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2024
WATER
QUALITY
DATA
RESULTS

OLALLA
CANYON
WATER
SYSTEM

PWS ID 634081

SUBSTANCE	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (mcl, al, smcl)	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	VIOLATION (YES / NO)	POTENTIAL SOURCES
REGULATED AT THE PUMPHOUSE				
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (mcl)	0.158	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10 (mcl)	0.34	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	250 (smcl)	71.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; mine drainage wastes
Chloride (ppm)	250 (smcl)	33.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity (umhos/cm 25 deg.)	700 (smcl)	810	Yes	Presence of ions; on their total concentration, mobility and on the temperature of measurement
Total Dissolved Solid (ppm)	500 (smcl)	470	No	Matter suspended or dissolved in water
Hardness (mg/l)	Not Regulated	336 (mg/l)	Not Regulated	High concentration of calcium and magnesium ions.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80 (mcl)	9.63	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic (HAA5) (ppb)	60 (mcl)	5.35	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMER'S TAP				
Copper (ppm)	1.3 (al)	0.112	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood and corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15 (al)	3.2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

CONTAMINANTS
THAT MAY BE
PRESENT IN THE
WATER BEFORE
WE TREAT IT
INCLUDE:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
 - Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



TERMS YOU MAY SEE INSIDE:

Maximum Contaminant Level (mcl): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Action Level (al): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm or mg/l: parts of contaminant per million parts of water or milligrams per liter.

ppb: parts of contaminant per billion parts of water or micrograms per liter.

pCi/l: measure of radioactivity expressed as one-trillionth of a curie per liter of water.

<(0.001): Means LESS than a number. It also indicates that the compound was not detected in the sample at or above the concentration indicated.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (smcl): These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of water and are not health based.

We take
pride in
ensuring
that our
customers
have the
highest
quality
water
possible.

TERMS SIMPLY STATED:

Parts per million (ppm):
3 drops in 42 gallons
1 second in 12 days
1 penny in \$10,000
1 inch in 16 miles

Parts per billion (ppb):
1 drop in 14,000 gallons
1 second in 32 years
1 penny in \$10,000,000
1 inch in 16,000 miles

OLALLA CANYON

WATER QUALITY DATA RESULTS

This report describes the quality of Olalla Canyon’s drinking water, the source, and the programs that protect our water quality. This publication complies with the federal law that requires water utilities to provide water quality information to customers every year. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems, and the table on the back page lists the contaminants that were found in Olalla Canyon’s water system.

Safe drinking water is essential to our community. Providing safe drinking water is a complex business. The PUD’s Water Department tests your water regularly through a certified laboratory. State and federal regulators routinely monitor our compliance and testing protocols to ensure the delivery of safe drinking water to our customers. In the last three years, the water department has conducted more than 200 tests for over 500 drinking water contaminants. Only 11 contaminants were detected (see back.) Conductivity exceeded the limits set by the state. This substance is not health threatening, but may impact the aesthetics of the water. The District’s water department meets all state and federal standards and has no violations of water quality standards for this water system.

LEAD

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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

2024
WATER
QUALITY
REPORT



OLALLA CANYON
WATER SYSTEM

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

The Olalla Canyon water system is supplied from one well approximately 80 feet deep. Chlorine is injected at the pumphouse to provide disinfection. The reservoir is a concrete cylinder tank with a volume of 80,000 gallons. Water usage totals approximately 2 million gallons annually.

WATER
CONSERVATION

The District updated its water use efficiency program in 2016 and adopted goals for is retail water systems. The goal set

for the Olalla Canyon system is to maintain the 3-year residential average day demand at less than 250 gallons per connection per day through the year 2022. The goal has been met with an actual 2022–2024 demand of 201 gallons per connection per day.

The District has implemented several water use efficiency measures to support achieving conservation goals. These include programs such as Xeriscape (drought-tolerant) landscaping and customer leak detection

and notification. A complete description of water use efficiency measures and water rates is available on the District’s website at www.chelanpud.org.

BACKFLOW PREVENTION AND
HAZARDS AT HOME

Chelan County PUD works hard to protect your drinking water from contamination. This effort begins where your water is collected and continues through the entire distribution process.

How many times have you put a garden hose in a bucket of soapy water to wash the car, sprayed insecticide with a garden hose sprayer, or attached a hand sprayer to the kitchen faucet to wash your hair or the dog? These seemingly harmless actions create cross connections that could endanger the health and safety of you, your family and your neighbors.

The danger comes when the hose comes in contact with a harmful substance. If the pressure in the water main drops while the hose is submerged in contaminated water, then the water (and whatever is in it) could be siphoned back into your pipes and the drinking water supply.

Water pressure drops are not uncommon. They can occur when hydrants are opened to fight fires or during repairs to a broken water main.

Fortunately, you can install different types of backflow assemblies for protection. This will help prevent backflow from happen-

ing and keep your water safe from contaminants. Contact the water department for more information.

HOW HARD IS YOUR WATER?

Hard water has a high concentration of calcium and magnesium ions. These minerals are commonly present in all natural water sources. Water is considered hard if the hardness is greater than 7 grains per gallon. Some people soften their water as a personal preference but water does not have to be softened to make it safe or usable. Olalla Canyon water hardness is 138 mg/l or 8.07 grains per gallon.

MORE INFORMATION AVAILABLE

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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 contacting the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

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, and 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

GO
PAPERLESS

Sign up for email notification and view your water quality report online. To sign up for e-delivery or view current reports, go to chelanpud.org/water-quality.html

lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or EPA’s website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

The Washington Department of Health has complied Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) data for all community PWSs in Washington. SWAP data can be viewed online at <https://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/SourceWaterProtection/Assessment.aspx>

CUSTOMER VIEWS WELCOME

Chelan County PUD commissioners meet at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. every 1st and 3rd Monday at the PUD Headquarters building. These meetings are open to the public.

If you have questions or comments about the information in this report, please call Chelan County PUD’s Water Department at 509-661-4254. We welcome your interest in the PUD’s water system.

