NORTHWEST WATER SERVICES, LLC

Silver Lake Water

DOH ID# 79245

2018 Drinking Water Report

This report, also known as a Consumer Confidence Report, provides you with information about the water you drink. This report shows that your water meets or exceeds federal and state primary drinking water standards

The Silver Lake Water system is owned and managed by Northwest Water Services, LLC. We can be reached at 360-306-3692 or: www.northwestwaterservices.com

Follow us onTwitter: @WaterNorthwest

The Silver Lake Water system is operated by:

Water & Wastewater Services
14263 Calhoun Road
Mount Vernon, WA 98273

(360)466-4443 or toll Free: (800)895-8821

Fax (360) 466-1713

http://www.wwsvc.com

Your Water Source

Silver Lake Water pumps groundwater from three wells. Your water is treated with chlorine then pumped to two reservoirs (total 110,000 gallons) and into the distribution system via booster stations.

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SOWA) categorizes drinking water standards into primary and secondary contaminants. Primary standards relate to contaminants that affect public health. Secondary standards relate to contaminants that affect aesthetic qualities, such as appearance, taste, odor and color.

Water utilities are responsible for sampling for contaminants and reporting this information to the State Department of Health (DOH) who in turn report to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). USEPA uses this data to ensure that consumers are receiving clean water and verify that states are enforcing the drinking water regulations.

Contaminants that may be present in source water: Microbial, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife. Inorganic chemicals, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas, mining or farming activities. Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, residential application, and storm water runoff. Organic Chemicals, including Synthetic and Volatile Organic Chemicals, which are a by-product of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants that are naturally occurring.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-(800) 426-4791 or go to their website: http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW/.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone 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 the 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-(800) 426-4791.
In order to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

You do not need to buy bottled water for health reasons if your drinking water meets all of the federal and state drinking water standards. If you want a drink with a different taste, you can buy bottled water, but it costs up to 1,000 times more than your tap drinking water. Of course, in emergencies bottled water can be a vital source of drinking water Washington State Department of Health Drinking Water Program:

1-(800) 521-0323 http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw

The table shows the results of water quality monitoring for contaminants in your water supply. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. All other contaminants required to be monitored, but not listed were either below the standard detection limits and/or MCL. (Note: There are multiple wells on the system and each is tested. A range of concentrations is shown if their results differ.)

Terms and Abbreviations used:

AL -Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - the highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG - MCL Goal - the level of contaminant in drinking water, below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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 (e.g., chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide).

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

NA- Not applicable;

ND- Not detectable PPM - parts per million;

PPB - parts per billion (1 ppm= 1 milligram per liter; mg/L)

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	SLW Water	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant/ Actions undertaken to correct a deficiency.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	.16	.20	2018	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Iron	.30	.30	.20	0.05 mg/L	2018	No	Mineral introduced by water percolating through soil and rock.
Manganese	.05	.05	.23	0.001 mg/L	2018	Yes	Mineral introduced by water percolating through soil and rock
Lead & Copper	**AL**	**MCLG**	**SLW Water**	**Total # of Samples # Exceeding**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	.015	0	.002	5/0	2018	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.237	5/0	2018	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Microbiological Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**SLW Water**	**Range of Detections**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	ABSENT	ABSENT	2018	NO	Naturally present in the environment.
Disinfection By Products	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**SLW Water**	**Range of Detections**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Total Trihalomethane (THM<)	80	80	78.4	85.80	2018	No	Source: Chlorine interaction with natural organic matter. Actions: Levels remained below state
Halo-Acetic Acids (HAA5)	60	60	44	58.7	2018	No	Chlorine interaction with natural organic matter.
Radioactive Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**SLW Water**	**Range of Detections**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	15	3.7	3.7	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	5	5	.10	.10	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

Additional Information

Why do the taste and odor of my water sometimes differ? Water naturally varies in taste and odor at different times of the year. Taste and odor problems can also come from new or old pipelines, plumbing fixtures or changes in water quality. Customers may notice changes during severe winter storms, when reservoirs are low, or during hot weather.