



Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

**For calendar year 2016
Consumer Confidence Reports are due before July 1, 2017**

You need to complete the following:

1. Mail or otherwise directly deliver a copy of your 2016 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to your water system customers **before July 1, 2017**. Keep a copy for your records.
2. Mail or email a copy of your CCR to the regional office for your county (information on back) **before July 1, 2017**.
3. Complete and send this certification form to the regional office with your CCR, or by **October 1, 2017** at the latest.

Note: We are better able to properly credit your water system when both documents are received together.

Certification for:

Water System Name City of Winlock

Water System ID Number 97500 C Water System County Lewis

Date delivered 4-7-17

URL (if delivered electronically) www.cityofwinlock.com/Water Sewer Department

In compliance with the CCR requirements in WAC 246-290-72001 through -72012, I confirm that:

- The CCR has been appropriately delivered to customers who use this water system.
- All information contained in this report is correct.
- The monitoring data stated in the CCR matches information submitted to Washington State Department of Health, Office of Drinking Water.

Certified by:

Signature [Signature]

Printed Name Rodney Cecil

Phone 360-520-5589 Date 4-7-17

**Department of Health Office of Drinking Water
Regional Office Addresses**

For water systems located in the following counties: Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima, send to:

Attn: Consumer Confidence Report
Washington State Department of Health
Office of Drinking Water
Eastern Regional Office
16201 E Indiana Ave Ste 1500
Spokane Valley, WA 99216

Phone: 509-329-2100
Fax: 509-329-2104

Or Email signed copy to: ccr.ero@doh.wa.gov

For water systems located in the following counties: Island, King, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom, send to:

Attn: Consumer Confidence Report
Washington State Department of Health
Office of Drinking Water
Northwest Regional Office
20425 - 72nd Ave S Ste 310
Kent, WA 98032

Phone: 253-395-6750
Fax: 253-395-6760

Or Email signed copy to: ccr.nwro@doh.wa.gov

For water systems located in the following counties: Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, Thurston, and Wahkiakum, send to:

Attn: Consumer Confidence Report
Washington State Department of Health
Office of Drinking Water
Southwest Regional Office
PO Box 47823
Olympia, WA 98504-7823

Phone: 360-236-3030
Fax: 360-664-8058

Or Email signed copy to: ccr.swro@doh.wa.gov

If you need this publication in an alternative format, call 800.525.0127 (TDD/TTY call 711). This and other publications are available at www.doh.wa.gov/drinkingwater.

CITY OF WINLOCK

2016 Annual Water Quality Report

April 2017

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About this Report

The purpose of this report is to provide information about the quality of the City of Winlock's drinking water that was serviced in 2016. This report can be very technical in nature at times, but is full of important information regarding your drinking water.

The City of Winlocks water system has always had the goal of providing safe and dependable drinking water. The City Of Winlock is able to report that it has met all State and Federal standards for drinking water provided in 2016.

Terms Simplified

How Can I Relate to PPM's & PPB'S?

Parts per million (ppm)	Parts per billion (ppb)
3 drops in 42 gallons	1 drop in 14,000 gallons
1 second in 12 days	1 second in 32 years
1 penny in \$10,000	1 penny in \$10,000,000
1 inch in 16 miles	1 inch in 16,000 miles

Where does my Water come from?

The City of Winlock gets its water from 4 wells. Well #1 is 119 feet deep and is located east of Tall Timber Addition. Well # 2 is 116 feet deep and is located at the intersection of Cemetery rd and Bay rd. Well # 3 is 55 feet deep and located north of the intersection of St Rt 505 and Nevil Rd. Well # 4 is located in an undeveloped area of N.E 2nd st.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this report, please contact your water system operator.

Rodney Cecil
City Of Winlock
P.O Box 777
Winlock, Wa 98569
Water System ID# 97500C
(360)520-5589
Rodneycecil991@yahoo.com

Important Terms

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

90th Percentile – Average of all sample site data for lead or copper; Example: In 9 out of 10 houses sampled, 9 were below contaminant levels.

Disinfection By-Products (DBP'S) – Organic compounds resulting from the interaction with natural organic matter in water supplies.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The maximum goal level for a contaminant in drinking water, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

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

Parts per Million (ppm) Parts per Billion (ppb) – A part per million means that one part of a particular contaminant is present for every million parts of water. Similarly, parts per billion indicate the amount of contaminant per billion parts of water.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L) – A measure of radioactivity in one liter of water.

Not Applicable (N/A) – Means that the EPA has not established standards for these substances.

No Detection (ND) – Indicates that results were not detected at a level greater than or equal to the SRL.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (for both tap and bottled water) include: rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material; thus, can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Do I Need to take Special Precautions?

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 organ transplants; people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders; some elderly, and infants; people particularly at-risk from infections. These people 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Waivers

DOH has reduced monitoring requirements for glyphosphate, herbicides, insecticides, general pesticides and volatile organic contaminants. For a full disclosure of the testing dates please call Rodney Cecil at the City of Winlock 360-520-5589.

Water Quality Results

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk, unless otherwise noted. DOH and the EPA requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants shouldn't vary significantly from year-to-year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. To obtain a list of all the testing we conducted this year contact the water department manager Rodney Cecil.

