Carrolls Water Association

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www.CarrollsWater.org

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Carrolls Water Association, ID #11300F

To comply with the Safe Water Drinking Act, Carroll's Water Association annually issues a report on monitoring performed on its drinking water. The purpose of this report is to advance customers understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect our precious water resources.This water report is provided to give you information on your drinking water, its quality, its source and information on possible health problems due to contaminants found in your drinking water. As a water utility, our goal is to provide you with a water supply that is safe and dependable. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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.

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, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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 **EPA's Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791)**. https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/drinking-water-regulations

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 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.
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which are naturally-occurring.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural and residential uses. We are on an increased monitoring schedule for to observe levels of some contaminants found in one of the sources. Current levels are below the Maximum Contaminant Level allowed by EPA and Dept of Health standards.
- **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 storm water runoff and septic systems.

Your drinking water comes from five community wells. Activity around the wells is restricted to help avoid contamination of the well. In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Included in this report is the water quality data listing and any violations for 2022. **For information concerning source water assessment call Duane Lantau at 360-262-9580.**

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WATER QUALITY DATA

This year we conducted monthly bacterial testing **as required by the State Department of Health (DOH)**. Testing was also done for **Nitrates, Manganese, Volatile Organic Compounds, Herbicide, Pesticides, Complete Inorganic, Gross Alpha & Rad 228, Volatile Organics**. All bacterial samples were satisfactory. Unless otherwise noted, all other testing is current and meets State and/or Federal requirements.

The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing through December 31, 2022. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. *[Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.]*

Coliform Bacteria are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. Monthly bacteria samples are collected. All tests for 2022 were satisfactory.

Disinfection By-products [Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)].
Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to help the EPA determine their occurrence in drinking water, and the potential need for future regulation.

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 lead levels 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 it 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Lead and copper testing was last done
in August 2014. The results are listed in the table above. In September 2020, lead and copper testing was done throughout the distribution system. Lead results show <0.0010 mg/L, which is below the MCL of 0.015 mg/L. Copper results were 0.014, which is below the MCL of 1.3 mg/L.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations? The State DOH and the EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We are required to submit samples as scheduled by the State DOH and are working hard to ensure we meet those requirements.

Water Conservation
The State DOH has asked that all water systems encourage water conservation. Though our well provides adequate water to meet our needs, we would like to ask you to check for leaking faucets, toilets, and pipes. A small leak can use a substantial amount of water waste. As summer progresses, please use conservation methods as you use water outside, such as:
http://www.nesc.wvu.edu/ndwc/articles/OT/WI06/Conserve_OT_W06.pdf
https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/0807064.pdf

If you have questions concerning this report, water usage, or your water utility, please call Duane Lantau at 360-262-9580. We ask that all of our customers help us to protect our water resources which are so essential to our well-being.

Sincerely,

Vicki Lantau – WDMII, CCS, BTO - #7659
Duane Lantau – WDM1, WTPO1, CCS, - #013318
Carrolls Water Association, *an equal opportunity provider.*

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Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED	VIOLATION Y/N	UNIT MEASUREMENT	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (C12)	4.0 mg/L	4.0 mg/L	0.50-1.2	_	_	Water additive to control microbes
Microbial Contaminants - Monthly						
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	-	N	-	Naturally present in environment
Inorganic Contaminants SOURCE 1						
Nitrates 10/20/22	10.0	-	<0.20	N	Mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants SOURCE 2						
Nitrates 7/13/22	10	10	<0.20	N	Mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants SOURCE 3						
Nitrates 10/20/22	10	10	0.42	N	Mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Iron 11/18/21	0.3	-	<0.10	N	Mg/L	Naturally Occurring
Manganese 11/18/21	0.05	-	0.013	N	Mg/L	Naturally Occurring
Inorganic Contaminants SOURCE 4						
Nitrates 7/15/22	10	10	<0.20	N	Mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Compounds S4 - 9/22/21						
Contaminant Quarterly Monitoring	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**LEVEL DETECTED**	**VIOLATION Y/N**	**UNIT MEASUREMENT**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Picloram	500	0	0.177	N	Ug/L	Runoff of Hebicide
Di(2-ethylhexy)phthalate	6.0	0	ND	N	Ug/L	Runoff of Pesticide

Continued on next page.

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Inorganic Contaminants SOURCE 5						
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**LEVEL DETECTED**	**VIOLATION Y/N**	**UNIT MEASUREMENT**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic 6/15/22	**0.010**		**0.0052**	**N**	**Mg/L**	Naturally Occurring
Nitrates 6/15/22	**10**	**10**	**2.70**	**N**	**Mg/L**	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Iron 6/15/22	**0.3**	-	**0.49**	**N**	**Mg/L**	Naturally Occurring
Manganese 9/25/19	**0.3**	-	**0.012**	**N**	**Mg/L**	Naturally Occurring
Chloride S5 9/25/19	**250**	-	**10.9**	**N**	**Mg/L**	
Sulfate S5 9/25/19	**250**	-	**8.9**	**N**	**Mg/L**	
Sodium S5 9/25/19	-	-	**22.1**	**N**	**Mg/L**	
Hardness S5	-	-	**171.0**	**N**	**Mg/L**	
Conductivity S5 9/25/19	**700**	-	**316.7**	**N**	**µmhos/com**	Ability of water to conduct electrical current
Turbidity S5 9/25/19	-	-	**4.27**	-	-	
Volatile Organic Contaminants Disinfection By-Products 9/1/2021						
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	**80 depending on size/treatment**	-	**1.66**	**N**	**Ug/L**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acid)	**60**	-	**ND**	**N**	**Ug/L**	By-product of drinking water chlorination

LEAD AND COPPER								
Primary Contaminants	**Year Tested**	**MCLG**	**UNITS**	**ACTION LEVEL**	**90th PERCENTILE**	**SAMPLES → AL**	**VIOLATION Y/N**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Copper from consumer taps	**9/22/2020**	**1.3**	**ppm**	**1.3**	**0.104**	**0 of 5**	**N**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead from consumer taps	**9/22/2020**	**0**	**ppm**	**0.015**	**<0.0010**	**0 of 5**	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The regulatory limits for lead and copper are called action levels. An exceedance occurs when the concentration of the lead or copper in more than 10 percent of the tap water samples exceeds an action level. The MCLG for lead is "0" and the action level is 15 ppb (or .015 mg/L). The MCLG and action level for copper is 1,300 ppb (or 1.3 mg/L).

Lead or copper action level exceedances will trigger corrosion control treatment or other requirements. We will notify all water users if our system exceeds the lead action level.