

PUD No. 2 of
Pacific County
405 Duryea
P.O. Box 472
Raymond, WA 98577

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Pacific County**



Consumer Confidence Report

2018 Data

Lebam Water System

I.D. No. AA361 G

***Our goal is to provide
responsive, reliable and
professional service at the
lowest cost to our
customer- owners.***

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What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

Public Utility District No. 2 of Pacific County undertook operation and maintenance of the new Lebam Water System in November of 2003. The system serves fifty-three (54) residential and six (6) commercial customers as of December 31, 2018. The water supply comes from three groundwater wells and one spring; two wells off Friese Road and a third well and spring off McKinney Road. The system includes one pressure storage tank, continuous chlorination at each well to assure disinfection, and approximately two miles of distribution pipe. The primary goal of the Water Department at your Utility is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water that meets all federal and state requirements.

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act. It added a provision requiring that all community water systems deliver to their customers a brief annual water quality report. Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs) summarize information that your water system already collects to comply with regulations. The CCR includes information on your source water, the levels of any detected contaminants, and compliance with drinking water rules, plus some educational material. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed the rule that specifies how utilities are to carry out this requirement.

All owners/operators of public and private Group A community water systems, which serve 15 or more connections, or 25 or more people, must have provided their first annual Consumer Confidence Report to their customers by October 19, 1999. In subsequent years, owners must provide the reports by July 1st. The reports are to include information about water quality collected during the previous calendar year (January through December).

Your P.U.D. Board of Commissioners normally meets two times each month, the first Tuesday in the P.U.D. Auditorium in Raymond and the third Tuesday in the P.U.D. Auditorium in Long Beach. Both meetings start at 1:00 p.m. The District Commissioners are Mike Swanson, President, Dick Anderson, Vice President, and Debbie Oakes, Secretary.

To have any questions answered regarding this brochure or the water system you can contact General Manager Jason Dunsmoor, Chief of Engineering & Operations Manager Craig Kalich, or Willapa Operations Manager Craig Murray at 942-2411.



The Washington State Legislature passed ESSHB1338 during the 2003 session. This bill, known as the Municipal Water Law, directed the Department of Health to adopt an enforceable Water Use Efficiency (WUE) program. Beginning July 1st of 2009 and annually thereafter, each municipal water supplier must submit an annual performance report providing 1) production and distribution system leakage information, 2) goal setting information, and 3) meter installation information.

There was a 14.9% loss in water between production and metered use in 2018, an increase of 4% from 2017.

In addition to the mandatory provisions in law, the Lebam Water System has set the following goals: 1) Reduce daily average consumption by 5% over a six year period, and 2) Reduce total system production from wells by 5% over a six year period. The District will undertake measures identified through a public process, to meet these mandatory and additional goals, to ensure the utmost in water use efficiency through good conservation practices.

Please reduce consumption where possible to help us reach our number one goal.

How Do Contaminants Get Into 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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/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 (1-800-426-4791).

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, The Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminations 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.

Water Quality Data

Periodic testing has been performed as required by the State of Washington Department of Health and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The Water Quality information presented below is from the most recent round of testing done according to regulations. These results pose little or no public health risk.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- 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.

Inorganic Chemicals:

Test results for inorganic chemical samples in March 2018 indicated Reporting Levels for Nitrate, total Nitrate/Nitrite, Manganese, Sodium, Hardness, Turbidity, Conductivity and Lead but all cases were below Action Levels. (Next test in 2019)

Inorganic Chemicals for Nitrate level testing in June and October 2018 indicated one sample in each month above the State Reporting Level but well below the Action Level. (Next test in 2019)

Copper and lead sampling results from July 2017 showed five locations exceeding the State reporting level but still well below the Action Level. (Next test in 2020)

Organic Chemicals:

Test results for volatile organic chemical samples taken in 2016 showed all results below the State Reporting and Action Levels. (Next test in 2019)

Coliform Testing:

Monthly coliform bacteria samples taken during 2018 were all satisfactory.

Arsenic Testing:

Arsenic testing performed in May 2015 showed results above the state reporting level but below any Action Level. (Next test in 2019)

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead: for any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.