Lyman Water Department

Water Quality Report 2025

Consumer Confidence Report for the Year 2025

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.

Mission Statement: The Lyman Water Department is committed to providing a safe, reliable drinking water supply that meets or exceeds all EPA regulatory standards. We recognize the challenges of evolving testing requirements and increasingly stringent federal regulations, and the Department actively supports these advancements. Through regular monitoring and continuous improvement — in partnership with Water & Wastewater Services as our certified water manager — our goal is to ensure the highest quality water for our community.

Who We Are & Where Your Water Comes From

Lyman Water Department is a municipal water utility with 201 active connections. The Town Mayor and Council work with Water & Wastewater Services, LLC, a certified water manager, to bring you good quality water.

Our water source consists of two wells. Well #1 is 35 feet deep to an underground source of water and is located on Pipeline Lane. Well #2 is 41 feet deep and is located on Crawford Drive. Both wells are treated with chlorine to protect against microbial contaminants and with caustic soda for corrosion control. The water is stored in a reservoir with a 158,000-gallon capacity, then distributed into the system.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this water utility, your water, or this report, we will be happy to answer them. In case of emergency, please call Water & Wastewater Services, LLC, our water system manager, at 1-800-895-8821.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 Drinking Water Hotline: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/forms/contact-us-about-ground-water-and-drinking-water-0

Why Are There Contaminants in My Drinking Water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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.

Our Commitment to Drinking Water Safety

Your drinking water is highly regulated by the EPA and is tested regularly. Keeping pace with upgraded water testing and more stringent federal standards is a challenge, but one that Lyman Water Department strongly supports. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe source of drinking water.

Source Water Protection

Protecting source water is important to maintain safe drinking water. Activities such as proper disposal of household chemicals, reducing fertilizer and pesticide use, maintaining septic systems, and preventing spills near storm drains can help protect local water sources. Customers are encouraged to contact their local water system or the state drinking water program for additional information about source water protection efforts.

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.
- 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.

Water Quality Data

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 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 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 certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration 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.

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Violation
Chlorine (as Cl_2) (ppm)	MRDL: 4	MRDLG: 4	0.8	0.35–0.8	2025	No
	Typical Source: *Water additive used to control microbes*					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	NA	1.1	1.1–2.5	2025	No
	Typical Source: *By-product of drinking water chlorination*					
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	NA	2.43	2.43–5	2025	No
	Typical Source: *By-product of drinking water disinfection*					

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Violation
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	1.45	NA–1.45	2026	No
	Typical Source: *Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits*					
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA	NA	21	15.4–21	2025	No
	Typical Source: *Erosion of natural deposits; leaching*					
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.4	NA	2025	No
	Typical Source: *Soil runoff*					

Lead & Copper (Action Levels at Consumer Taps)

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range / # Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Violation
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0961	0.0139–0.112 (0 exceeding)	2023	No

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range / # Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Violation
	Typical Source: *Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits*					
Lead (ppb)	0	15	3.1	NA–5 (0 exceeding)	2023	No
	Typical Source: *Corrosion of household plumbing systems; service lines*					

Additional State-Required Contaminants

In an effort to ensure 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. Where two readings appear, they represent raw versus treated water.

Contaminant	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Notes
Alkalinity (raw water)	NA	60 mg/L as $CaCO_3$	No	Ideal range 50–80 mg/L; no health effects at any concentration
Alkalinity (treated water)	NA	85 mg/L as $CaCO_3$	No	Slightly above ideal range after caustic soda treatment
Conductivity	700 µmhos/cm	170 µmhos/cm	No	Charged ions in water; values above MCL may indicate seawater intrusion
Hardness	NA	45 mg/L as $CaCO_3$	No	Soft water (below 50 mg/L); no health effects at any concentration
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500 mg/L	110 mg/L	No	Microscopic particles; values above MCL may indicate seawater intrusion or corrosion
pH (raw water)	NA	7.45 pH units	No	Within typical drinking water range of 6.5–8 pH units
pH (treated water)	NA	7.81 pH units	No	Within typical range after caustic soda treatment

Violations and Exceedances: None.

Terminology

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** (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of contamination that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **TT** (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. **AL** (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. **MRDL** (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. **MRDLG** (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. **90th Percentile:** Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels — the concentration must be at or below the action level in at least 90% of samples. **ND** (Not Detected). **NA** (Not Applicable). **NTU** (Nephelometric Turbidity Units — measure of water cloudiness). **ppm** (parts per million / mg/L). **ppb** (parts per billion / µg/L).

Additional Information

Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Every month, your system is tested for Fecal (E. coli) and Total Coliform Bacteria.

Chloride and Electrical Conductivity

Chloride is based on taste thresholds and does not pose a health risk to consumers. Conductivity is basically a measure of the salinity or saltiness of the water and is not a health risk.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants 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.

Sodium

Sodium is monitored voluntarily and has no established Maximum Contaminant Level. People on sodium-restricted diets should be aware of the sodium content in their drinking water. At the level detected in your water, there is no general health concern.

Lead in Drinking Water

The system inventory includes lead service lines.

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. Lyman Water Department 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, or 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 Lyman Water Department (Public Water System ID: WA5349050) by calling (360) 466-4443 or emailing office@wwsvc.com. 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. Lead service line inventory information is available at the same address.

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 ensuring 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 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

Security

We all need to be careful! While Washington State's Division of Drinking Water has never been lax regarding this issue, they have implemented more stringent guidelines to protect your water quality. Topics of focus include Emergency Response, Sanitary Surveys, Operator Certifications, Cross-connection and Enforcement. Lyman Water Department wholly supports the Department of Health in these efforts and continues to do all that can be done to maintain good water quality.

Why does 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. Water & Wastewater Services, LLC closely monitors such changes to ensure they do not affect the safety of the water.

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.

- Taking 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 — 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. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

For More Information — Contact: Kevin T. Wynn — 14263 Calhoun Rd, Mt Vernon, WA 98273 — (360) 466-4443 — office@wwsvc.com
PWS ID: WA5349050