Beulah Park Water System

Water Quality Report 2024

Consumer Confidence Report for the Year 2024

We are pleased to present the 2024 Annual Water Quality Report. This report provides details about the quality of water supplied last year, including its sources, contents, and how it meets Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We believe this information is valuable to our customers.

Your drinking water is highly regulated by the EPA and is tested regularly. Keeping pace with upgraded water testing and more stringent federal standards is a challenge but one that Beulah Park Water System strongly supports. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe source of drinking water.

Who We Are

Beulah Park Water System is a utility with 40 active connections, sourcing water from an active groundwater spring. After drawing, the water is chlorinated to protect against microbial contaminants. The water is stored in reservoirs with a 7,125-gallon capacity. Water is then distributed into the system.

We work closely with Northwest Water Systems, Inc, a certified water operator, to provide you with good quality water. If you have any questions or concerns regarding this water utility, your water service, or this report, we will be happy to answer them. **In case of emergency, please contact Northwest Water Systems, Inc., our water system operator, at 360-876-0958, available 24/7.**

Presence of Contaminants in Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of 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 EPA's **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, radio-active material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source 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 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 and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.

- 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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/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).**

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we tested for during 2024. The presence of these 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 January 1 through December 31, 2024. 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	BEULAH PARK	Detection Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.46	1.46	2024	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0	< 0.01	< 0.01	2022	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	< 1	< 1	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead & Copper	**AL**	**MCLG**	**BEULAH PARK**	**Total # of Samples / # Exceeding**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	0.015	0	< 0.0010	5/0	2023	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	< 0.020 - 0.556	5/0	2023	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Disinfection Byproducts	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**BEULAH PARK**	**Detection Range**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	0	ND	ND	2023	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	0	ND	ND	2023	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectants	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Average Level Detected**	**Detection Range**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4	0.49	0.02-4.65	2024	NO	Water additive to control microbes
Microbiological Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**BEULAH PARK**	**Detection Range**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	ABSENT	ABSENT	2024	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**BEULAH PARK**	**Detection Range**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	0	< 3	< 3	2023	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	5	0	< 1	< 1	2023	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Terminology

MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - the level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
AL	Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ND	Not Detected
ppm	parts per million - about the same as ½ an aspirin tablet dissolved in a bathtub full (50 gallons of water)
ppb	parts per billion - about the same as 1 dissolved aspirin tablet in a 100,000-gallon swimming pool.

Additional Information for Lead

Elevated lead levels, if present, can cause serious health issues, particularly for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily comes from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Beulah Park Water System provides high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If water has been stagnant for several hours, minimize lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before use. 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 to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some elements have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. Every month our system is tested for Fecal Coliform Bacteria. All water samples came back from the lab with a good report. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations in 2024. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

Additional Information for Haloacetic Acids

Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Additional Information for Total Trihalomethanes

Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with the liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Additional Information

Why do the taste and odor of my water sometimes differ? Water naturally varies in taste and odor at different times of the year. Taste and odor problems can also come from new or old pipelines, plumbing fixtures or changes in water quality. Customers may notice changes during severe winter storms, when reservoirs are low, or during hot weather. The Water System closely monitors such changes to ensure they do not affect the safety of the water.

Security – We all need to be careful! While Washington State's Division of Drinking Water has never been lax regarding this issue, they have implemented more stringent guidelines to be sure that all that can be done is being done to protect your quality water. Four topics being focused on are 1) Emergency Response, 2) Sanitary Surveys,

3) Operator Certifications, and 4) Enforcement. The Water System wholly supports the DOH in these efforts and continues to do all that can be done to maintain good quality water.

Important water conservation tips

Bathroom

- Install a water displacement device, such as a plastic bottle filled with water or sand, in the toilet tank to reduce the water level per flush. Avoid using bricks.
- Install water-saving shower-heads or flow restrictors, available at local hardware stores and other retail outlets.
- Check faucets and pipes for leaks. A small drip from a worn washer can waste 20 or more gallons a day. Larger leaks waste even more.

Kitchen & Laundry

- Run the dishwasher and washing machine only when full.
- Buy and install a faucet aerator.

For more information on water conservation, please visit https://beulahparkws.org/water-efficiency/.