

City of Mattawa

2022 Water Quality Report

The City of Mattawa's Public Works Department is pleased to present this year's annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence 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. During the 2022 reporting year (January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022), monthly tests were performed on Mattawa's drinking water. Mattawa'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 quality, please contact Juan Ledezma, Water Distribution Manager, at 509-932-4037. The City of Mattawa wants our consumers to be informed about their water service provider.

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 reporte contiene informacion importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o obtenga copia en español en City Hall.

2022 Water Quality Information

City of Mattawa: PWSID #520009

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	Dec. 2022	ND (S04)	One Sample	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	No	May 2021	0.55	One Sample	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum 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	Dec. 2022	2.27	ND – 2.27	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper - Twenty Sites Sampled							
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Sample Date	90 th % Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	No	July 2020	ND	ND	15 (AL)	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	No	July 2020	ND	ND – 0.0324	1.3 (AL)	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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.

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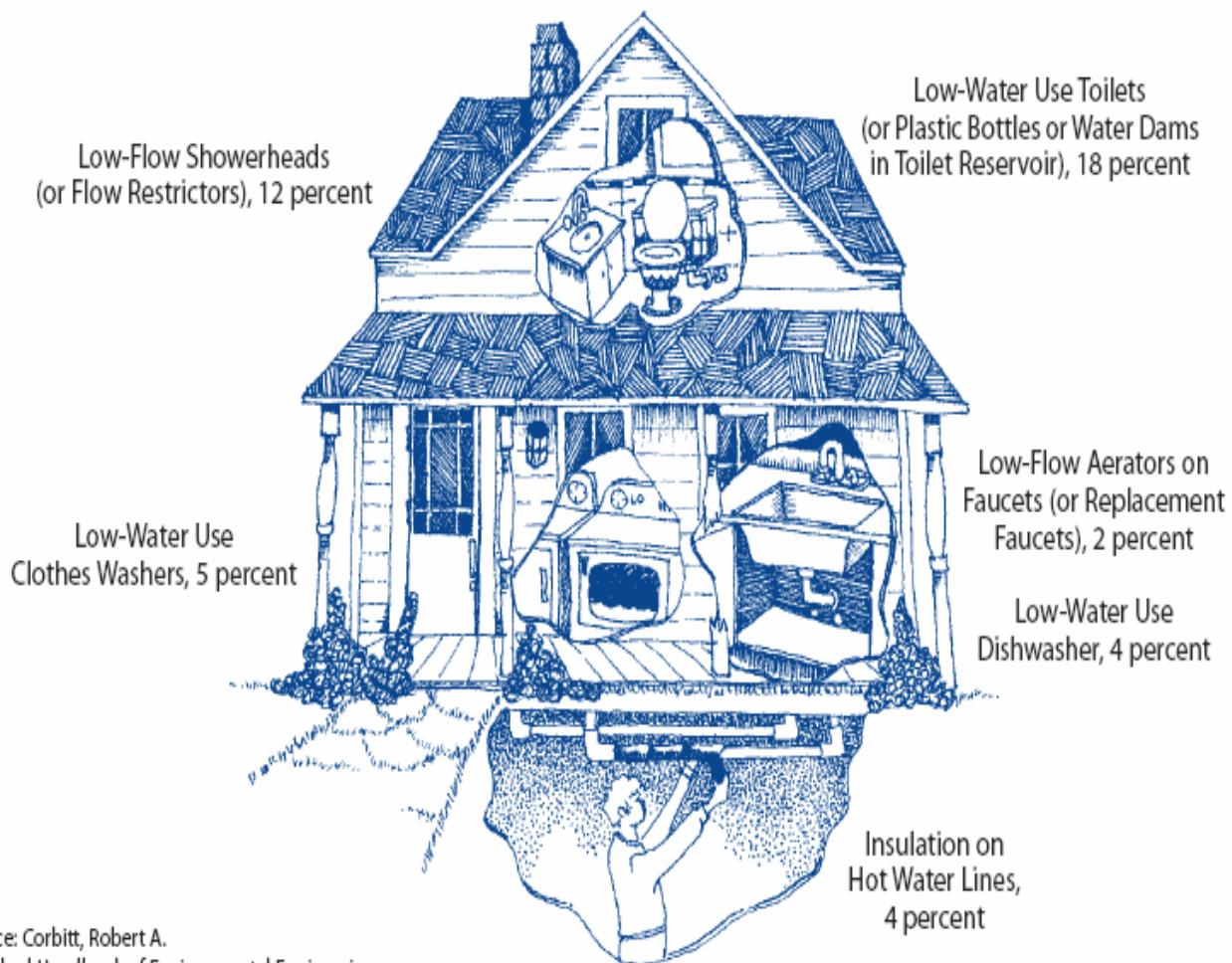
Information about your water

Mattawa's water source derives from the Wahluke slope aquifer. We currently have three wells. Wells No. 3 and No. 4 are combined to form Well Field No. 4. Well No. 2 is used as a seasonal back-up to supplement production when system demand is not being met by wells No. 3 and No. 4. Well No. 2 is currently off-line. The State of Washington has established susceptibility ratings for our water sources. Well Field No. 4 (Wells No. 3 and No. 4) has been assigned a moderate susceptibility rating and Well No. 2 had been assigned a low susceptibility rating.

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. Mattawa's water system maintains the minimum chlorine residual of 0.20 ppm as required by state regulations.

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.