

## Our Water

### Where does it come from?

The Wild Cat Aquifer, is the source of the cities drinking water. The City has two 90 foot deep wells, in the aquifer, located on city property, just west of the SR108 turnoff, in the northern part of town.

- **The Wildcat Aquifer:** This underground reservoir supplies McCleary's drinking water.
- **Our Wells:** The city taps into the aquifer with two 90-foot-deep wells.
- **Treatment:** We disinfect the water for safety and filter it to remove impurities.
- **Storage:** Purified water then flows to storage tanks located on a hill above the city.

**Great News:** McCleary's tap water continues to meet all 2024 state and federal health standards!

# City of McCleary

## 2024 Consumer Confidence Report Public Water System ID 52250

We're pleased to present our Annual Water Quality Report. This report outlines our commitment to providing you with safe, reliable drinking water. We diligently work to improve our water treatment processes and protect our water sources. We're dedicated to transparency and want you to understand the quality of your water.

*"We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water."*

## WATER...

Drinking water, including bottled water, can 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 from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

The sources of contaminants can be naturally occurring minerals, from the presence of animals or from human activity. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Persons with immune system deficiencies, such as those with cancer under going chemotherapy, 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. Persons with such conditions 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 from microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. Continued water quality testing results report that our system has not violated a primary maximum contaminate level (MCL) or primary water quality standard.

More information is in the city's Water System Plan. You can review this plan, as well as recent water testing results, by contacting:



## ***Additional Health Information:***

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

**Lead and Copper 90th Percentile Value:** Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level. This must be less than or equal to the AL or additional steps must be taken.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** 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

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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.

**N/A:** Not applicable

**N/D:** Not detectible

**ppb:** Parts per billion (µg/L, micrograms per liter)

**ppm:** Parts per million (mg/L, milligrams per liter)

**Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL):** These standards are developed as guidelines to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

**Lead** - Elevated levels of lead, if present, 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.

The City of McCleary 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>

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline  
(800) 462-4791

## ***Water Use Efficiency Report***

Every year the Department of Health ask us to record how much water we Produce, Sell and Lose. Losses are generally caused by leaks. The following is a summary of what we produce, sell and lose.

### ***Distribution System Leakage Summary:***

**Total Water Produced -Annual Volume**  
76,357,772

**Water Sold – Annual Volume**  
71,105,297

**Distribution System Leakage – Annual**  
5,252,475

**Distribution System Leakage - Percent**  
6.9 %

**3-year annual average**  
7.3 %



The following tables briefly identify the results of the mandatory testing the Department of Health requires of the City.

Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Units	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Violation?	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Nitrate	2023	ppm	10	10	<0.20	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion or natural deposits	
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b> samples are collected at customer faucets. The number of homes sampled is based on population served by the system. Specific EPA mandated criteria are used to select the homes. This testing is done every three years.								
Primary Contaminants	Year Tested	Units	AL	90th Percentile	Samples > AL	Violation?	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
*Copper	2022	ppm	1.3	0.134	0 of 10	NO	Corrosion of household systems erosions of natural deposits	
*Lead	2022	ppm	0.015	0.0012	0 of 10	NO	Corrosion of household systems erosions of natural deposits	
Disinfectant (an additive)	Year Tested	Units	MCL	MRDLG	Running Average	Range	Violation?	Major Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine Residual	2023	ppm	4	4	0.27	.05 - .80	NO	Water additive used for filter treatment and microbe control
Disinfection Byproducts	Year Tested	Units	SRL	MCL	Your Water	Violation?	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
HAA5	2023	ug/L	15	60	ND	NO	Organic matter and disinfection products	
Total Trihalomethanes	2023	ug/L	0.5	80.4	7.39	NO	Organic matter and disinfection products	

Besides the testing on the preceding table, we are also required to test for:

<u>Test</u>	<u>Next Sample Due</u>
Asbestos	Oct 2028
Complete Inorganics (IOC)	Dec 2030
Volatile Organics (VOC)	Oct 2027
Herbicides	Mar 2025
Pesticides	Dec 2025
Soil Fumigants	Dec 2025

Water Plant Manager: Kevin Trewhella  
Phone: 360-495-3217

### The Department of Health

Requires testing for more than 45 Herbicides, Pesticides and Soil Fumigants. McCleary's water has had no evidence of these chemicals in the drinking water, therefore we have been granted waivers ranging from 3 to 9 years between tests.

Spring of 2019 we tested the drinking water for 14 known Herbicides. All of the laboratory test results came back as ND (Not-Detectable).

\*Copper — tested Aug 2022

\*Lead— tested Aug 2022

### We at The City of McCleary...

work tirelessly to provide top quality water to every tap. 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 future.

### New Requirements

On January 15, 2021, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) that went into effect on December 16, 2021. Group A Community and no transient noncommunity (NTNC) water systems are required to follow the LCRR, which is located in 40 CFR 141. At the same time, EPA announced that it was going to begin new rulemaking to update these same requirements, which they identified as the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI). The part of the LCRR not expected to change in the LCRI is the requirements relating to the Lead Service Line Inventory or LSLI. All other requirements of the LCRR are subject to change under the LCRI.

If you see one of the Public Works employees out digging around your water meter, he is out there doing what the EPA is requesting of every city in the United States.