Sources of drinking water: Both tap water and bottled water originate as "surface water" from rivers and lakes or as "ground water" from 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. Water picks up wastes from both human and animal activities. Surface water is usually filtered and disinfected to remove bacteria, viruses, and protozoa. Ground water is usually filtered naturally.

Elements that may be present include:

- Microbial elements such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoa are very small living creatures that may be natural and harmless, or harmful if originating from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.
- Inorganic elements such as heavy metals can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from agriculture and residential uses.
- Radioactive elements are naturally occurring.
- Organic chemical elements are usually manmade (synthetic) and vaporize easily (volatile). Petroleum products and degreasers are examples of gas station and dry cleaner waste transported by storm water and sewers.

Some people 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 systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Crypto sporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the

SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE (1-800-426-4791)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ensures that tap water is safe to drink by writing regulations that limits both natural and manmade contaminants. We treat our water according to both Washington State's and U.S. EPA's regulations. Interstate bottled water is regulated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Information is available on Wellhead Protection and Water Feasibility by contacting, Public Works at 360.262.9344.

Water Main Repair and Replacement Program

- There are currently over 2,200 lineal feet of 4-inch and smaller diameter water mains within the City's distribution system. The City will prioritize and coordinate upgrading these dead-end and small diameter water mains with the replacement of City streets. Water main replacement will also be based on fire flow needs and future system expansion.
- The water department will be working on numerous jobs this year, which include but are not limited to the following.

- Reservoirs were chlorinated on 4-20-2026 and will be done again the week of 10-19-2026.
- Water line upgrades are graded and prioritized using the Napavine Water System Plan project scope.

Health Tips

1. Flush your faucet by running your water for about ten (10) seconds or until cold before drinking.

2. Avoid using hot water taps for cooking.

*** From time to time, chlorine is used to clean the water reservoir. Residue may be detected in residential water use for several days after application. This is typically done in the months of April and October each year.**

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Our Water Board/City Council Meets:

The 1st and 3rd Monday of each month, 6:00 PM at Napavine City Hall, 407 Birch Ave. SW

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If you detect problems or have water quality questions, please call us at (360) 262-3547.

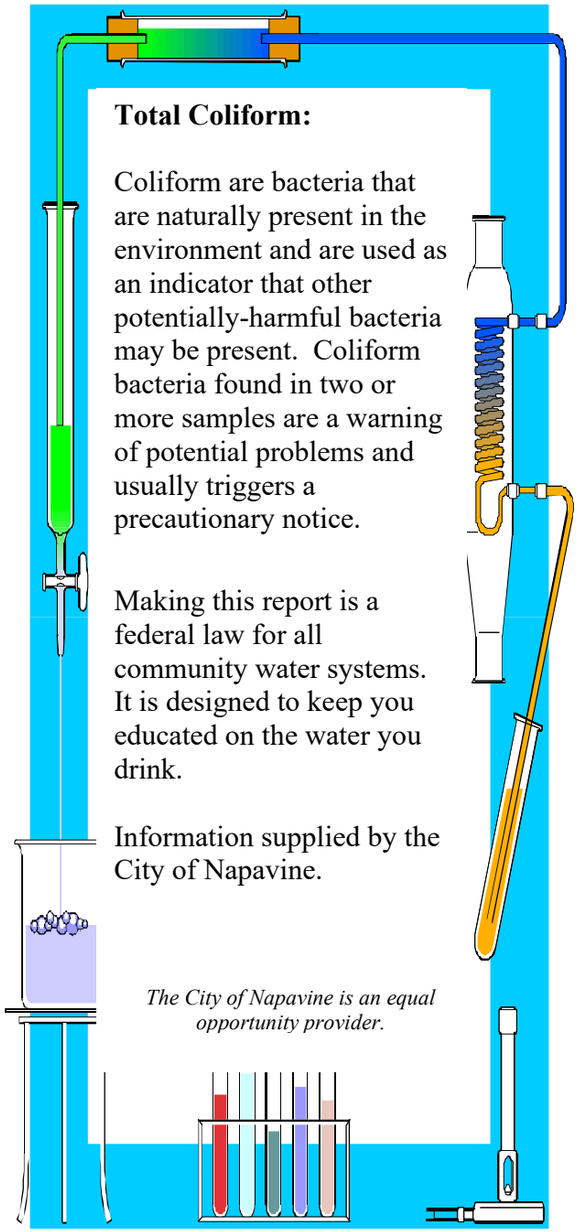
Napavine 2026 Drinking Water Report-2025 Sampling Results

