

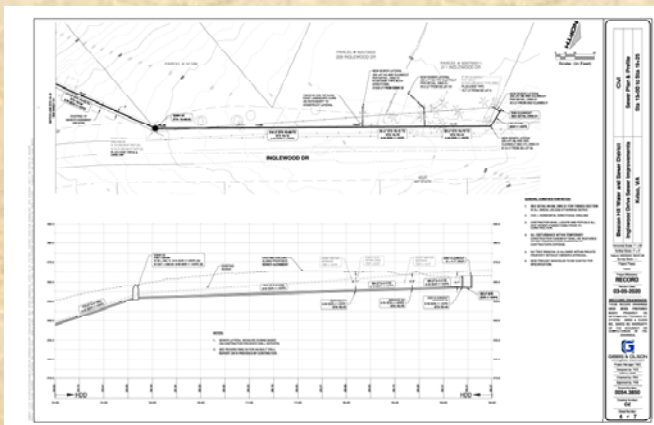


BEACON HILL
WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT

1121 West Side Highway
Kelso, WA 98626
(360) 636-3860
(360) 575-9375 FAX
www.bhwsd.org

Recent and Current District Projects

- **Water System Plan Update**—DOH approval July 2019.
- **Hillside (potable water) Pump Station**—nearing completion.
- **Cedar Gates Reservoir Improvements**—new power supply, jockey pumps, and yard piping designed to improve water quality and reduce limitations to development. Completed and removed moratorium on new connections to this pressure zone.
- **Inglewood Sewer Main**—replaced problem sewer main with new HDPE and manholes.
- **Nevada Canyon Sewer Main**—replacing 55+ year old corrugated sewer main with new HDPE and PVC. Waiting for environmental permits. Start construction in 2020 or 2021.
- **New Utility Billing and Financial Management Software**, including new online and phone app payment system—in the queue for conversion to new system—hopefully complete by early 2021.
- **Skyline Reservoir and Pump Station**—selecting consultant for evaluation and design to replace or supplement reservoir/pump station built in 1947.



BEACON HILL
WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT

2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water System ID: 15650 D

Kelso Area —
Cowlitz Gardens & Williams Finney

Is Your Water Safe... *What the EPA Says About Contaminants*

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in water sources include microbes, pesticides, herbicides, organic or inorganic chemicals and radioactive materials. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and/or the Washington State Board of Health prescribes regulations that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and/or the Washington State Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled 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) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Should I 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 people, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. Guidelines from the Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

We are pleased to present you with this report based on water quality data for the year 2019.

Safe, reliable drinking water is a basic life necessity. Beacon Hill Water and Sewer District (BHWSO) is proud to deliver water to nearly 10,000 people every day. We think it is important for our customers to understand where their water comes from, how safe it is, and what actions we take to ensure its continuing quality. In accordance with federal guidelines, this report provides the information you need to know about the water you drink.

Commissioner Meetings

Commissioner meetings are held the third Wednesday of each month and the public is always welcome to voice comments or concerns.

Meetings are held at 5:15 pm in the meeting room, 1121 West Side Highway, Kelso, Washington

For more information, or accessibility concerns please contact the office at 636-3860

CONTACT US:

If you have any questions about your water or sewer service, please feel free to contact us. We are here to serve you.

BHWSO Office

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Terms & abbreviations used below:

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. For lead and copper, the AL is at the 90th percentile, thus 90% of the samples must be below the AL.

ppm= parts per million, ppb= parts per billion, TT= Treatment Technique, NTU= Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, MFL= Million Fibers per Liter, pCi/l= picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation), NA= Not applicable, <1= indicates the compound was not detected in the sample at or above the concentration indicated. WTP=Water Treatment Plant.

