

Vader/Enchanted Valley Water System 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from the Cowlitz River and is pumped to the Water Treatment Plant where it is treated for turbidity and chlorinated. Routine monitoring is done at the Plant and throughout the system to ensure water quality is in compliance with Federal and State regulations. The provided table lists the results of our monitoring for this year. It is important to remember that the presence of contaminants at a low level does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our water source is from a surface water body. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Some contaminants that may be present before it is treated are:

1. Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
2. Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, petroleum-based products, mining, and farming.
3. Pesticides and herbicides which may come from agricultural and residential uses.
4. Radioactive contaminants which are naturally occurring.
5. Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, individuals 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 individuals 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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 Vader/Enchanted Valley water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Lewis County is dedicated to providing quality water to every customer, and to managing the system responsibly and efficiently. We thank our customers for their assistance, and ask for your continuing support of the Vader-Enchanted Valley Water System which we recognize is a vital resource of the community.

The Lewis County Board of County Commissioners holds regularly scheduled meetings every Tuesday at 2:00 PM at the County Courthouse located at 351 NW North Street, Chehalis, WA.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated in a "treatment train" (a series of processes applied in a sequence) that includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in the source water by adding chemicals (coagulants) to form tiny sticky particles called "floc," which attract the dirt particles. Flocculation (the formation of larger flocs from smaller flocs) is achieved using gentle, constant mixing. The heavy particles settle naturally out of the water in a sedimentation basin. The clear water then moves to the filtration process where the water passes through sand, gravel, charcoal or other filters that remove even smaller particles. A small amount of chlorine or other disinfection method is used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water before water is stored and distributed to homes and businesses in the community.

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

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for Lead

The system inventory does not include lead service lines.

We determined the lead service line inventory with the following methods:

1. Construction Records and Plumbing Codes

Examples: Local ordinance adopting an international plumbing code. Permits for replacing lead service lines.

2. Water System Records

Examples: Capital improvement plans. Standard operating procedures. Engineering standards." Capital improvement plans, and other water system plans

3. Distribution System Inspections and Records

Examples: Distribution system maps. Tap cards. Service line repair/replacement records. Inspection records. Meter installation records. " Distribution system maps and Tap cards. We also have cleaned and inspected every meter box in the last couple of years.

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. VADER-ENCHANTED VALLEY is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact VADER-ENCHANTED VALLEY (Public Watersystem Id: WA5390900) by calling (360) 740-1371 or emailing dan.anderson@lewiscountywa.gov. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants

do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 10.8 | NA | NA | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 9.6 | NA | NA | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Asbestos (MFL) | 7 | 7 | 0.2 | NA | NA | 2021 | No | Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.5 | NA | NA | 2025 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 00 | 5 | 1 | NA | NA | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides | | | | | | | | |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 0.2 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Residue of banned herbicide |
| 2,4-D (ppb) | 70 | 70 | 0.1 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Dalapon (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 1 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way |

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Dinoseb (ppb) | 7 | 7 | 0.2 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables |
| Pentachlorophenol (ppb) | 00 | 1 | 0.04 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Discharge from wood preserving factories |
| Picloram (ppb) | 500 | 500 | 0.1 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Herbicide runoff |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 0.5 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 7 | 7 | 0.5 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | 00 | 5 | 0.5 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | 00 | 5 | 0.5 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Benzene (ppb) | 00 | 5 | 0.5 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | 00 | 5 | 0.5 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| Toluene (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 00 | 5 | 0.5 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 00 | 2 | 0.5 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | 0.5 | NA | NA | 2022 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |

| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Range | | # Samples Exceeding AL | Sample Date | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|--|------|-----|------------|-------|-------|------------------------|-------------|------------|--|
| | | | | Low | High | | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.054 | 0.001 | 0.058 | 0 | 2025 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 00 | 15 | 0.0245 | 0.001 | 0.039 | 0 | 2025 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

Violations and Exceedances

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

| Contaminants | State MCL | Your Water | Violation | Explanation and Comment |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|---|
| Gross Alpha | 3 pCi/L | 3 pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Iron | 0.1 ppm | 0.1 ppm | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

| Name | Reported Level | Range | |
|--|----------------|----------|----------|
| | | Low | High |
| 11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) (ppb) | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 |
| 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA) (ppb) | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 |
| 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) (ppb) | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 |
| hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA) (mg/L) | 0.000002 | 0.000002 | 0.000002 |
| nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA) (mg/L) | 0.000002 | 0.000002 | 0.000002 |
| perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA) (mg/L) | 0.000002 | 0.000002 | 0.000002 |
| perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA) (mg/L) | 0.000002 | 0.000002 | 0.000002 |
| perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (mg/L) | 0.000002 | 0.000002 | 0.000002 |
| perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (mg/L) | 0.000002 | 0.000002 | 0.000002 |
| perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (mg/L) | 0.000002 | 0.000002 | 0.000002 |
| perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) (mg/L) | 0.000002 | 0.000002 | 0.000002 |
| perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (mg/L) | 0.000002 | 0.000002 | 0.000002 |
| perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (mg/L) | 0.000002 | 0.000002 | 0.000002 |
| perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (mg/L) | 0.000002 | 0.000002 | 0.000002 |
| perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (mg/L) | 0.000002 | 0.000002 | 0.000002 |
| perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (mg/L) | 0.000002 | 0.000002 | 0.000002 |
| perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS) (mg/L) | 0.000002 | 0.000002 | 0.000002 |
| perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (mg/L) | 0.000002 | 0.000002 | 0.000002 |

| Unit Descriptions | |
|-------------------|---|
| Term | Definition |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| mg/L | mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water |
| pCi/L | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| MFL | MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|---|---|
| Term | Definition |
| MCLG | 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. |
| MCL | 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. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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. |
| MRDL | 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. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |
| 90th Percentile | Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected. |

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