City of WOODLAND WASHINGTON

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2022

WOODLAND'S DRINKING WATER SURPASSES ALL STATE AND FEDERAL HEALTH STANDARDS

The City of Woodland's water quality report is here to inform you, the consumer, about the City of Woodland's public water system. This annual publication gives the consumer mandatory information regulated by the State Department of Health (DOH) as well as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The City of Woodland supports the consumers right to know the results of our water quality monitoring and encourages you to attend our city council meetings with any questions or ideas on how to help conserve our water resources. City council meetings are held at 200 East Scott Avenue on the 1st and 3rd Monday of every month at 7PM.

WHERE DOES WOODLAND'S PUBLIC WATER COME FROM?

The source of Woodland's water supply is the aquifer beneath the North Fork of the Lewis River. The water collection system, called a horizontal collector well, is located below the river bottom and is relatively safe from any potential contamination or flood damage which may take place in the river. The Lewis River watershed is fed by glacier melt from Mt. Adams and smaller tributaries such as Cedar Creek. The Lewis River is one of the cleanest and most pristine rivers in the region; however, the source is naturally high in iron.

"We are proud to say our water treatment plant exceeds state regulatory requirements."

- Tracy Coleman, Public Works Director

HOW TO CONTACT US

Public Works Office:
(360)-225-7999
236 Davidson Avenue STE B
Woodland, WA 98674

City of Woodland Website:
ci.woodland.wa.us

EPA's Website
https://www.epa.gov/ccr

EPS's Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-(800)-426-4791

Department of Health Website
https://www.doh.wa.gov/

Attention Non-English Speaking Consumers
-Spanish

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

WHAT IS IN OUR WATER?

The sources of drinking 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, radio-active material. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. All types of drinking water is expected to have *small* amounts of contaminants within its molecules. 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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Fun Facts About the City's Water System

- The City's water system contains over 41 miles of water main ranging in size from less than 4 inches to 16 inches.
- There are over 525 Fire Hydrants within the distribution system.
- The City produced over 285.4 Million Gallons of water in 2022.

Some individuals may be vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general populations. For example, individuals with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy treatment, had organ transplants, has a immune system disorder, and some infants can be particularly at risk of infections. We recommend these individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

The security and emergency response for proper management of our drinking water system is essential. The City of Woodland complies with the required risk and resilient assessment for the City's drinking water system. The City continually updates the emergency water system response plan, which is submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

HOW IS WATER TREATED?

The City utilizes techniques to oxidize the iron with chlorine, clarify the water with coagulants, and filtering the water using 3 filtration units. The last step before the water is sent to the customers is a pH adjustment to ensure a neutral pH balanced water is sent through the network of distribution pipes, which lead into your home.

Contaminates that may be present in a water source BEFORE it is treated.

- Microbial Contaminants: Viruses and bacteria from human and animal waste.
- Inorganic Contaminants: Salts and metals from industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil production, and mining or farming.
- Pesticides and Herbicides: Comes from a variety of sources such as residential and agricultural uses.
- Radio-Active Contaminants: Naturally occur
- Organic Chemical Contaminants: Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. It can also come from gas stations, urban storm runoff, and septic systems

WATER QUALITY MONITORING RESULTS

Contaminant	Most Recent Test	Unit	Detected Level	MLC or MRDL	MRDLG or MCLG	Major Source(s)
** 20 Water samples were collected from resident homes and tested by an independent laboratory for lead and copper.*						
Lead* (3 yr test cycles)	9/24/2021	Ppb	0.0036	Action Level 15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper* (3 yr test cycles)	9/24/2021	Ppm	0.73	Action Level 1300	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits, leaching of wood preservatives.
Disinfection Byproducts—*The detected level is the average of the range of all samples during the year . The range is provided below.*						
Haloacetic Acid	7/5/2022	Ppb	8.9 Range 6.5-11	60	60	By-product of chlorination; used for drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	3/25/2022	Ppb	17.1 Range 13-22	80	N/A	
Radionuclides						
Gross Alpha	6/14/2022	Ppb	6.21	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	7/1/2022	Ppb	.273	5	N/A	
Inorganic Chemicals						
Nitrate	10/11/2022	Ppm	ND	10	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use' leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Unregistered Volatile Organic Compounds						
Chloroform	5/31/2022	Ppb	7.7	—	—	Unregulated contaminates are those which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose is to help EPA to determine their occurrence in drinking water and potential need for future regulations.
Bromodichloromethane	5/31/2022	Ppb	5.1	—	—	
Dibromochloromethane	5/31/2022	Ppb	3.3	—	—	

DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

◊**Picocuries per Liter** (pCI/L): Measurement of radioactivity.

◊**Parts per Billion** (Ppb): One part substance per billion parts water.

◊**Parts per Million** (PPM): One Part substance per million parts water.

◊**Million Fibers per Liter** (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

◊**Milligrams per liter** (mg/L): Approximately equal to parts per million (PPM) or 1 milliliter per 1,000 liters of water.

◊**Micrograms per Liter** (ug/L): Approximately equal to parts per billion (PPB) or 1 milliliter per 1,000,000 liters of water.

◊**Synthetic Organic Compounds** (SOC's): A class of man-made contaminants including herbicides, pesticides, and other chemicals that come from agriculture, urban storm water runoff, or industrial activities.

◊**Volatile Organic Compounds** (VOC's): Chemical solvents or cleaners (and their byproducts) that are derived from petroleum products; man-made contaminants from industrial processes.

◊**Maximum Contaminant Level** (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

◊**Active Level** (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

◊**Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level Goal** (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water to control microbial contaminants.

◊**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

◊**Not Detected** (ND): No substance was found by laboratory analysis.

◊**Nephelometric Turbidity Units** (NTU): Measures the clarity of water. 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.

◊**Removal Ratio:** Ratio between the percentages of a substance actually removed to the percentage required to be removed.

NEW WATER PROJECTS FOR 2023

The City is currently seeking approval from the USDA to fund multiple projects:

- 1.0 Million gallon storage reservoir tank (Construction to start in 2023)
- Re-build 2 filters and components associated with the filter media
- Multiple pipe replacement projects to increase fire flow and anticipated development.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

WHEN IS THE BEST TIME TO WATER?

The **best time to water** your garden or lawn is in the early morning when the soil is still cool, between **5am to 9am**. This gives plants enough time to absorb enough water before it gets too hot outside. Watering in the evening can result in soggy compacted soil, which decreases airflow and puts your plants at risk for fungal diseases.

HOW MUCH WATER SHOULD I USE?

Generally, lawns only need 1-1.5 inches of water per week. Pro Tip: If you step on your lawn and step off, the grass blades should spring back quickly. If not, your lawn needs a little bit more water. Start with the lower usage and see how your lawn does.

WHAT IS THE DENSE PLANTING METHOD?

Whether you're growing vegetables, trees, herbs, flowers, or all of the above, you want to plant them all close together. By doing this, your plants and trees thrive off of each other by protecting and shading one another, which ultimately equals less watering.

HOW DOES COMPOSTING HELP WITH WATER CONSERVATION?

Composting is a natural process that recycles food and yard waste. The result is a nutrient-rich organic matter, also known as "black gold". Composting helps with fertilizing gardens and it also helps retain moisture in the soil. This reduces the need for regular watering. Additionally, composting is an easy, eco -friendly way to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills and it is also a chemical free fertilizer.

WHY SHOULD I CHECK FOR LEAKS IN MY WATERING SYSTEM?

Check your sprinkler system for leaks often. You can do this by periodically checking your water meter at the street to see if the dial is spinning. Make sure no water is on inside or outside of your home, when doing your leak check. If you water meter dial is spinning, that is a good indication there is a leak somewhere. Also, if you water your garden with a hose, make sure your hose is not leaking and to use a nozzle that can close off as you move about your yard.

Do you have a water leak? For information on how to detect a leak, visit our website at

https://www.ci.woodland.wa.us/clerktreasurer/page/how-detect-leaks