Crane Ranch

Public Water System #15818 R – Brewster, Washington

2026 Consumer Confidence Report

Report Summary

This annual report is designed for consumers of drinking water within the Crane Ranch Water System (CRWS), and provides information about the quality, source, and potential health effects of contaminants in our local and source water systems. This report conforms to the Federal regulation, contained within the Safe Drinking Water Act, which requires that this information be provided annually. This report contains a summary of the water quality test results from the CRWS source water and distribution system. The data contained in this report was collected during or prior to 2025.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.

Previous Year Violations and Compliance Actions

No violations or compliance actions were received in 2025.

Additional Information, Translations, and Paper Copies:

Douglas Hale, water system operator
Alpine Environmental LLC
alpenviro@yahoo.com
509-322-0581

LANDLORDS

You are legally responsible to provide this water quality information to your renters.
Please provide them with a copy – additional copies are available upon request.
Thank you.

Definitions

The following definitions may be used in this report:

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

Contaminant *– Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.*

EPA *– United States Environmental Protection Agency.*

Herbicide *– Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.*

HI *– Hazard Index. The hazard index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The hazard index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A hazard index greater than 1 requires a system to take action.*

Level 1 assessment *– A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.*

Level 2 assessment *– A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.*

MCL *– Maximum Contaminant Level. 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.*

MCLG *– Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. 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.*

mg/L *– milligrams per liter. This unit is equivalent to measurements in parts per million (ppm).*

MRDL *– Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.*

MRDLG *– Maximum residual disinfectant level goa.l 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.*

pCi/L *– picoCuries per liter. A measurement of radioactivity.*

Pesticide – *Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.*

SAL *– State Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant or group of contaminants, without an MCL, in drinking water established to protect public health and which, if exceeded, triggers actions a water system purveyor must take. SALs are established for contaminants without an MCL, federal action level, or treatment technique.*

TT *– Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*

ug/L *– micrograms per liter. This unit is equivalent to measurements in parts per billion (ppb).*

Delivered Water

CRWS is required to test for some contaminants throughout the distribution system. Samples are to be collected from at least three residences throughout the system to best represent the conditions existing in the system.

At least one water sample per month is analyzed for the presence of coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that occur naturally in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne organisms may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. In 2025, coliform bacteria were not detected in any of the 12 routine samples collected from the system.

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings, and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, CRWS conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every three years. Samples are collected from homes throughout the system after the water has stood in the pipes for at least six hours. The table below summarizes the most recent lead and copper sampling results. Please contact your water operator if you would like to see the full lead sampling test reports.

Substance Analyzed	Dates Collected	Contaminant Level	AL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Passed
Lead (217 Crane Orchard Rd)	8/6/24	No Detect	15	0	ug/L	Yes
Lead (35 Shed Rd)	8/6/24	No Detect	15	0	ug/L	Yes
Lead (2 Zerelda Rd)	8/6/24	No Detect	15	0	ug/L	Yes
Lead (7 Zerelda Rd)	8/6/24	No Detect	15	0	ug/L	Yes
Lead (9 Pasture Rd)	8/6/24	No Detect	15	0	ug/L	Yes
Copper (217 Crane Orchard Rd)	8/6/24	**0.002**	1.3	1.3	mg/L	Yes
Copper (35 Shed Rd)	8/6/24	**0.003**	1.3	1.3	mg/L	Yes
Copper (2 Zerelda Rd)	8/6/24	**0.002**	1.3	1.3	mg/L	Yes
Copper (7 Zerelda Rd)	8/6/24	**0.002**	1.3	1.3	mg/L	Yes
Copper (9 Pasture Rd)	8/6/24	**0.003**	1.3	1.3	mg/L	Yes

CRWS has completed an inventory of all customer service lines, in compliance with requirements from the EPA. The inventory determined that there were no lead or lead-based pipes in the CRWS. Copies of the inventory can be obtained by contacting your water system operator.

