

## SUMMIT VIEW WATER WORKS, LLC

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## Annual Drinking Quality Report June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2023

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. Our goal is to provide you safe and dependable drinking water. Our water source is from two separate wells, SO1 is 830 feet and SO2 is 1200 feet deep.

Our drinking water meets state and federal requirements. Attached to this report are the water analysis findings for the year 2022. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Summit View Water Works at (509) 735-2151.

To ensure that 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. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

Certain individuals 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk or infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, parasites, and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from various 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. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

*EPA Lead Statement*: 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. Summit View Water Works is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>

*ODW Lead Statement*: In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead: for any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at <u>http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</u>.

## **DEFINITIONS:**

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG*: 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.

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

*Treatment Technique (TT*): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)*: 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.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)*: 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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing you with clean, quality water this year. Please call our office if you have any questions. We at SVWW work diligently to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask all our customers to help us protect our water source, which is the heart of our community.

Sincerely,

Summit View Water Works, LLC

				MCL (Maximum contaminant	
Compounds	Date Tested	Results	Unit	level)	Location
Gross Alpha	8/10/2021	ND	pCi/L	-	SO2
Radium 228	8/10/2021	3.34	pCi/L		SO2
Fluoride	10/13/2022	0.70	mg/L	4.00	SO2
Sulfate	10/13/2022	66.5	mg/L	250.00	SO2
Color	10/13/2022	<5.00	Color Units	15.00	SO2
Arsenic	10/25/2022	ND	mg/L	0.01	SO2
Barium	10/25/2022	0.0307	mg/L	0.10	SO2
Cadmium	10/25/2022	ND	mg/L	0.005	SO2
Chromium	10/25/2022	ND	mg/L	0.10	SO2
Mercury	10/19/2022	ND	mg/L	0.002	SO2
Selenium	10/25/2022	ND	mg/L	0.05	SO2
Beryllium	10/25/2022	ND	mg/L	0.004	SO2
Antimony	10/25/2022	ND	mg/L	0.006	SO2
Thallium	10/25/2022	ND	mg/L	0.002	SO2
Cyanide	10/31/2022	ND	mg/L	0.20	SO2
Nitrite as Nitrogen (NO2-N)	10/13/2022	<0.0150	mg/L	1.00	SO2
Nitrate as Nitrogen (NO3-N)	10/13/2022	<0.250	mg/L	10.00	SO2
Nitrate plus Nitrate as Nitrogen	10/13/2022	<0.250	mg/L	10.00	SO2
Iron	10/26/2022	<0.100	mg/L	0.30	SO2
Manganese	10/26/2022	0.0183	mg/L	0.05	SO2
Silver	10/25/2022	ND	mg/L	0.05	SO2
Chloride	10/14/2022	14.80	mg/L	250.00	SO2
Zinc	10/26/2022	<0.100	mg/L	5.00	SO2
Sodium	10/14/2022	46.70	mg/L	200.00	SO2
Total Hardness	10/14/2022	151	mg/L		SO2
Conductivity	10/13/2022	527	umhos/cm	700.00	SO2
Turbidity	10/13/2022	<0.100	NTU		SO2
Nickel	10/26/2022	< 0.00500	mg/L	0.10	SO2
Lead	10/21/2022	ND	mg/L	0.015	SO2
Copper	10/26/2022	<0.0100	mg/L	1.30	SO2
Calcium	10/14/2022	31.60	mg/L		SO2
Magnesium	10/14/2022	17.40	mg/L		SO2
Nitrate-N	6/15/2022	<0.5	mg/L	10.00	SO1
Nitrate-N	6/15/2022	<0.5	mg/L	10.00	SO2
Monochloroacetic Acid	10/6/2022	ND	ug/L		SO1 & SO2
Dichloroacetic Acid	10/6/2022	ND	ug/L		SO1 & SO2
Trichloroacetic Acid	10/6/2022	ND	ug/L		SO1 & SO2
Monobromoacetic Acid	10/6/2022	ND	ug/L		SO1 & SO2
Dibromoacetic Acid	10/6/2022	1.0	ug/L		SO1 & SO2
HAA(5)	10/6/2022	1.0	ug/L	60	SO1 & SO2
Bromochloroacetic Acid	10/6/2022	ND	ug/L		SO1 & SO2
Chloroform	10/6/2022	ND	ug/L		SO1 & SO2
Bromodichloromethane	10/6/2022	0.6	ug/L		SO1 & SO2
Chlorodibromomethane	10/6/2022	1.8	ug/L		SO1 & SO2
Bromoform	10/6/2022	2.7	ug/L		SO1 & SO2
Total Trihalomethane	10/6/2022	5.1	ug/L		SO1 & SO2
Vinyl Chloride	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L		SO2
1,1 -Dichloroethylene	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L		SO2
1,1,1 -Trichloroethane	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	200	SO2

Carbon Tetrachloride	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	5 SO2
Benzene	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	5 SO2
Trichloroethylene	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	5 SO2
1,2 -Dichloroethane	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	5 SO2
P -Dichlorobenzene	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	75 SO2
Methylene Chloride	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	5 SO2
T -1,2 -Dichloroethylene	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	100 SO2
CIS -1,2 -Dichloroethylene	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	70 SO2
1,2 -Dichloropropane	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	5 SO2
Toluene	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	1000 SO2
1,1,2 -Trichloroethane	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	5 SO2
Tetrachloroethylene	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	5 SO2
Chlorobenzene	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	100 SO2
Ethylbenzene	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	700 SO2
Styrene	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	100 SO2
O -Dichlorobenzene	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	600 SO2
1,2,4 -Trichlorobenzene	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	70 SO2
Total Xylenes	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	10000 SO2
M/P -Xylene	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	S02
O -Xylene	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	S02
1,2 -Dibromoethane (EDB)	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	0.05 SO2
1,2 -Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	9/27/2022	ND	ug/L	0.2 SO2

## Monthly Coliform Bacteria Analysis

Jan.-Dec.

Results were Satisfactory- Total Coliform Absent