

W A T E R Q U A L I T Y D A T A

B U E N A W A T E R

The data presented in the water quality data table is from testing done between January 1-2013 to December 31, 2020. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Buena Water System tests for 16 IOCs (inorganic contaminants), 32 SOCs (synthetic organic contaminants), and 19 VOCs (volatile organic contaminants), herbicides, pesticides, radionuclides, and disinfection by-products. Below are the substances that were detected in your drinking water.

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Results for Buena Water System	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate ppm	10	10	2.96	9/3/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	22.6	9/10/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	N/A	203	9/10/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppm)	0.010	0.010	0.002	9/10/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection by-products THM and HAA's EPA Regulated						
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	80 ppb	0.96	7/21/2020	No	Chlorine By Product
Haloacetic Acids HAA's Total	60	60 ppb	1.14	7/21/2020	No	Chlorine By Product
Lead and Copper						
Lead (ppm)	0.015	0.015	0.001	8/24/2020	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.059	8/24/2020	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

1. About 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 higher concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead: for any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.