2016 Water Quality Results						
Substance	Units	EPA Regulations		Our Drinking Water Results		
		Ideal Level/Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowable (MCL)	Range or Other	Average Value or Highest Result	Comply
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	10	.875	Yes
Small amounts of Nitrate come from natural Sources. We tested all 4 well sites and .875 was the average with 1.4 being the highest reading.						
Total Coli form Bacteria	Number of Detections	0	2 per month	0	0	Yes
Total-coli form is used to monitor microbial quality in the water system. NOTE: Total coliform is bacteria that is naturally present in the environment and is used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Winlock has a minimum of 2 samples to collect each month. We conducted our testing requirement as required by our coli form monitoring plan. There were no violations for the reporting year.						
Disinfectant Residual	ppm	Less than 4.0	4.0	.20	.28	Yes
Chlorine is added to drinking water for disinfection. We strive to maintain a residual of .20 in our system at all times.						

2016 Radium Testing						
Substance	Units	Ideal Level/Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowable (MCL)	Range/Other	Average Value	Comply
Radium 228	pCi/L	0	3	ND	ND	Yes
Radioactive contaminants, can occur naturally, or result from oil, gas production and mining activities. We conducted test at the eureka 1 site and had a ND. We also conducted a gross alpha test and the baitchell site and had a no detect.						

2016 Monitoring Results						
Lead & Copper		EPA Regulations		Your water Results		
Substance	Units	Ideal Level/Goal (MCLG)	Action Level (AL)	90 th % Level	Sites Exceeding the Action Level	Is Our Water Safe?
Lead	ppm	.015	.015	.0022	0 out of 10	Yes
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	.56	0 out of 10	Yes

Lead and Copper sources are from the corrosion from household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits from the environment.
The data represents the combined sample results for 2016.

Inorganic Chemical Monitoring for 2016					
Substance	Units	EPA Regulations		Our Drinking Water Results	
		Ideal Level/Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowable (MCL)	Highest Result	Comply?
Barium	ppm	2	2	<.01	Yes
Chloride	ppm	N/A	250	4	Yes
Sulfate	ppm	N/A	250	<1.0	Yes
Zinc	ppm	N/A	5	<.02	Yes
Arsenic	ppm	.002	.01	<.001	Yes
Nickel	ppm	.04	.1	<.005	Yes
Fluoride	ppm	.2	4	<.2	Yes
Beryllium	ppm	.003	.004	<.0003	Yes
Thallium	ppm	.002	.002	<.001	Yes
Mercury	ppm	.0005	.002	<.0002	Yes

Inorganic chemical are salts and metals, they can occur naturally, or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming. This years test was conducted on baitchell well , eureka 3 and 603 wells. Other IOC tests results are available by contacting the water department.

Disinfection By- products

The chemical disinfectant of choice in drinking water is chlorine, used since the early 1900's to inactivate or chemically kill microorganisms. However, chlorine is a very active substance and it reacts with certain organic compounds to form other compounds, known as disinfection by-products (DBP's). The most common DBP's formed when chlorine is used, are Trihalomethanes (THM) and Haloacetic acids (HAA5). Some of these compounds have been linked to potential health effects. DBP's are regulated by the EPA and DOH. The City of Winlock did test for HAA5 and THM in 2016 with a ND in the both the THM and HAA5 tests

Additional Information on other Contaminates that may be in your Drinking Water.

Copper in drinking water is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing elevated levels of copper in a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people with Wilson's disease should consult their doctor.

Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but if present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems; especially for women who are pregnant and young children. Lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components associated with household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. To help reduce potential exposure to lead, if your water has been sitting for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes until the water is noticeably colder, before using for drinking or cooking. Hot water is more likely to contain higher levels of lead than cold water.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue-baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time, because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

To obtain more information on water quality issues, you can contact any the following agencies:

City Of Winlock

Water System operator: Rodney Cecil
 Address: P.O Box 777, Winlock Wa 98569
 Telephone: (360) 520-5589
 Water System ID#: 97500C
 Source of Water: Groundwater
 Email: rodneycecil991@yahoo.com

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4797
 Website: www.water.epa.gov

Washington State Department of Health
 Regional DOH Office: (360) 236-3030
 Website: www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw

Water Conservation and Efficiency

Water conservation and efficiency topics are held in the sustainability meetings, if you have any ideas or comment on the topic please contact the Water Manager Rodney Cecil at (360) 520-5589

Facts on Drinking Water

- Approximately 400 billion gallons of water are used in the United States per day.
- It takes seven and a half years for the average American resident to use the same amount of water that flows over the Niagara Falls in one second (750,000 gallons).
- American residents use about 100 gallons of water per day.
- The average faucet flows at a rate of two gallons per minute. You can save up to four gallons of water every morning by turning off the faucet while you brush your teeth.
- At one drip per second, a faucet can leak 3,000 gallons per year.
- The first water pipes in the US were made from wood (bored logs that were charred with fire).
- More than 25% of bottled water comes from a municipal water supply, the place that tap water comes from.
- If you drink your daily recommended 8 glasses of water per day from the tap, it will cost you about 50 cents per year. If you choose to drink it from bottled water, it can cost you up to \$1,400 dollars per year.