

As you can see from the test results, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

Water Use Efficiency

State law requires that public water systems report water use efficiency. This requires that there is monitoring of lost and unaccounted for water and systems develop goals for water conservation. Goals established in Oct. of 2010 include...

- Reduce irrigation consumption
- Encourage proper winterization
- Provide leak detection
- Repair leaks
- Install meters in unmetered services
- Nov. 1, 2021– Oct. 31, 2022

Water Produced = 100,243,000 gallons

Water Consumed = 96,236,649 gallons

**Lost and Unaccounted for = 4,006,351 gal
(4.0%)**

Further information can be found at the City Hall

City of Roslyn

PO Box 451

Roslyn, Wa 98941

Phone: 509-649-3105

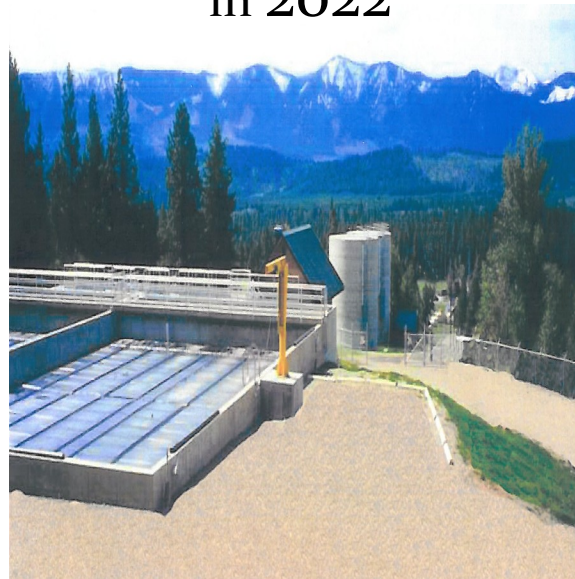
Fax: 509-649-3174

E-mail: clerk@ci.roslyn.wa.us

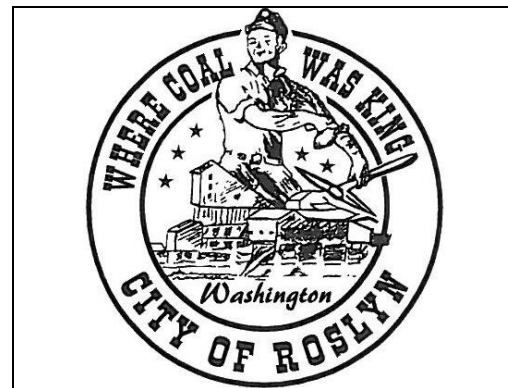
Web: www.ci.roslyn.wa.us

City of Roslyn

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report From Data Collected in 2022



City of Roslyn Water Treatment Plant



Phone: 509-649-3105

General Information

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report.

This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

This report includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to the stringent standards set by Federal and State Agencies.

If you have questions about this report, please call Bryson Simplot, Water Distribution Manager, at (509) 649-3105, or attend a Roslyn City Council meeting.

The City Council meets every second and fourth Tuesday of each month in at 4:30 pm. For meeting info contact City Hall (509) 649-3105.

SOURCE: Roslyn water comes from the Domerie Creek Watershed. It is a surface source (i.e. a creek). The watershed is a small forested valley approximately four square miles in size. The area has no roads and provides high quality raw water. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

What We Do: The City of Roslyn routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Since 1998, all public water systems in the country are required to report to their customers the result of this monitoring. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of these contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

* **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water 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 and residential uses.

* **Radioactive contaminants**, which are naturally occurring and man made.

* **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Roslyn Public Works

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as a person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, or people who have undergone organ transplants, also 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 of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. City of Roslyn 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

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

The table to the right shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31st, 2020. You may find terms & abbreviations that might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Definitions

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a measure of the clarity of water.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

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

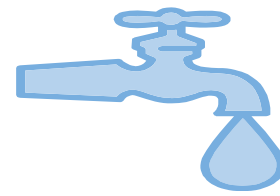
Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - the level of 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 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).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG). the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.



Test Results, 2022

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Roslyn Water</i>	<i>Range of Detection</i>	<i>Sample Dates</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Source of Contaminant</i>
<u>Microbiological Contaminants</u>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	o	o	No Detect	None	Twice Monthly in 2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and Ecoli	o	o	No Detect	None	Once Monthly in 2022	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity	≤1.0	TT	Highest Reading 13.60NTU	0.02—1.95 NTU	Continuously	No	Soil Runoff. Turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth

Disinfection By-products

Halo acetic Acids (HHA) ppb	60 ppb	n/a	6.62 ppb	(1) sample	Annually	No	Reaction of Chlorine with naturally occurring organic matter
Total Tri-Halomethanes	80 ppb	n/a	6.05 ppb	(1) sample	Annually	No	Reaction of Chlorine with naturally occurring organic matter

Inorganic Chemicals—last sampled in 2011—In Compliance w/EPA Regulations

Nitrates—last sampled in 2022—No Detect

Asbestos—last sampled in 2022—No Detect

Volatile Organic Chemicals—last sampled in 2022—No Detect

Synthetic Organic Chemicals—last sampled in 2009—No Detect

Herbicides—last sampled in 2018—No Detect

Lead & Copper—Last sampled in 2017—In Compliance w/EPA Regulations

Radionuclide's

Radium 228—last sampled in 2022—No Detect

Gross Alpha —last sampled in 2022—No Detect

Gross Beta—last sampled in 2022 - No Detect