Lake Wenatchee Water District

Comprised of
Lake Wenatchee Water District #AC567
Mountain Park WUA #47059H

2023
Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in past years, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Lake Wenatchee Water District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies, and in 2023 No positive bacteriological samples were reported.

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, person 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/Centers 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 (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

On the Brown Road and Whispering Pines systems:

Your water comes from one of two wells (located on the upper portion of Brown Road) where it is treated with chlorine to disinfect and protect against contamination from possible harmful bacteria and other organisms; and then enters the water system piping. Excess water that is not used in the Brown Road distribution system is piped up hill approximately a ½ mile through separate piping to a new concrete reservoir located in the upper Whispering Pines area where it is stored for later usage. The chlorine levels within the potable water are regularly monitored and kept within State recommended levels. Your system is safe.

On the Lake Wenatchee Water system:

Your water, though connected with the Brown Road and Whispering Pines systems, primarily comes from a well (located on Dickinson forested land north of Lake Wenatchee Hwy.). Excess water not utilized by the distribution system is pumped farther up the slopes of Dirty Face Mountain to a concrete reservoir and stored for later use. A required chlorination disinfection system is attached. Regular monthly bacteriological sampling is performed throughout the system to ensure that your water remains safe.

On the Mountain Park water system:

Your water comes from a dug well (located between the North Shore Road and Lake Wenatchee), and is chlorinated and pumped into several pressure tanks and then into the distribution system. Because this well is located relatively close to the Lake and therefore is theoretically susceptible to contamination from the lake, the water system contains a chlorination disinfection system. In addition the system is regularly tested for bacteriological contamination. This system remains safe to drink in accordance with all relevant State regulatory standards.

Source water assessment and its availability

While your drinking water does meet EPA's standards, it is possible that contaminants could be introduced to the water through the ground. For this reason it is extremely important to use fertilizers, pesticides, and petroleum based products only in prescribed methods and to discard them in a responsible manner.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be expected to contain some very small amounts of 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 (EPA) 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.

Microbial contaminants(such as viruses and bacteria), may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife**; Inorganic contaminants**, (such as salts and metals), 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), may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture , urban storm water runoff, and residential uses**; Organic Chemical Contaminants**,(including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals), are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems**;** and **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 that 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.

How can I get involved?

Information regarding the Lake Wenatchee Water District systems can be attained from any of the elected Commissioners of the Lake Wenatchee Water District; or by contacting Charles R. Cruickshank, (system contract operator) at (509) 429-0424. The District Commissioners meet on the 2nd Thursdays of each month at 9:30 A.M. at the Chelan County Fire District station; as well as for Annual meetings. Information is provided by local media at least 30 days in advance of all annual meetings. All members are encouraged to participate in these meetings.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers: a 5 minute shower uses 4 - 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water consumption!

Other information

Clean healthy drinking water is something we all depend upon, and is something we all need to take responsibility for. Please DO NOT interconnect ancillary irrigation water to potable house water plumbing. Doing so could cause serious health risks to both your family and neighbors.

Lead/Copper testing

The recent issues in Flint, Michigan have sharpened the focus on lead in drinking water across the country. Lake Wenatchee Water District would like to assure our customers that our water has been tested regularly for lead the past years since we took over operations in August 2012 and all results are well below the Federal EPA's Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). None of the mainline or connections used by LWWD contain lead. The greatest chance for exposure to lead is from the pipes and fixtures used in older homes, usually those built before 1986 when plumbing rules changed.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of 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 or 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	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL,TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrate								
SO1	10	10	0.07	NA		1/2023	No	Fertilizer runoff;
So2	10	10	0.07	NA		1/2023	No	
SO3	10	10	0.07	NA		1/2023	No	
Mt. Park	10	10	0.23	NA		1/2023	No	
(measured as Nitrogen (ppm)								septic tank leaching; sewage, erosion of
Fluoride								
SO1	4		1.61			10/2023	No	Natural Deposits Natural deposits
Full Volatile Organic Contaminant testing								
SO1						10/2022	No	Same as above
Full IOC- Inorganic Contaminant testing								
SO1						8/2019	No	
SO2						4/2022	No	
Radionuculides-(gross alpha+radium 228)								
SO1	5		2.4	NA		3/2022	No	
SO2	5		2.3	NA		3/2022	No	
SO4	5		2.2	NA		10/2022	No	
Disinfection By-Product testing								
TTHM	80					8/2022	No	
Haa5	60					8/2022	No	
Copper Testing	1.3 mg/l		0.0099 mg/l			6/2022	No	Plumbing parts
Lead Testing	0.015 mg/l		0.000715 mg/l			6/ 2022	No	Plumbing parts

Bacteriological Testing **Bacteriological sampling was performed on a regular monthly basis. Additional sampling was performed periodically during the construction process to insure that newly installed mains were adequately disinfected prior to serving water to the public.** **Throughout the entire year of 2023, no samples were found positive for Total Coliform.**

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
NA	not applicable
ND	not detected
NR	monitoring not required, but recommended
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 MCLG's 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 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. 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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