

Water Quality

2 0 2 5 A N N U A L R E P O R T



**Quality water is an essential part of our youth and future.
Bear Mountain Water District takes pride in ensuring that our
customers have the highest quality water possible.**

Este informe contiene información muy importante acerca del sistema de agua de la montaña del oso Distrito de Agua. Si usted necesita información en español, llame al (509) 670-4088.

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
2025
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Bear Mountain Water District

Sources of water

The Bear Mountain water system is totally dependent on surface water. Lake Chelan has a large quantity and good quality of water. However, to meet that criteria for domestic drinking water the State requires additional treatment and daily monitoring. The system uses a diatomaceous earth filtration process with chlorine added for disinfection. The filtration plant is located in Clos Chevalle. There are two lake pumps and 2 booster pumps that can pump a total of 90 gallons per minute to a storage reservoir that have a capacity of 156,000 gallons.

Contaminant summary

I'm pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. There was no indication of any contamination in 2025.

System information

Report created 06/22/2025 by Ben Behrle.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact:

Ben Behrle, WDM2, CCS, WTPO1, BAT
BMWD Manager
P.O. Box 3091
Chelan, WA 98816
(509) 670-4088
Ben.BMWD@yahoo.com

Testing schedule

Bear Mountain Water District routinely monitors contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Coliform Bacteria was tested once per month and had no detectors. The table in Section 7 shows the results of the monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Definitions

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Not Detected (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Not Analyzed (NA) – this contaminant was not analyzed and not required in the calendar year.

Parts per million (mg/L) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ug/L) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

State Reporting Limit (SRL) - The minimum concentration of a contaminant that a certified laboratory is legally required to detect and report to the Department of Health or public water systems.

Explanation of no violations

As you can see from the table, this system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that sometimes constituents are detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Educational information

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Explanation for potential violations

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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.

Information statements

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Nitrates: As a precaution the water supplier must notify the public if nitrate in drinking water exceeds the maximum contaminant level.

Lead: 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>.

Possible Contaminants Before Treatment

- 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 by products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can naturally occur or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) large family of human-made chemicals. A wide variety of stain-resistant, water-resistant, and non-stick consumer products. Some examples include food packaging, outdoor clothing, and non-stick pans. PFAS also have many industrial uses because of their special properties. In Washington State, PFAS have been used in certain types of firefighting foams utilized by the U.S. military, local fire departments, and airports.

Section 7. – Contaminant Table

(Table included for informational purposes only)

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	SRL	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria <i>E. coli</i>	N	ND	P/A	1	1	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	ND	mg/L	.5	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	ND	mg/L	.1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	.0479	mg/L	.02	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	N	<.001	mg/L	.001	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	N	.003	mg/L	.001	.0104	Introduced by mining, industrial waste, and agricultural runoff
Hardness	N	20.6	mg/L	10	N/A	Primarily due to dissolved calcium and magnesium ions, which enter water as it passes through mineral-rich soils and rocks.
Conductivity	N	53	Umhos/cm	700	70	Dissolved ions, which may signal contamination or excessive minerals, potentially affecting health, taste, and plumbing.

Turbidity	N	.23	NTU		.1	Cloudiness or haziness caused by suspended particles, which can affect water quality and safety.
Chloride	N	.5	mg/L	250	20	Introduced by natural salt deposits or seawater intrusion.
Asbestos	N	ND	MFL	.2	N/A	Introduced primarily by industrial and mining discharges
Total Dissolved Solids	N	26	mg/L	500	100	Concentration of dissolved substances in water, which can include both inorganic salts (like calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium) and organic matter.
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)						
PFAS (S01)	N	ND	ng/L	1	2.00	Known as “forever chemicals”. Manufactured chemicals that have been in industry and consumer products since the 1940’s
Disinfection By Products						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	42.9	ug/L	0	80	Formed as a byproduct of water treatment when disinfectants like chlorine react with naturally occurring organic matter in the water
Halo-Acetic Acids (HAA5)	N	14.2	ug/L	0	60	Formed as a byproduct of water treatment when disinfectants like chlorine react with naturally occurring organic matter in the water
Radionuclides – S01						
Gross Alpha	N	3	pCi/L	3	N/A	Measures the amount of radiation in your drinking water from either radium, uranium, and/or radon.
Radium 228	N	.197	pCi/L	1	5	Naturally radioactive elements occurring in rocks and soil