Source Water

The source water for CRWS is supplied by a single well drilled 108 feet into an underground source of water, or aquifer. The well is identified by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) as Source 1 (S01). S01 is located in the orchard block known as the Homeplace, located north of Crane Orchard Rd. CRWS restricts any activity that could potentially contaminate this source. The water pumped from S01 is pumped through a series of distribution lines to serve the Crane Ranch facilities.

Source water tests are mandated by DOH to monitor the quality of the CRWS source water. This provides information on the quality of the water that is being pumped from the aquifer. Further information about the CRWS source water can be found in the source water assessment, on file with the DOH and Alpine Environmental. The assessment evaluates the potential risk of contamination that may be posed by activities or conditions in the area. CRWS restricts any activity that could potentially contaminate this source. For a copy of this information, contact your water system operator.

Source Water Testing Summary

The following tests were performed on the CRWS source water in or prior to 2025. These samples were collected from a sampling tap at the well and represent the water served from the source. Some contaminants do not have an MCL or other requirement for treatment. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether EPA should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

Substance Analyzed	Date Collected	Detected Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Passed
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC) – primary contaminants with health effects						
Nitrate	5/12/25	**2.72**	10	10	mg/L	Yes
Nitrite	6/7/21	No Detect	1	1	mg/L	Yes
Arsenic	6/10/24	**6.77**	10	0	ug/L	Yes
Barium	6/7/21	**0.20**	2	2	mg/L	Yes
Cadmium	6/7/21	No Detect	5	5	ug/L	Yes
Chromium	6/7/21	**1.13**	100	100	ug/L	Yes
Mercury	6/7/21	No Detect	2	2	ug/L	Yes
Selenium	6/7/21	No Detect	50	50	ug/L	Yes
Beryllium	6/7/21	No Detect	4	4	ug/L	Yes
Nickel	6/7/21	**76.9**	100	100	ug/L	Yes
Antimony	6/7/21	No Detect	6	6	ug/L	Yes
Thallium	6/7/21	No Detect	2	0.5	ug/L	Yes
Cyanide	6/7/21	No Detect	200	200	ug/L	Yes

Fluoride	6/7/21	**0.18**	4	4	mg/L	Yes
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC) – secondary contaminants with taste, odor, color effects						
Iron	6/7/21	**273**	300	N/A	ug/L	Yes
Manganese	6/7/21	No Detect	50	N/A	ug/L	Yes
Silver	6/7/21	No Detect	100	N/A	ug/L	Yes
Chloride	6/7/21	**12.6**	250	N/A	mg/L	Yes
Sulfate	6/7/21	**58.2**	250	N/A	mg/L	Yes
Zinc	6/7/21	**0.50**	5	N/A	mg/L	Yes
Hardness	6/7/21	**328**	N/A	N/A	mg/L	Yes
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC) – includes petroleum products and other chemicals						
All VOCs (62 tested)	10/10/22	No Detect	Varies	Varies	--	Yes
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) – includes pesticides and herbicides						
Herbicides (14 tested)	6/7/21	No Detect	Varies	Varies	--	Yes
Pesticides (64 tested)	7/12/06	No Detect	Varies	Varies	--	Yes
Per/polyfluoroalkyl substances* (25 tested)	11/8/21	No Detect	Varies	Varies	--	Yes
Radioactivity						
Radium	3/12/24	**0.02**	5	0	pCi/L	Yes
Gross alpha particles	6/12/23	**5.88**	15	0	pCi/L	Yes

*Perfluoroalkyl substances are a new testing requirement and MCLs have not yet been established. Additional testing will be required to determine if the above results are representative of conditions in the drinking water. Values listed in the MCL column are currently SAL only.

WHAT DOES "NO DETECT" MEAN?

Many of the contaminants listed in the results tables show an analytical result of "No Detect." This does not mean that the contaminant was not present in the water, but that the concentration, if any, was undetectable with the analytical methods used.

