

City of Soap Lake
PO Box 1270
Soap Lake, WA 98851



Este es un document importante sobre el Sistema municipal de agua. Por favor encuentre a alguien para traducir.

Это важный документ в системе города воды. Пожалуйста, найти кого-то, чтобы перевести.

BULK RATE
US
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PAID
Soap Lake
WA 98851
Permit No 8

Current Resident

City of Soap Lake Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The City of Soap Lake is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source comes from two deep wells that tap the Beezley Aquifer.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets the federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact **Darrin Fronsman at 246-1823. Maintenance Department hours are Monday – Friday, 7:00am – 4:00pm.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month in the Council Chambers at Soap Lake City Hall.



City of Soap Lake Water Department

routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. **This report covers monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021.** All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) – a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – the “Maximum Allowed” is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – the “Goal” is 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.

Department of Health Regulations

One of the requirements by the Department of Health Regulations is to impose a program for identifying and eliminating cross connections to our potable water system. A cross connection is any actual or potential link between the water system and any other liquid.

The city’s goal is to assure all our residents have safe drinking water. We believe that a program to identify and eliminate any possible cross connection is important. To assist in establishing a cross connection control program, we will be conducting surveys and inspections in our water distribution system. If potential back flow conditions are found, residents will be asked to install state approved backflow assemblies in accordance with W.A.C. 246-290-490 cross connection control.

General Health Effects Information

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of material used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791.)

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. This is not true for Coliforms and Nitrate.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791.) Please contact our office if you have and questions.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

We at the City of Soap Lake work hard to provide clean, quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA of the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants(units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range High Low	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	<0.07	NA	10-621	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	1	<0.07	NA	10-6-21	No	
Unregulated Contaminants							
1,2,4, - Trimethylbenzene	NA	NA	0	NA	“ “	No	
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200		NA	“ “	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 – Trichloroethane	3	5	0	NA	“ “	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7		NA	“ “	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4 – Trichlorobenzene	70	70	0	NA	“ “	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2 – Dichloroethane	0	5		NA	“ “	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 – Dichloropropane	0	5	0	NA	“ “	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5		NA	“ “	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5		NA	“ “	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	100	100	0	NA	“ “	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The Level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Cis-1,1 – Dichloroethylene	70	70	0	NA	“ “	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	0	5	0	NA	“ “	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	700	700		NA	“ “	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	600		NA	“ “	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	600		NA	“ “	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene	100	100		NA	“ “	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	0	5		NA	“ “	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene	1	1		NA	“ “	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trans-1,2 – Dichloroethylene	100	100		NA	“ “	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	0	5		NA	“ “	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2		NA	“ “	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastic factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10		NA	“ “	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes	10	10		NA	“ “	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Units Description

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Not reported

MNR: Monitoring not required but recommended.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG
(14) Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	-	AL=1.3	1.3
Major Sources in Drinking Water	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives			
Health Effect Language	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water-containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water-containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.			
Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG
(17) Lead (ppm)	AL=.015	1000	AL = 15	0
Major Sources in Drinking Water	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits			
Health Effect Language	Infants and children who drink water-containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.			