WATER QUALITY MONITORING RESULTS

Contaminant	Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Major Sources of these Contaminants	Violation
EPA and State Primary Contaminates							
Nitrate	2019	ppm	10	10	0.17	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.	No
Beta	4/12/16	pCi/l	50	NA	2.4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	No
Radium 228	4/12/16	pCi/l	5	NA	0.58	Erosion of natural deposits.	No
Lead / Homes	2017	ppb	AL=15 At 90%	0	1 At 90%	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.	No
Copper/ Homes	2017	ppb	AL=1300 At 90%	NA	270 At 90%	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.	No
Hardness	2015	ppm	NA	NA	29.4	Erosion of natural deposits.	No
Conductivity	2015	Umhos/cm	700	NA	137	Natural occurring	No
EPA and State Secondary Contaminates							
Chlorine	2019	ppm	4	4	.08 to 1.13	(Range during Coliform sampling) Water additive used to control microbes.	No
Fluoride	2019 Ave.	ppm	2	ave	0.63	(annual average) Water additive which promotes strong teeth, Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	No
Disinfection Byproducts Monitoring							
TTHMs	2019	ppb	80	ave	28.34	By-product of drinking water chlorination. (sampled in distribution system quarterly)	No
HAA(5)	2019	ppb	60	ave	13.30	By-product of drinking water chlorination. (sampled in distribution system quarterly)	No
TOC average	2019	ppm	NA	4	0.50	Naturally present in the environment.	No
Chloroform	2019	ppb	80	4	2.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination. 2019 Volatile Organic Compound.	
Bromodichloromethane	2019	ppb	80	4	0.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination. 2019 Volatile Organic Compound.	
Unregulated EPA and State (Kelso participates in UCMRs)							

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER Monitoring Requirements Not Met

The City of Kelso water system has violated surface water treatment requirements. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what was done to correct these situations.

The City of Kelso is required to monitor raw source water for both *E. coli* and *Cryptosporidium* under CFR 141.702. Results of monitoring are an indicator of biological contamination in the watershed. During 2016 and 2017 they did not complete *E. coli* monitoring and have therefore incurred a monitoring violation.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time.

Monthly samples for both *E. coli* and *Cryptosporidium* were required for 24 months as a part of the Long Term 2 Enhance Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR). Twenty four (24) *Cryptosporidium* samples were taken but no *E. coli* samples were taken. Sampling revealed minimal *Cryptosporidium* presence in the watershed, which was placed in the highest category (Bin 1).

What happened? What is being done? Corrective actions are not warranted and so are not being completed.

Note. During the above sampling event, no *E. coli* samples were taken. However, 24 monthly Fecal samples were taken and were found to have no Fecal.



BHWSO took 24 coliform samples of distribution water and had those samples analyzed by ALS Environmental in Kelso, Washington. All samples for the year were negative for coliform.

COVID-19

We hope you and your family are staying safe and healthy at this difficult time. We want to assure you we are working hard to provide safe and reliable drinking water to your homes and businesses. During this time our staff is still conducting essential work, including collecting routine monitoring samples, monitoring the treatment, inspecting our facilities, reading meters, conducting important routine maintenance, and emergency repairs.

COVID-19 has not been detected in drinking water. The Office of Drinking Water at the Washington State Department of Health and public water system operators work every day to protect public water supplies from bacteriological and viral contamination.

We are asking you to please give our staff the space they need to conduct their work, by keeping at least 6 feet of distance. Please continue to allow our staff access to the water system by not blocking driveways or easements. Our operators need clear access to water system components such as valves, meters, and the pump house. Our staff is vital to keeping the water system operational.

Thank you for your continued cooperation. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact us.

Water Source...

BHWSO water customers living in the Cowlitz Gardens and Williams-Finney areas of Kelso receive water from the City of Kelso's ground-water well (Water System ID: 38000) that was constructed in 1978. The well is located on the banks of the Cowlitz River and is determined by the Department of Health to be groundwater under the influence of surface water. This means that it must be treated to the higher surface water standards.

Although capable of receiving water from the Longview water system to supplement the water supply, the City of Kelso is not currently using this source. When used in the past, this source accounted for less than one percent of annual water usage.



Reduce Lead Exposure

If present, elevated levels of lead 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. BHWSO is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components. When your water has been sitting 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.