



## Connell Public Works

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### 2019 Drinking Water Quality Report

Public Works Director Hallie Tuck

**Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.**

The City of Connell water system, Connell, WA, PWS ID#146002 is dedicated to providing you the with highest quality drinking water. We believe that the best way to assure you that your drinking water is safe and reliable is to provide you with accurate facts. This 2017 water quality report will explain where your water comes from, what it contains, and the treatment process it undergoes. For more information, please contact Hallie Tuck, Public Works Director at 234-6431 or at 104 E. Adams, Monday - Friday, 8:00 to 4:00.

#### Drinking Water Sources

The City of Connell water supply comes from four deep wells. The City's water is chlorinated. Chlorine residuals are measured on a daily basis and are well below the maximum level established by the E.P.A.

#### Drinking Water Quality

Last year, the Public Works staff took 72 routine samples throughout the distribution system. The city's water sources and supply are of the highest quality. The City of Connell, on a statewide comparison, is required to do less treatment than most other cities due to its outstanding source of water. As mentioned, the city does add chlorine to disinfect the water to ensure that microbes such as viruses or bacteria are eliminated. For further information regarding your water or this report, call Hallie Tuck, Public Works Director at 234-6431.

#### Important Health Information

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. 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 of 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

#### How to Participate

Residents with input on water issues or this report may contact City staff or attend regularly scheduled City Council meetings on the first and third Monday of the month at 6:00 PM at City Hall.

#### Indoor Conservation Tips

Practicing water conservation will help the City manage this valuable resource and could lower your water bill. Here are a few tips to help you cut back on indoor water use and save thousands of gallons per month:

- Run your washing machine and dishwasher only when they are full.
- Fix leaky faucets and running toilets; it's quick and inexpensive.
- Keep your shower time under five minutes.
- Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the fridge instead of running the tap.
- Use the garbage disposal sparingly. Try composting instead.
- Install faucet aerators and water-efficient shower heads.

Conserving water is beneficial to both the City and to residents. Please do your part to avoid water waste and/or misuse.

## 2018 WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS

SUBSTANCE	TRIGGER	HIGHEST DETECTION	MCL	MCLG	PROBABLE SOURCE
<b>MICRO BIOLOGICAL</b>					
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	0 of 72 samples	0 of 72 samples	6%	0	Naturally occurring in the environment
<b>INORGANIC</b>					
FLUORIDE	2 ppm	Not Tested	4.0 ppm	4	Erosion of Natural deposits
NITRATE AS NITROGEN *	5.0 ppm	2.7 ppm	10.0 ppm	10.0	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching septic tanks, sewage, and of natural deposits
<b>ORGANIC</b>					
TRICHALOMETHANE	60 ppm	Not Detected	80 ppm	0	Naturally occurring in the environment
<b>SYNTHETIC</b>					
BROMACIL	0.2 ppm	Not Tested	Unregulated	0	Runoff and leaching
<b>Lead and Copper</b>					
Lead		0.0017	0.015 mg/l		Fixtures/Pipes
Copper		0.16	1.3 mg/l		Fixtures/Pipes

### DEFINITIONS:

\* Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 PPM is a health risk for infants less than 6 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.

**1. MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water, set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

**3. 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).

**4. MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**5. AL – Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

**6. pCi/L – picocuries/L; ppm – parts per million**

**7. ND – Non-Detected**