City of Mattawa
2025 Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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 2025 reporting year (January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025**), monthly tests were performed on Mattawa's drinking water.

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, may come from septic systems, livestock, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can naturally occur 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, 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.

Additional Information for *PFAS*

Current studies indicate that exposure to certain PFAS chemicals may be linked to health effects such as reduced fertility, pregnancy-related high blood pressure, developmental effects in children, increased risk of certain cancers, reduced immune response, hormone disruption, and elevated cholesterol levels. Research on PFAS is ongoing, and scientists continue to study the potential health impacts of these chemicals. Because thousands of PFAS compounds exist and exposure can occur through multiple sources, understanding their long-term health effects remains an active area of research.

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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, people 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).

Spanish (Espanol)

Este reporte contiene informacion importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguen que lo entienda bien.

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2025 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

CITY OF MATTAWA: PWSID #520009

The water quality information presented in the tables is in accordance with state and federal regulations. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. To understand the possible health effects associated with regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two (2) liters of water every day at the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the associated health risk. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	**1.07**	N/A	N/A	2025	**No**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes(TTHMs) (ppb)	NA	80	**2.8**	N/A	N/A	2025	**No**	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	NA	10	**0.100**	NA	NA	2021	**No**	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	**0.0243**	NA	NA	2021	**No**	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	**0.55**	NA	NA	2021	**No**	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	**0.54**	<0.50	<0.54	2025	**No**	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		**20.7**	NA	NA	2021	**No**	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	**0.2**	NA	NA	2021	**No**	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	5	**0.1**	NA	NA	2024	**No**	Soil runoff

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Detect In Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceed AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	**0.0297**	2024	0	**No**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	N/A	15	**<1.0**	2024	0	**No**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Microbiological Contaminants								
E. coli (Presence/Absence)	NA	N/A	**Positive**	N/A	N/A	2024*	**Yes**	Human and animal fecal wastes

**There was no E. coil detected in samples taken in 2025.*

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Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring is not required but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
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.
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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of disinfectant is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated.
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level.

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WATER

The City of Mattawa's drinking water comes from an underground water source known as the Wahluke Slope Aquifer. We use three wells to draw water from this aquifer. Wells No. 3 and No. 4 work together as our main water supply, known as Well Field No. 4 (SO4). Well No. 2 is used as a backup during times of high demand. 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 parts per million (ppm) as required by state regulations.

Additional Information for Nitrate

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 care for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Additional Information for *E. coli*

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these

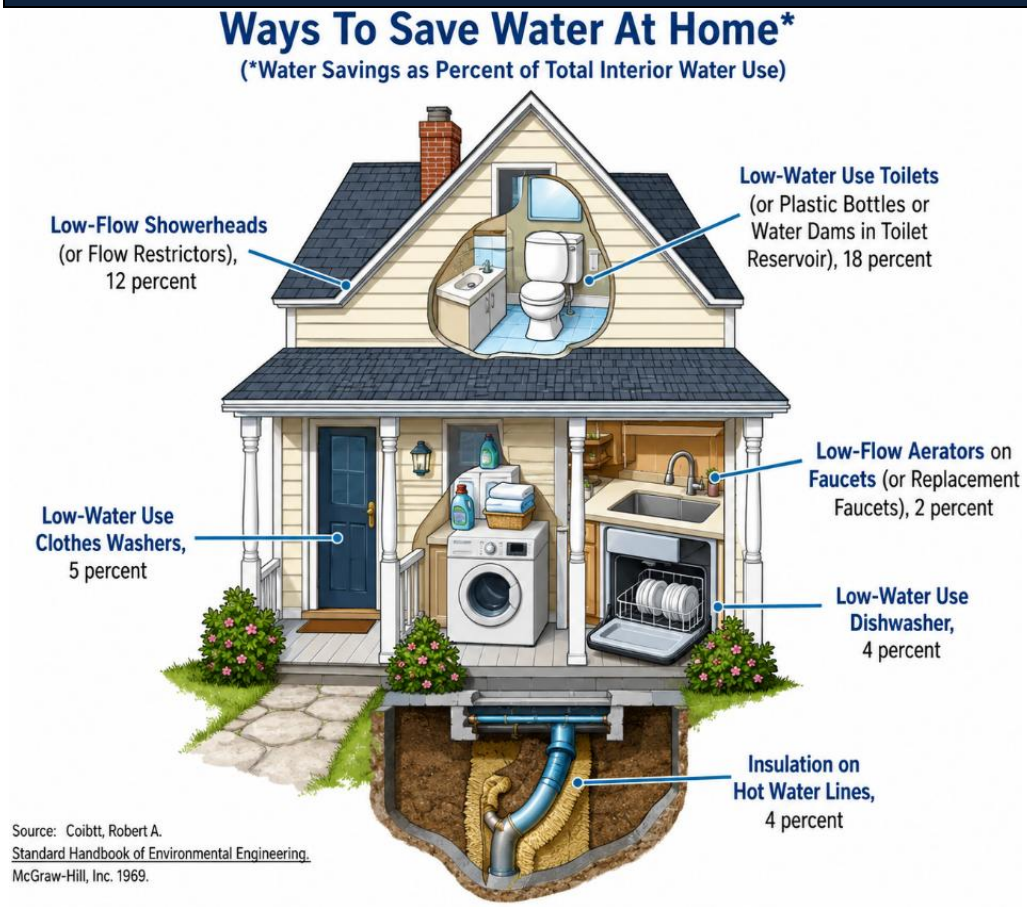
wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Additional Information for Lead

The City of Mattawa completed a Lead Service Line Inventory in accordance with Washington State Department of Health and EPA requirements. Based on available records, field inspections, construction standards, and system materials evaluations, the city did not identify any lead service lines, galvanized service lines requiring replacement, or service lines of unknown material within the distribution system. The inventory was developed using historical utility records, water system construction records, visual inspections during maintenance activities, and material verification of service connections. Customers may review the City of Mattawa's service line inventory by contacting City Hall or the Public Works Department during normal business hours.

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. City of Mattawa is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact City of Mattawa (Public Water system Id: WA53520009) by calling 509-932-4037 or emailing jledezma@cityofmattawa-wa.gov. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

WATER CONSERVATION



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