WATER

Our Most Valuable Resource
The City of Stevenson,
Washington

Water System ID # 842502
Report Year: 2021

The City of Stevenson invites you to learn about your drinking water in our Consumer Confidence Report for the year of 2021. Our ongoing goal is to provide our customers with high quality, safe, dependable water in a cost-effective manner. This report is designed to provide you with information about where your water comes from and how we at the City of Stevenson are committed to providing safe drinking water to our consumers.

To help us serve you better, we would like to hear any concerns or questions you may have about your water or this report. Please feel free to contact Carolyn Sourek, Public Works Director, at City Hall (509) 427-5970.

The Source/System

Stevenson's drinking water comes from three surface water sources, Labong Creek, Cedar Spring, and Rock Creek and our groundwater source, Hegewald Well. The surface water sources are filtered and treated at our water plant, which has a capacity to flow and treat one million gallons of water a day. Hegewald Well produces 650 gallons per minute. The well is used as an emergency backup. The water distribution system is made up of 3 reservoirs, 8 pressure reducing stations, 123 fire hydrants, and 820 active service connections (up from 740 in 2020). In 2021 we cleaned and inspected our Base Reservoir. We provided multiple service connections, made repairs to unexpected leaks within the system, and completed daily operations of the treatment plant.

Water Quality Monitoring

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements. The City routinely tests for compounds and contaminants. In 2021 no regulated contaminant exceeded its maximum contaminant level (MCL) in the City of Stevenson drinking water. On a daily basis, city staff conducts tests that closely monitor the condition of our drinking water. Below is a list of daily tests and a short explanation of why we take them.

pH: A neutral pH reduces corrosion in plumbing, and also aids in disinfection
Temperature: Helps control disinfection process
Contact Time: Assures chlorine has adequate disinfection time before delivery to consumers
Alkalinity: Aids in treatment processes
Chlorine Residual: Measures amount of chlorine (disinfectant required by Washington Dept of Health for all surface water systems) in the distribution system
Turbidity: Measures clarity of the water

On a weekly basis we take coliform samples from pre-determined points throughout the distribution system. Coliform bacteria are organisms that are present in the environment and in the feces of all warm-blooded animals and humans. Coliform bacteria will not likely cause illness. However, its presence in drinking water indicates that disease-causing organisms (pathogens) could be in the water system. Most pathogens that can contaminate water supplies come from the feces of humans or animals. Testing drinking water for all possible pathogens is complex, time-consuming, and expensive; however, it is relatively easy and inexpensive to test for coliform bacteria. If coliform bacteria is found in a water sample, water system operators work to find the source of contamination and restore safe drinking water. **In 2021 no Coliform was detected in our filtered finished water.**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which require treatment, monitoring, and reporting. If a sample tested includes an analyte (chemicals and coliform) concentration above specific Maximum Contamination Limit (MCL), additional monitoring and reporting, as well as corrective action, is required. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. We monitor for chemicals and coliform according to Washington State Department of Health Monitoring Schedule. Analytes are monitored at frequencies which range from monthly to every 10 years.

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2021 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2021.

What are disinfection byproducts and how are they formed?
Chlorine is added to drinking water to kill or inactivate harmful organisms that cause various diseases. This process is called disinfection. However, chlorine is a very active substance and it reacts with naturally occurring substances to form compounds known as disinfection byproducts (DBPs). The most common DBPs formed when chlorine is used are trihalomethanes (THMs) and halo acetic acids (HAAs). The City of Stevenson takes samples annualy to monitor for DBPs.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised 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 (800-426-4791).

Water Quality Data Chart 2021

DOH#	DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT (DBP) ANALYTE	RESULTS	UNITS	SDRL	MCL	MCL Exceeded
0027	Chloroform	15	ug/L	0.5	N/A	No
0028	Bromodichloromethane	1.2	ug/L	0.5	N/A	No
0031	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)[1]	17	ug/L	-	80	No
0412	Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA)	7.1	ug/L	1.0	N/A	No
0413	Trichloroacetic Acid (TCAA)	9.8	ug/L	1.0	N/A	No
0416	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[2]	17	ug/L	-	60	No

[1] Value listed is for the sum of the four trihalomethanes (Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, and Bromoform). Trihalomethanes not listed above were tested but not detected above the state detection reporting level.

[2] Value listed is for the sum of the five haloacetic acids (MCAA, DCAA, TCAA, MBAA and DBAA). Haloacetic acids not listed above were tested but not detected above the state detection reporting level.

DOH#	Analyte	Result	Units	SDRL	Dates Sampled	RAL	RAL Exceeded
0009	Lead	0.002	mg/L	0.001	12/7/21-12/8/21	0.015	No
0023	Copper	0.35	mg/L	0.020	12/7/21-12/8/21	1.3	No
0115	Asbestos	0.394	MFL	0.20	5/22/2019	7 (MCL)	No (MCL)

Every three years the city tests for lead and copper. Unlike other contaminants, lead and copper do not commonly occur in source water. Instead, they are a result of building plumbing, faucet, and water fixture corrosion. The purpose of monitoring for lead and copper is to determine whether water systems are distributing corrosive water. Systems with corrosive water must investigate and determine the best way to control corrosion. Samples from ten predetermined homes throughout the distribution system are tested. In 2020, two of these samples exceeded the Federal Action Limit. In 2021 we re-tested ten homes to determine whether any further treatment was required.

Terms and Abbreviations:

1 DOH # Department assigned analyte number
2 MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) The maximum permissible level of a contaminant allowed in the water the purveyor delivers to any public system user, also called the Federal Action Limit. Regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
4 RAL (Regulatory Action Level) The concentration against which the 90th percentile of all distribution samples collected during the monitoring period that, if exceeded, signals the system is in violation.
5 SDRL (State Detection Reporting Level) The minimum reportable detection of an analyte as established by the department.
6 mg/L Milligrams per liter
7 ug/L Micrograms per liter
8 J (The result is an estimate as it is greater than the method detection limit but less than the practical reporting limit.
9 ND None Detected
10 NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
11 MFL Millions of Fibers Per Liter

Water Efficiency Tips

Everyone knows the importance of good, clean drinking water. Below are a few tips to help you use your water wisely. For more tips and water saving products please visit http://www.epa.gov/owm/water-efficiency/water/simple.htm or visit City Hall and ask for water use efficiency literature. Also, Indoor Water Conservation Kits are available upon request at City Hall.

- Never pour water down the drain when there may be another use for it. Use it to water your indoor plants or garden.
- Make sure your home is leak-free. When you are certain that no water is being used, take a water meter reading. Wait 30 minutes and then take a second reading. If the meter readings change, you have a leak!
- Monitor your water bill for unusually high use. Your bill and water meter are tools that can help you discover leaks.
- When cleaning out fish tanks, give the nutrient-rich water to your plants.
- Teach your children to turn off faucets tightly after each use.
- Know where your master water shut-off valve is located. This could save water and prevent damage to your home.
- Encourage your school system and local government to develop and promote water conservation among children and adults.
- Insulate hot water pipes for more immediate hot water at the faucet and for energy savings.
- Report broken pipes, open hydrants, and errant sprinklers to the property owner or your water provider.
- Wash your pets outdoors in an area of your lawn that needs water.