



Town of Odessa Water Quality Report--For Year 2009

We are pleased to provide you, again this year, the Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the water quality and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Throughout the year, your water is tested for numerous contaminants. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from deep wells of approximately 600 feet, located to the east and south of Town, Water System ID #63050. The Town owns the land around these wells and restricts any activity that could contaminate them. After the water comes out of the wells, at regular intervals we add disinfectant (chlorine) to protect you against microbial contaminants. The Town does not add additional fluoride to our water system. Well #3, our permanent well, and Well #4, our seasonal well and are tested on a scheduled basis.

Source water assessment and its availability:

The Department of Health website, www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/default.htm, explains the source water protection assessment program. A copy of the Town's assessment is available for viewing at the Clerks' Office. A summary of the Town's well potential contaminants sources are: Well #3 and Well #4 have no known potential contaminant sources identified, with the susceptibility rating for Well #3 moderate and Well #4 low.

How can I get involved?

Our Town Council meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Public Library located in the Community Center, 21 E. First Ave. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water source, which is the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's' homes.

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, 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/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).

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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. 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, that 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

Additional Information for Lead:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Town of Odessa is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. In the year 2008 the Town tested for lead and copper at ten different sites throughout the Town. The Town is pleased to inform you that none of the samplings exceeded the action level. Lead and Copper will again be tested in 2011.

Additional Information for Nitrate:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six 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. If you are caring for an infant and wish further advice, you should ask your health care provider.

Ways to Protect Your Water:

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

Contact Name: Roger Sebesta

Address: P.O. Box 218 Odessa, WA 99159

Phone: 509-982-2201

Fax: 509-982-2410

E-Mail: opwroger@odessaoffice.com

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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	<u>Your Water</u>	Range		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	13.9	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.94	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	0.136	NA		2009	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.5	NA		2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2.6	NA		2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA		2009	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	4.26	2.15	4.26	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.71	0.56	0.71	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

	MCLG	MCL			
	or	or	Your		
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Residue of banned insecticide
Lindane (ppt)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Alachlor (ppb)	MNR	MNR	ND	No	
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Residue of banned termiticide
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Heptachlor (ppt)	0	400	ND	No	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0	1	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	0	1	ND	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Residue of banned herbicide
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Picloram (ppb)	500	500	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	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	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	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	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	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level