



Water Quality Report 2020



128 N. 2nd Street
Yakima, Washington 98901

Yakima County Public Services

Crewport Water Quality Report 2020

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua que usted bebé. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



Yakima County Public Services

Introduction

In compliance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, Yakima County is providing its Crewport Water System customers with their annual water quality report. This report explains where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State standards.



Does My Drinking Water Meet EPA Standards?

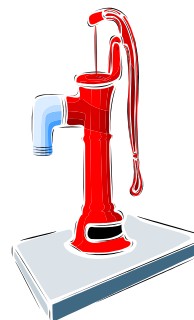
Our water meets all of EPA's and the State's standards. These standards require that we test for over 130 contaminants that may be in your drinking water.

What is the Source of My Water?

Your water comes from two wells drilled 155 feet and 240 feet into the ground. The wells are located south of the Community of Crewport approximately 1400 feet south of Nelson Road and 500 feet west of Beam Road. Yakima County owns the land immediately around the wells and restricts certain activities on that property. After the water is pumped out of the wells, we add chlorine to protect you against microbial contaminants.

Water supplies vary in their susceptibility to contamination.

A well's susceptibility increases when it is poorly constructed, improperly cased, or located where no confining layer exists between the aquifer and the surface. Construction of each of the Crewport wells exceeds the State's minimum construction standards.



Our Board of Yakima County Commissioners meet Tuesdays at 10:00 am at 129 N. 2nd St. in the Yakima city hall council chambers. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

Who Can I Call for More

Information?



For more information about your drinking water, please call Joe Stump or Bill Trout with Yakima County Public Services at 574-2300.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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, 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 and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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).

Why are There Contaminants in My Water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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.

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Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Other Information

Yakima County has developed a wellhead protection plan. The goal of the plan is to prevent contamination of drinking water supplies

For more information regarding wellhead protection, please visit the Regional Wellhead Protection Committee website at <http://www.yakimacounty.us/584/Wellhead-Protection>

Fluoride In Your Drinking Water

Your dentist may ask you “is your drinking water fluoridated?” When developing a fluoride treatment plan, your dentist will consider all the ways you might be getting fluoride. This can include the water you drink. Some water systems add fluoride to the water with a goal of maintaining 0.80 to 1.3 parts per million. Fluoride can also occur naturally in ground water. Most of the fluoride found in groundwater is naturally occurring from the breakdown of rocks and soils. Crewport Water has a little natural occurring fluoride with an average of 0.35 parts per million.

How Hard Is My Water?

Water described as “hard” is high in dissolved minerals, specifically calcium and magnesium. Hard water is not a health risk, but is a nuisance because of mineral buildup on fixtures and poor soap and/or detergent performance. Hardness is measured in either parts per million or grains per gallon. Crewport water is considered very hard with an average of 179 parts per million.

Is There Nitrates In Our Water?

The news media has been reporting on high levels of nitrates in the water especially in the lower valley. The Crewport water system is required to test for nitrates at the source annually. Well # 1 has a concentration of 3.36 parts per million (ppm) and Well # 2 is 4.13 ppm. This is below the maximum contaminant level goal of 10 ppm.

Water Conservation Tip

Monitor your water bill for unusually high use. Your bill and water meter are tools that can help you discover leaks. Make sure your home is leak-free. When you are certain that no water is being used, take a reading of the water meter. Wait 30 minutes and then take a second reading. If the meter readings change, you have a leak! Dripping faucets can waste up to 2,000 gallons a year and leaky toilets can waste as much as 200 gallons a day. Water your lawn early in the morning or at night to avoid excess evaporation. Do not over water your lawn. Use a broom, rather than a hose, to clean sidewalks or driveways.

Cross Connection Control

One of the many threats to our drinking water supply is known as a cross-connection (CC). A CC is the point at which a non-drinking water substance can possibly come in contact with drinking water. Connections as seemingly innocent as a sprinkler system, hot tub or ornamental ponds can easily enable contaminants to enter potable (drinking) water lines via backflow. Customers install potential CCs like these and other water-using equipment every day, but, they are often unaware of the potential danger that lurks in the pipes as a result.

For more information about cross-connections or backflow assemblies, contact Bill Trout at Yakima County Public Services 574-2300.

Water Use Efficiency

The water use efficiency goal for Crewport is to reduce water production and consumption by 3% in a six year period and to keep unaccounted for water below 10%. In 2018 we produced 8.4 million gallons and sold 7.3 million gallons of water leaving 12.5% unaccounted for water. In 2019 we produced 7.4 million gallons and sold 6.4 million gallons resulting in 13.2% unaccounted for water.



Water Quality Data Table

The water quality data table (see insert) lists all the contaminants that were detected during monitoring between January 2010 and December 2019 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Definitions of the terms and abbreviations used in the table are given below:

Definitions:

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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 (e.g. chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide).

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

n/a: Not applicable.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter.