



WATER QUALITY REPORT 2023

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 7:00PM.

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.

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.

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. For example, individuals with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy treatment, had organ transplants, have an 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 to your home.

WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

The City will participate with the Department of Health to survey sanitary compliance of the water system in 2024 Sanitary surveys are reviewed every 3 years. It is available upon request.

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 291 Million Gallons of water in 2023.
- ◆ Over 2300 water quality monitoring samples were collected in 2023.

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)
<i>* 20 Water samples were collected from resident homes and tested by an independent laboratory for lead and copper.</i>						
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 — <i>The detected level is the average of the range of all samples during the year . The range is provided below.</i>						
Haloacetic Acid	11/7/2023	Ppb	5.8 Range 4.4-6.7	60	60	By-product of chlorination; used for drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	11/7/2023	Ppb	15 Range 12-20	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 contaminants 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.

PFAS in Drinking Water

WHAT ARE PFAS?

Pre- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), are synthetic chemicals that are human-made. Such items include but not limited to, household cleaning products, outdoor chemical sprays, non-stick cookware, and fire-fighting foam. These chemicals do not breakdown easily in the environment.



The Washington State Health Department has developed action levels for communities to protect consumers from contaminants not yet federally regulated. State Action Levels are set to protect all consumers, even the sensitive populations, from the potential effects of exposure to PFAS over a lifetime of drinking the water. *The City of Woodland is happy to report that of the 6 PFAS the State is looking at for required reporting, none of the contaminants were detected in the drinking water.*

WAYS TO REDUCE EXPOSURE

The Washington State Health Department recommends the following:

- If you are pregnant, breastfeeding or mixing infant formula with tap water, use filtered water instead. Boiling your water will not reduce PFAS levels in your tap water.
- If you have concerns about potential health effects, please contact your health care provider.
- You can install at home filtration systems such as a small under the sink filter or a countertop filter that connects to the end of your faucet.
- Reduce the use of products that contain PFAS.
- Follow local fish advisories and do not eat fish from contaminated water.



PFAS SAMPLING RESULTS FROM 2023 *** ppt = parts per trillion

Type of PFAS	Sampling Range Results	State Action Level
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	Non Detected	15 ppt
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Non Detected	10 ppt
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	Non Detected	9 ppt
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	Non Detected	65 ppt
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	Non Detected	—
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	Non Detected	345 ppt

For a complete analysis of all samples collected, contact Public Works 360-225-7999
Learn more about PFAS at <https://www.epa.gov/pfas> or visit doh.wa.gov/pfas

MONITORING AND REPORTING OF COMPLIANCE DATA VIOLATIONS

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met

City of Woodland Water System (ID #982002) – Cowlitz County



The City has received a monitoring violation for surface water treatment monitoring requirements. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the violation.

We are required to monitor raw source water (before treatment) from the City's water supply located beneath the Lewis River. Results of regular monitoring is an indicator of whether our source water has contamination before treatment. Results of regular monitoring is an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the month of February 2023 we did not complete all testing for biological contamination in the source water.

VIOLATION

The information below, lists the parameter(s) we did not properly test for.

Parameter: Source Fecal Coliform

Required sampling frequency: Once a Month

Number of samples taken: 0 for February 2023

When the sample should have been taken: February 2023

CORRECTION

The surface water sample was missed because there was not an adequate check and balance in place. The City has reviewed and revised the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for additional measures to make sure we adhere to the sample's timelines and requirements. To ensure all samples are collected and tested, a checklist was created. **The required samples were taken prior to and in the following months, and no other violations were issued or additional actions were needed.**

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Lead and Copper sampling is set to occur this year (every 3 years). Historically, the city has a good record for proper corrosion control. The City of Woodland is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components within your home. 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 household plumbing. 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 are available on the EPA website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.



- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL SURVEY

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough





NEW WATER PROJECTS FOR 2024

- ◆ Ranney Collector Well cleaning and maintenance provides adequate water flow for customers throughout the year.
- ◆ Construction on the 1.5 million gallon reservoir has begun. This will replace the existing .5 million gallon reservoir and this will create more capacity for future growth, fire protection, and reserve water during high usage months.
- ◆ Re-habilitation of filters 2 and 3 will ensure Woodland is producing top quality filtration for our water.

HOW TO CHECK YOUR WATER SERVICE LINE MATERIAL

This year the city will begin conducting a water service line inspection in certain areas of the city. The city is taking inventory of material types, both the city water lines as well as the customer's main water service line. There are three main pipe materials you can have, lead, copper, and galvanized steel.

HOW YOU CAN CHECK YOUR WATER SERVICE WATER LINE

1. Locate your water meter box.
2. Take a key or a coin and carefully scratch the pipe on either side of the meter. Do not use extremely sharp objects to complete this test as you can run the risk of creating a hole in the line. If the scratch turns a shiny silver color, the pipe could be lead or galvanized steel. If the scratch turns a copper color, then the pipe is copper.
3. Next take a strong magnet and place it on the pipe. If the magnet sticks to the pipe, then the pipe is made of galvanized steel. If it does not stick to the pipe and it's a silver color, most likely the pipe is made of lead.



If you would like help identifying your water line material, please contact the city or a licensed plumber to help you determine the material of your pipes.

If you find that your pipes are made of lead or would like to self report your water line material or have concerns, please contact our Public Works Office at 360-225-7999 Ext 206.

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>