Some contaminants can have serious health implications if they are ingested in high quantities or over long periods of time. The table below provides information on those contaminants with potential health effects that were detected in your drinking water during or prior to 2025. While these contaminants were detected, they were at levels below the allowable limits set by the state, and therefore should not pose a health risk to most individuals. Your doctor can provide more information about any special concerns you may have regarding your drinking water and its effects on your health.

Contaminant	Known or likely source	Potential health effects
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; discharge of drilling wastes	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Chromium	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Copper	Erosion of natural deposits	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive which promotes strong teeth	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Gross alpha particles	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Nitrate/Nitrite	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Radium	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Cross-Connection Control

A cross-connection is any connection between your potable water system and a non-potable water source, chemical, or other contamination source. In our use of drinking water, we create cross-connections every day, often without even realizing it.

Cross-connections are the single-most frequent sources of contamination for a water system, and it can be very costly to restore a system's integrity when contamination has occurred. Even more of a concern is the possibility that illness or even death could result from the consumption of water that has been contaminated through a cross-connection. For this reason, it's important to eliminate or isolate cross-connections where they are identified.

Water Use Efficiency

Quick identification and repair of leaks will go a long way toward reducing excess consumption. Other actions that you can take include shutting off water if it isn't needed, installing low-flow fixtures, and ensuring that outdoor watering is conducted during cool weather using low-flow nozzles.

Monitoring Waivers

CRWS has received waivers for reduced monitoring schedules for the following contaminants:

Every nine years

- Asbestos
- Complete inorganics
- Herbicides

Every six years

- Volatile organics

Every three years

- Pesticides
- Soil fumigants

Sanitary Survey

Periodically, public water systems receive inspections to ensure that water is being delivered in a sanitary manner and that the system is being managed according to industry standards. The CRWS was most recently inspected on October 11th, 2023 by the Chelan-Douglas Health District. There were no significant deficiencies identified during the sanitary survey.

Violations

The CRWS received no violations for water quality standards or management practices in 2025.

Community Involvement

Your involvement in the management of the CRWS is important to its long-term function. To participate or provide input, contact Jack Sullivan, at (509) 733-3184 or Douglas Hale at (509) 322-0581.

This Consumer Confidence Report has been prepared by Alpine Environmental of Tonasket, Washington, serving north central Washington water systems since 2003. As your contract water operator, Alpine Environmental is proud to be providing you with the highest quality of service and oversight available. If you have any questions or comments regarding the information presented in this report, please call Alpine Environmental at (509) 322-0581.

A MESSAGE FROM THE EPA

Both tap water and bottled water come from 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. The water can also pick up and transport substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These substances are also called contaminants. Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substances or matter in water.

All sources of 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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater. Contaminants that may be present in source water, and that are routinely tested for, 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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may 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 agricultural and residential uses.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS, which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

To protect public health, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Washington State Board of Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in tap water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Washington State Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Washington State allows some contaminants to be monitored less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants is not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Additional Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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. The EPA and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) provides guidelines on appropriate methods to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants, and this information is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or on EPA's website epa.gov/safewater.

Lead

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. Crane Ranch Water System 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 thirty seconds to two minutes before using drinking 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/safewater/lead.

Arsenic

Arsenic is known to cause cancer in humans. Arsenic may also cause other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Crane Ranch Water System meets the EPA arsenic drinking water standard, also known as an MCL. However, you should know that EPA's MCL for arsenic balances the scientific community's understanding of arsenic-related health effects and the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The highest concentration of arsenic found in 2024 was 6.77 ppb.

Nitrate

Even though Crane Ranch Water System meets the EPA nitrate drinking standard, also known as an MCL, if you are caring for an infant and using tap water to prepare formula, you may want to use alternate sources of water or ask for advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm pose a particularly high health concern for infants under six months of age and can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms of serious illness include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin, known as "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels increase for short periods of time due to high levels of rainfall or agricultural activity, therefore, we test for nitrate annually. The highest level for nitrate found during 2025 was 2.72 ppm.