City of Deer Park Water Quality Report – 2023

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that the utility provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Please share this information with all the other people who drink the water and may not have received this notice directly.

WATER & WATER USE EFFICIENCY

As your public water purveyor, the City of Deer Park invests significant time and money maintaining our distribution system to eliminate leaks and any other wasted water. At the same time, we are asking our customers to do the same. Well logs for the year 2023 indicate a production of 588,117,500 gallons of water or on average approximately 373 gallons per connection per day. This average is below the 2022 consumption of 403 gallons per day and aligns with our water conservation goals. Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to use water efficiently without required conservation measures required by the state.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Your water comes from eight municipal wells ranging from 32 feet to 84 feet in depth. These wells draw water from our aquifer identified as the Deer Park Basin. The depth of the wells, and lack of city owned land around them, places them in a high rating for contamination according to Department of Health guidelines. After the water comes out of the wells, we treat it by adding disinfectant to protect you against public health hazards. We are required to monitor our drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis, and those results are an indicator of our water meeting health standards.

WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

This report provides data on the quality of your drinking water and serves as notification that all of our community is located within wellhead protection areas associated with the City public water supply wells. In a wellhead protection area, any contaminants released on the ground are expected to eventually reach a water supply well. We hope that informing you about our aquifer will result in your increased precautions to prevent contamination of our drinking water.

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 land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. Water can pick up various substances left behind from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present include: Microbial contaminants such as viruses, parasites, and bacteria. Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, can occur naturally or result from urban storm water runoff. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from various sources such as agriculture and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile chemicals, Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) which are by-products of industrial processes. Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained on the Washington State Department of Health's website, or by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**

WHAT ARE PFAS and WHAT IS KNOWN?

PFAS are a large family of chemicals that are tasteless and odorless. They do not occur naturally in nature and are produced to make many products including stain-resistant carpets and fabrics, nonstick pans, fast food containers, waterproof clothing, and a special kind of firefighting foam. Over many years of use, these unregulated chemicals have been released into the environment from industrial plants, fire training sites, consumer products and other sources. Once released, PFAS do not break down easily and last a long time in the environment. Some PFAS have seeped from surface soil into the groundwater. There are known to be thousands of different PFAS chemicals, of which current approved testing methodologies can test for twenty-five. The EPA is in the process of implementing new Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for PFAS. Washington State has developed State Action Levels (SALs), however, once implemented their levels will need to be adjusted to meet new federal MCLs.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised individuals such as person 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 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants the City tested and/or detected during the 2023 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** 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.
- **n/a:** not applicable, **NA:** not available/ not yet determined, **nd:** not detectable at testing limit, **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (**ng/L**), **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (**ug/L**), **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (**mg/l)**, **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation), **nar:** no analysis required for year.

				Highest Detected Level Pump Stations*								
Parameter	**Unit of Measure**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**Likely source of Contamination**
Microbology - 60 tests completed during this reporting period												
Total Coliform Bacteria				**No Constituents Detected**								
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli				**No Constituents Detected**								
Inorganic Chemicals - 29 Consituents tested				nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	
Arsenic	mg/l	0.01	0	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	Farm practices
Nitrate	mg/l	10	10	6.21	3.82	2.57	3.25	3.45	3.54	0.78	3.58	septic tanks
SOC - HAA/Pesticide/Herbicide	mg/l	0.01	n/a	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	Farm practices
SOC - EDP / DBCP	mg/l	.02/.04		nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	
Volatile Organic Compounds		varies	varies	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	Spills and
Constituents tested - 62												contamination acts
PFOA	ppt	15		nar	5.56	nd	nar	nar	nd	nar	nar	Spills, use and
PFOS	ppt	10		nar	4.41	7.50	nar	nar	5.67	nar	nar	accidential
PFHxS	ppt	65		nar	nd	nd	nar	nar	2.78	nar	nar	contamination
PFNA	ppt	9		nar	2.11	4.48	nar	nar	nd	nar	nar	
PFBS	ppt	345		nar	3.01	nd	nar	nar	2.76	nar	nar	
PFHpA	ppt	NA		nar	2.34	nd	nar	nar	nd	nar	nar	
PFHxA	ppt	NA		nar	4.56	nd	nar	nar	nd	nar	nar	
PFDA	ppt	NA		nar	7.09	nd	nar	nar	nd	nar	nar	
PFBA	ppt	NA		nar	2.62	nd	nar	nar	nd	nar	nar	
PFPeA	ppt	NA		nar	4.64	nd	nar	nar	nd	nar	nar	
Lead & Copper - Customer Tap				Action Levels testing in 2022 were not exceeded in 20 homes tested								

* Pump Numbers - 1 - West well, 2 - South well, 3 - Swinyard well, 4 - North well, 5 - N. Dalton 1 well, .
6 - S. Dalton well, 7 - Perrins well, 8 - N. Dalton 2 well.

** MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described from many constituents a person would have to drink 2 Liters of water every day at the MCL for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the descibed health effects. Further, samples are taken at the source, prior to entering the distribution system, once the water enters the piping system, the water is bleneded to further reduce constituent levels.

Is my water safe? To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all state drinking water requirements. Your local utility vigilantly safeguards its groundwater supplies.

A word about lead. A common material used in plumbing until the 1980's, lead is a powerful toxin that is harmful to human health. Lead is not present in the water when it leaves the well sources or in the water distribution mains, further we are unaware of any old service lines connecting dwellings to the water system. Information on water testing is available on the City Website or from our utility staff at city hall. While the City of Deer Park meets all federal regulations for lead, levels can vary from house to house depending upon materials used in plumbing system construction. We encourage customers with lead in home plumbing or supply lines to consider replacing these potential sources of exposure.