Prescott, WA

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Prescott, WA - System ID #69250A

Water System Manager:

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Public Works:

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Most drinking water around the world is taken from surface water and ground water. Surface water typically comes from lakes and rivers, while ground water comes from wells and springs. Our water is supplied by two wells. Well #1's depth is 480 feet and has a pumping capacity of 200 gpm. Well #2's depth is 487 feet. It has a pumping capacity of 120 gpm. We are fortunate to have such a good water supply in our community.

Drinking Water Source Information

Source	Type	Location	Office of Drinking Water ID
Well 1	Ground Water	East side of town	SO-1
Well 2	Ground Water	East side of town	SO-2

Water Treatment

The water at both wells is of good quality and we therefore are exempt from having to chlorinate.. The Office of Drinking Water (ODW) has compiled a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). This site contains data for all community water systems in Washington. SWAP data for your system is available by accessing our web site at https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/ehp/dw

Susceptibility of Sources to Contamination

1. 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 presence of animals or from the presence of animals or from human activity.

2. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

a. **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment Plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
b. **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.
c. **Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
d. **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
e. **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

3. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency and/or the Washington State Board of Health prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water that is provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration and/or the Washington state department of agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

4. 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. For further information call The EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

5. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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)

Important Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 (e.g. chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxides).

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 use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL, an action level, or a treatment technique under certain contitions.

TESTING AND MONITORING

Each month, our Water System Manager, collects water samples and brings them to a Washington State Certified Lab for testing for microbial contamination. Our water is also tested for other contaminants as listed in the Annual Water Quality Monitoring Schedule that is issued by the State Department of Health. That information is located in the Table on the following page.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Backflow Testing Testing

Homeowners with underground sprinklers, pools, hot tubs or water stations for animals are required by state law to provide Annual Backflow Test Results to the Water System Secretary.

This testing should be completed by an approved Backflow Assembly Tester. A list of Approved Testers can be found on line at:

http://grcc.greenriver.edu/wacertservices/bat/bat_publiclist.asp

Water Use Efficiency

It is our desire that we do all we can to reduce our consumption of water. There are a number of realistic options that are easily available to us, as consumers, to incorporate into our daily lives.

1. **In The Shower…**

   Install a low-flow showerhead. Conventional showerheads flow at 5 gallons per minute or more, whereas low-flow showerheads typically flow at 2.5 gallons per minute (or less!).

2. **In the Tub…**

   Think of baths as an occasional treat and stick to showers. The average bath uses 35 to 50 gallons of water, whereas a 10-minute shower with a low-flow showerhead only uses 25 gallons.

3. **At the Sink…**

   Turn off the water while you brush your teeth and shave.

   Install low-flow faucet aerators in your sinks - you can save gallons of water each time you use the tap. Conventional faucets flow as high as 3 gallons per minute, but low-flow faucets flow at 1.5 gallons per minute.

   ALSO…fix those leaky faucets! That constant drip is more than just annoying, it's also a huge waste of water. You can lose more than 20 gallons of water a day from a single drippy faucet!

City of Prescott, WA
2025

ANALYTE	UNITS	Well Field S-03	DATE	SRL	TRIGGER	MCL / MRDL	MCLG/ MRDLG	Violation?	LIKELY SOURCES
INORGANICS									
(EPA Regulated)									
Arsenic	mg/L	0.0012	05/03/21	0.001	0.01	0.01		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	mg/L	0.0164	05/08/12	0.100	2	2		NO	
Flouride	mg/L	1.71	05/08/12	0.200	2	4	4	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	mg/L	0.0551	07/01/19	0.100		0.3		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-N	mg/L	4.50	07/07/25	0.500	5	10	10	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, run-off from fertilizer use
(EPA Regulated- 2°)									
Chloride	mg/L	7.23	05/03/21	20		250		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	mg/L	0.0012	05/08/12	0.001		0.05		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	mg/L	8.38	05/03/21	50		250	-	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	mg/L	0.0300	05/08/12	0.2		5	-	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
(State Regulated)									
Color	Color Units	7.50	05/08/12	15		15			Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	368	05/03/21	70		700			Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	0.191	05/03/21	0.1		na	na	NO	Naturally present in environment. Used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.
Hardness (CaCO3)	mg/L	143	05/03/21	10					Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	16.5	05/11/21	5				NO	Erosion of natural deposits, run-off from fertilizer use
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	259.0	05/08/12	100		500		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
(State Unregulated)									
Lead	mg/L	0.00215	06/18/14	0.002		0.015	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	mg/L	0.03980	06/18/14	0.020		1.30	1.30	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform	P/A	ND	monthly			0	0	NO	Naturally present in environment and used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.
Fecal Coliform and *E.Coli*	P/A	ND	monthly			0	0	NO	Human or animal fecal waste.
RADIONUCLIDES									
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	<3 ± 0.957	09/15/17			15		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Emitters	pCi/l			EPA level is 50		4	0	See ***	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium (226 / 228)	pCi/l	1.61	11/09/09	1		5	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
*** HEALTH EFFECTS: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer									
VOLATILE ORGANICS									
Chloro-dibromomethane	ug/L	ND	08/01/25	0.5	0.5			NO	Discharge from Pharmaceutical and Chemical factories
Bromo-dichloromethane	ug/L	ND	08/01/25						
Chloro-dibromomethane	ug/L	ND	08/01/25	0.5	0.5			NO	
Bromoform	ug/L	ND	08/01/25	0.5	0.5			NO	
Chloromethane	ug/L	ND	08/01/25	0.5	0.5			NO	
Bromomethane	ug/L	ND	08/01/25	0.5	0.5			NO	
LEAD AND COPPER									
Lead (90th percentile)	ppm	0.00509	06/05/17	0.002		0.015		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (90th percentile)	ppb	0.193	06/18/11	0.200		1.3		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits

Note: Lead and Copper 90th % indicates that out of every ten homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

Key:			
AL	Action Level	**NTU**	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	**P/A**	Presence or Absence of coliform bacteria
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	**pCi/l**	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	**ppm or mg/L**	Parts per million or milligrams per liter
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	**ppb or ug/L**	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter
mrem/yrear	Millirems per year (radiation absorbed by the body)	**SRL**	State Reporting Level (min. reporting level required)
n/a	Not Applicable	**TT**	Treatment Technique