Your water is some of the best in the nation. During recent years we have sampled several different chemicals and have found very little contamination. Contamination is anything other than pure water. We sample total coliform bacteria as an indicator of microorganisms (bacteria, viruses and other small creatures) that should not be present. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2023 calendar year, or in our most recent test as noted. 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 a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling our office at 262-9344 or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (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.
- **Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **State Reporting Level (SRL):** indicates the minimum reporting level required by Department of Health (DOH)
- **Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)**
- **Minimum Detectable Amount (MDA)**: indicates the minimum detectable amount

Regulated	MCL	SRL	Our Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	0	2025	No	Air, ground, atmosphere
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	0.5	0.61	2025	No	Run off from fertilizer
Lead (ppb)	.015	.001	.001	2024	No	Corrosive water & home plumbing
Copper	1.3	.02	.067	2024	No	Corrosive water & home plumbing
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	Nd	1996	No	Natural occurring
Barium (ppm)	2	0.5	0.005	1996	No	Natural occurring
VOC	2-1000	0.5	Nd	2025	No	Volatile Organic Chemicals
Gross Alpha	15	15	3.000	2022	No	Gross Alpha
IOC	.002-700	.0005-700	nd	2021	No	Inorganic chemicals
Radium	5	.45 (MDA)	0.93	2022	No	
SOC Waiver	70-500	0.1 – 2	nd	2022	No	Synthetic Organic Chemicals
Trihalomethanes HAA5	0 0	0 0	0 0	2025 2025	No No	Disinfection By Product

n/a: *not applicable* ***nd:*** *not detectable at testing limit.* ***Ppm****: parts per million or milligrams per li****ppb:*** *parts per billion or micrograms per liter.* ***PCi/1:*** *picocuries per liter (a measure of r*
PCi/1: *picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation.)*



Total Coliform:

Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. Coliform bacteria found in two or more samples are a warning of potential problems and usually triggers a precautionary notice.

Making this report is a federal law for all community water systems. It is designed to keep you educated on the water you drink.

Information supplied by the City of Napavine.

The City of Napavine is an equal opportunity provider.

Napavine Water Department

Consumer Confidence Water Report

2026

This is Napavine's twenty-seventh *Consumer Confidence Report* on your drinking water system. Our most recent sampling results have been gathered to inform our customers about their tap water. With this information, we hope you will learn more about our water and, will help us protect our water for future use.

Regulated	MCL	SRL	Our Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	9	2	10.25	2024	Yes	Chemicals – wells 2 & 3 shut down
PFOS	15	2	6.75	2024	No	Chemicals

n/a: *not applicable* ***nd:*** *not detectable at testing limit.* ***Ppm****: parts per million or milligrams per li****ppb:*** *parts per billion or micrograms per liter.* ***PCi/1:*** *picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation.)*

What do we know about PFAS?

PFAS are a large family of chemicals that are tasteless, colorless, and odorless. They do not occur in nature and are produced to make many products including stain-resistant carpets and fabrics, nonstick pans, fast food wrappers, grease-proof food containers, and waterproof clothing. PFAS have also been used in certain types of firefighting foams utilized by the U.S. Military, local fire departments, and airports.

What EPA Has Learned So Far

- PFAS are widely used, long-lasting chemicals, components of which break down very slowly over time.
- Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, many PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals all over the world and are present at low levels in a variety of food products and in the environment.
- PFAS are found in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the nation and the globe.
- Scientific studies have shown that exposure to some PFAS in the environment may be linked to harmful health effects in humans and animals.
- There are thousands of PFAS chemicals, and they are found in many different consumer, commercial, and industrial products. This makes it challenging to study and assess the potential human health and environmental risks.
- To learn more about the risks of PFAS visit the EPA website https://www.epa.gov/pfas/our-current-understanding-human-health-and-environmental-risks-pfas

What action have we taken?

- Well 3 was taken offline on April 29th, 2024, upon learning of the problem.
- Well 2 was taken offline on June 12th, 2024, upon learning of the problem.
- We have hired a Hydrologist from Strata Geosciences and are working with the Department of Ecology to evaluate our options and waiting on a determination for an emergency source to be added to the existing water system.