service provider. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month, at 7:00 pm, except in December, at Tonasket City Hall, 209 S. Whitcomb Avenue.

INFORMATION FROM THE EPA

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, parasites and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, livestock, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, wastewater discharges, and farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The food and

Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide a similar degree of safety.

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 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 at (1-800-426-4791).

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

2020 Water Quality Information

Tonasket Water System: PWSID #88700N

The water quality information presented in the tables is in accordance with state and federal regulations. To understand the possible health effects associated with regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the associated health risk.

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)*	NO	June 2020 March 2020 June 2020 Sept. 2020	1.23 (S01) ND (S02) ND (S06) ND (S09)	One Sample	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	NO	April 2019 March 2017 July 2018	1.8 (S01) 1.3 (S02) 2.3 (S06)	One Sample	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	NO	April 2019 July 2018 March 2017	0.58 (S01) 0.54 (S06) 0.63 (S02)	One Sample	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Thallium (ppb)	No	April 2019	1.2	One Sample	2	0.5	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from ore processing; discharge from glass and electronic factories

Disinfection Byproducts							
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NO	June 2020	1.91	One Sample	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper - Ten Sites Sampled							
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Sample Date	90 th Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)**	NO	June 2019	1.1	ND – 2.6	15 (AL)	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	NO	June 2019	.196	.022 – 0.414	1.3 (AL)	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	NO	July 2018	7.29 (S06)	One Sample	15	0	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years have increased risk of getting cancer.

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

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than that at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Flush your tap water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water to reduce lead content. Additional Information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800-426-4791.

Through recent years of lead and copper monitoring, our water has been found to be corrosive, causing leaching of some copper from plumbing and/or fixtures in certain homes. The Treatment Technique used to address this problem is the injection of a polyphosphate solution into the system which reduces the corrosiveness of the water. As you can see from reviewing the above chart, the levels of both copper and lead are well below the action level for these substances as a result of the Treatment Technique.

*Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your local health care provider.

Definitions

<p>MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.</p>	<p>ppm: parts per million</p>	<p>ppb: parts per billion</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p><u>One part per million (ppm) is:</u></p>	<p><u>One part per billion (ppb) is:</u></p>
<p>AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p>	<p>3 drops in 42 gallons</p>	<p>1 drop in 14,000 gallons</p>
<p>N/A: Not Applicable</p>	<p>1 second in 12 days</p>	<p>1 second in 32 years</p>
<p>ND: Not Detected</p>	<p>1 penny in \$10,000</p>	<p>1 penny in \$10,000,000</p>
	<p>1 inch in 16 miles</p>	<p>1 inch in 16,000 miles</p>

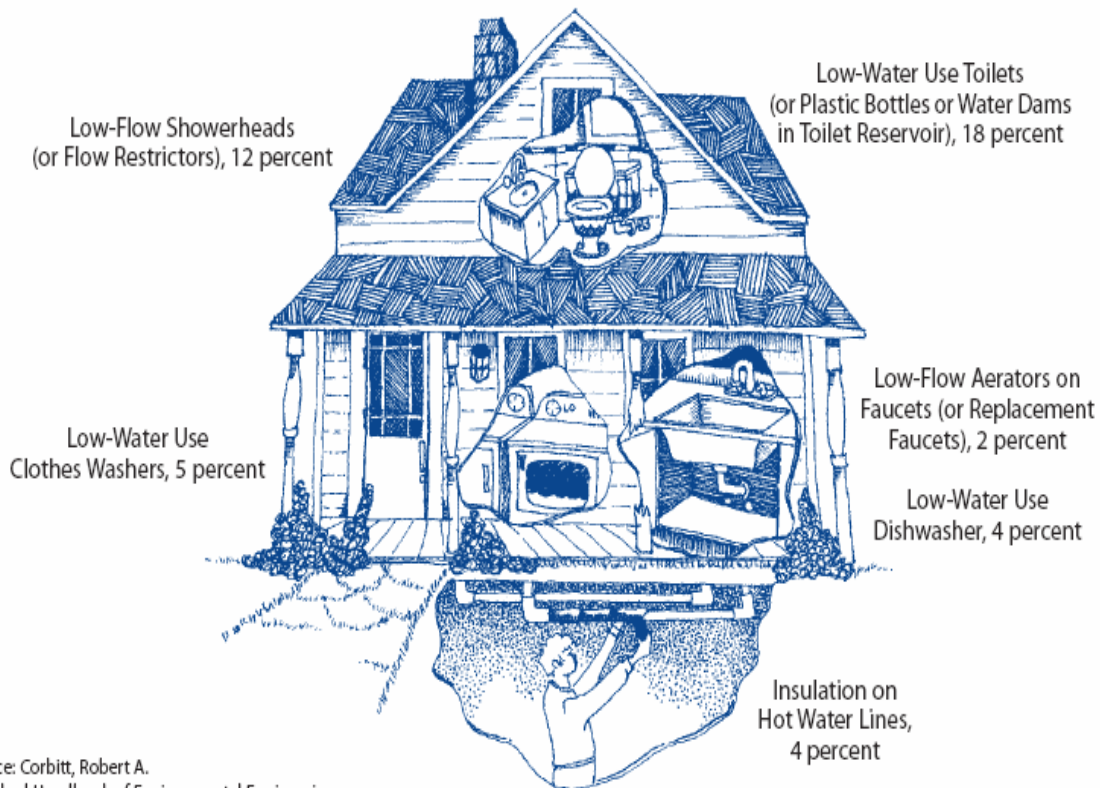
More Information about your water...

Our water source is groundwater drawn from six wells located within the City. Two are located along the south end of Western Avenue, three are located in History Park on Locust Ave. and another is located near the City Shop west of the railroad tracks.

Many public water systems add chlorine to their drinking water supply for the purpose of disinfection. Disinfection kills or deactivates harmful microorganisms that can cause illness. Your water is treated with a dilute chlorine solution which is monitored daily. Tonasket's water system maintains the minimum chlorine residual of 0.20 ppm as required by state regulations.

The Annual Water Use Efficiency Report which is sent in to the Washington State Department of Health is available at the Tonasket City Hall, 509 S. Whitcomb Ave, P.O. Box 487, Tonasket, WA. 98855 or call 509-486-2132

Ways To Save Water At Home* (*Water Savings as Percent of Total Interior Water Use)



Source: Corbitt, Robert A.
Standard Handbook of Environmental Engineering.
McGraw-Hill, Inc. 1989.