City of Warden

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Spanish (Español)
Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

The City of Warden, Public Water System # 92850, is 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 the Environmental Protection Agency Act (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality.

Important Health Information

EPA Health Statement

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).

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/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Water Use Efficiency

The City of Warden's Water Use Efficiency (WUE) goal is to account for 90% or better of the water we produce. In 2024 we were able to account for 98.1%. Monitoring our system for unauthorized hydrant water use and assuring new or altered connections are properly metered. Our WUE program will have a greater impact with your involvement. Check out the tips on this page for ways you can help keep our drinking water plentiful.

Backflow Prevention

All underground irrigation systems and other identified cross-connections require a backflow prevention device be installed and tested annually.

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is ground water from Well No. 6, Well No. 7, Well No. 8, and Well No. 9. The Office of Drinking Water lists the water sources as Source O3, Source 04, Source 05, Source 06, The wells draw from the Wanapum and Grande Ronde Aquifers.

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, parasites and bacteria**. Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming. **Pesticides and herbicides,** which may come from various sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses**. Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. **Radioactive contaminants**, which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? There are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water.

- Take short showers – a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways.

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.

The Department of Health has compiled Source Water Assessment Programs (SWAP) data for all community Public Water Systems in Washington. SWAP data for your PWS is online at https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/drinking-water/source-water/source-water-protection

If you don't have access to the Web, we encourage you to use the Internet service available through the public library system.

2024 Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were 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 level, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in more cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise notes, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because of the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary

significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. 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	Your Water	Range Low | High		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228)(pCi/L)	0	5	0.197	NA	NA	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	3.00	NA	NA	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts								
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	0	80	12.2	NA	NA	2024	No	Naturally occurring that reacts to disinfectants.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0	60	3.11	NA	NA	2024	No	By-products from chlorine in the water supply

Contaminants	MCLG Or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low | High		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	3.16	0.705	9.4	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.00698	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.00210	NA	NA	2021	No	Discharge or drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Ethylene Dibromide	0.05	0.05	0.0576	0.0	0.104	2024	Yes*	Discharge from manufacturing, Agricultural runoff or erosion, fumigant.
Chloromethane	0.5	0.5	0.880	NA	NA	2023	Yes**	By-product of Chlorine
Nickle	0.1	0.1	0.00109	NA	NA	2021	No	Wastewater discharge, industrial discharge, liquid and solid fuels in industry.
Chloride	250	250	33.3	NA	NA	2021	No	Discharge from streams and wastewater, agriculture runoff and road salting.
Sulfate	250	250	44.8	NA	NA	2021	No	Commonly found in nature and naturally in drinking water.
Zinc	5	5	0.00127	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from steel production or coal fired power stations. Runoff from fertilizer.
Trichloroethene	5	5	0.630	NA	NA	2024	No	Industrial Solvent.

Additional Information

*Ethylene Dibromide – Extensive Testing is done. The well is flushed for testing. No water is provided to the drinking water system with an exceeded analyte.

**Chloromethane – No MCL for the analyte. The trigger level is 0.5. This analyte is a by-product of chlorination.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm 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 health care provider.

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water (90%)	Sample Date	# of Samples Exceeding the AL	Violation	Typical Source
Lead and Copper							
Lead – lead at consumers tap (ppb)	0	0.015	0	2024	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper – copper at consumers tap (Cu)	1.3	1.3	0.0354	2024	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of 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 Warden is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The City of Warden is required to test for Lead and Copper 1 set of 20 samples every 3 years. This was done in 2024 with no action level readings.

Unit Description	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure or radioactivity)
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring 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 a contaminant 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 disinfectants 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 a disinfectant 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

For more information please contact:

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