

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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).



Are you at risk?

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Additionally, if water has not been used, at a particular faucet, for several hours, flushing that faucet, at least, thirty seconds or, as much as, two minutes before using your tap water can reduce elevated lead levels. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.



City of College Place

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Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. We, at the College Place water system, vigilantly safeguard our water supply and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Maximum contaminate levels (MCL) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Where does my water come from?

The City of College Place water system currently draws water from three deep wells within the city limits. These wells lie within the Wanapum Unit of the Columbia River Basalt Group. The City maintains complete authority around these locations. Development of another new source, Well #6, which is in the initial stages of construction, will improve the City's ability to meet the growing demand for drinking water.

Contaminants (units)	Detected	MCL	Average	Year	Violation	Probable Source
Disinfection By-products						
Chlorine (ppm)	0.07- 0.41	4	0.14	2020	No	Treatment used to control microbes
Total TriHalomethanes (ppB)	1.4	80		2020	No	By-product of disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants						
Conductivity Umhos/cm	240	700		2019	No	
Calcium (mg/l)	20.4	N		2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	0.46	4		2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (mg/l)	0.00052	AL= 0.015		2020	No	Corrosion in household plumbing system
Nitrate (measures as Nitrogen) (ppm)	<0.50	10		2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; source #2 & #3
Hardness (mg/l)	74.4			2019	No	Dissolved calcium and magnesium in water
Manganese (mg/l)	.0366	.0500		2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants						
Coliform (total coliform bacteria)	ND	Positive		2020	No	Supply-Distribution
Fecal Coliform and E-Coli	ND	Positive		2020	No	Supply-Distribution
Radionuclides						
Gross alpha (pCi/L)	ND	1.96 MDA		2019	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Rad 228 (pCi/L)	ND	0.505 MDA		2019	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants						
Hexachlorobenzene	ND	1		2018	No	Manufacturing and agriculture product
Benzyl butyl phthalate (mg/L)	ND	80		2018	No	By-product PVC manufacturing.
This table above lists some of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. The EPA and/or the State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.						

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)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
µS/cm	microsiemens per centimeter
TT	Treatment Technique
MDA	Minimum Detectable Activity

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.
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.
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated



Well #4, one of two new sources that we have been developing, has now been completed! Development of Well #6 is underway!

