



City of Gold Bar ***Consumer Confidence Report***



What is this report about?

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

2025 **WATER** **QUALITY** **REPORT**

Testing data from the 2025 calendar year.

Published February 2, 2026

The Gold Bar Water System met all Federal and State Drinking Water Requirements in 2025.



What's happening in our water system

In 2025, the city replaced the water main on Orchard Ave. This project replaced four inch asbestos concrete pipe with eight inch ductile iron. Replacing the four inch pipe improved our fire flow in emergencies and moving to ductile iron reduces the chances of a main break. We were also able to add more valves in our water system to reduce the number of residences effected in an emergency event.

Also in 2025, as in previous years, our crew spent time flushing and exercising many valves within the water system. Flushing the water system greatly improves water quality to the customers and residents. Exercising the hydrants and valves helps locate possible problem areas within the system. This exercise can also help prevent possible future failures.

In 2026, the city will be installing addition monitoring of chlorine and PH levels to ensure the best possible water is delivered to our customers.

Samples

The City of Gold Bar routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The data table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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.

Where does my water come from?

The City of Gold Bar's water source is four wells that draw water from two aquifers. Wells 1, 2, and 3 are located in the vicinity of First Avenue West and Smeltzer Road. Wells 1 and 2 were not utilized during this reporting period. Wells 1, 2 and 3 are located within a shallow aquifer field. Well 4 is located in the vicinity of US-2 just East of Thirteenth Street. Well 4 is located within a deep aquifer field.

Blended Samples:

Blending refers to the mixing of water from both Well 3 and Well 4. This is the water that is delivered to customers; your drinking water.

Because blended water is the water delivered to your tap, the Health Department instructed the City of Gold Bar to collect blended water for sample submission.

Testing Results:

In this report you will find a link to copies of all water quality testing and results required by Washington State Department of Health for the year 2025. They are also located on the City of Gold Bar website. www.cityofgoldbar.us

Here is the link to all water test results:
<http://cityofgoldbar.us/city-services/reports/monthly-water-samples-test-results/>

In the above link, the 2025 Water samples have been combined into one searchable PDF.

2025 City of Gold Bar Water Distribution

Contaminant	Average*	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measure	MCL MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination	SDRL MRDLG	Violation Y/N
Inorganic Contaminants (* Average for Lead & Copper is the 90th Percentile)							
Asbestos (2024)	-	< 0.164	MFL	7	Industrial effluents, atmospheric pollution, ac pipes.	0.2	N
Arsenic (2025)	0.0020	0.001 to 0.005	mg/l	0.01	Erosion of Natural Deposits	0.001	N
Copper (2023)	0.37	0.035 to 0.40	mg/l	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	0.02	N
Lead (2023)	0.0012	ND to 0.0028	mg/l	0.015	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	0.001	N
Manganese (2025)	-	0.011	mg/l	0.05	Erosion of Natural Deposits; leaching	0.01	N
Nitrate/Nitrite (2025)	-	0.22	mg/l	10	Fertilizers, septic systems, animal waste	0.3	N
PFAS (2025)		< 2.0	ng/l		Man-made Chemicals	2	N
Volatile Organics (2023)	-	ND	mg/l	varies	Household and industrial chemicals	0.5	N
Disinfection Byproducts, Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfectant Residuals							
HAA5 (Total Haloacetic Acid) (2025)	-	7.08	µg/l	60	By-product of disinfection of drinking water	NA	N
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (2025)	-	6.74	µg/l	80	By-product of disinfection of drinking water	NA	N
Chlorine Residual	0.57	0.20 to 0.97	mg/l	4.0	Addition of chlorine as disinfectant.	4.0	N

Disinfection Byproducts — Chlorination of Drinking Water

What are disinfection byproducts (HAA5 and TTHM) and how are they formed? Water systems add chlorine to drinking water to kill or inactivate harmful organisms in a process called "disinfection." During this process, chlorine also reacts with naturally occurring organic matter that may be present in drinking water. Chlorine disinfection byproducts (DBPs) can form during this chemical reaction.

What are the regulations on DBPs? The Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rules require water systems that use a disinfectant to monitor for two groups of DBPs. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determined that regulating these two groups of DBPs would cause a general overall reduction in all DBPs. Other regulations apply to other less commonly used disinfectants, such as chlorine dioxide and ozone.

More information on Disinfection Byproducts can be found here on the Washington State Department of Health website:

<https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/drinking-water/disinfection/disinfection-byproducts>

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Vulnerable Citizens

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. 800-426-4791

Explanations

Your Drinking water currently meets the EPA's revised drinking water standard for arsenic. However, it does contain low levels of arsenic. There is a small chance that some people who drink water containing low levels of arsenic for many years could develop circulatory disease, cancer, or other health problems. Most types of cancer and circulatory diseases are due to factors other than exposure to arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Definitions:

Below 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) 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 (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

State Detection Reporting Level - (SDRL) the minimum reportable detection of an analyte as established by Dept. Of Health, if exceeded, triggers reporting, treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - (mandatory language) The `Maximum Allowed` (MCL) is 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - (mandatory language) 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - (mandatory language) The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Not Applicable (NA)

***MCL's are set at very stringent levels. The MCL's are set such that out of every 10,000 or 1,000,000 people (depends upon how the MCL was developed) drinking 2 liters of water every day for a lifetime, only 1 of those people may experience the described health effect.*

Lead and Copper

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Lead and Copper Rule requires Gold Bar Water to collect special samples of lead and copper every three years; the last samples were collected in 2023. Lead and Copper were not detected at reporting levels in the source water but was detected in low levels in private households; the source of lead and copper comes from the leaching of lead and copper used in household plumbing fixtures. Testing will take place again in 2026.

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. The District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Where can I find out more?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Baker at City Hall. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Please consider attending any of our regularly scheduled council meetings on the first and third Tuesday of every month starting at 7:00 PM.

Gold Bar City Hall
107 5th Street
Gold Bar WA 98251
360-793-1101

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Other Resources:

Washington Department of Health
Northwest Drinking Water Operations
20425 72nd Ave. South-Building 2 Suite 310
Kent, WA 98032
Main phone: 253-395-6750
Fax: 253-395-6760

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Ground Water & Drinking Water
(800) 426-4791
www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water