



(360) 747-7869
CarrollsWaterPhone@gmail.com
P.O. Box 78, Carrolls, WA 98609
www.CarrollsWater.org

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Carrolls Water Association, ID #11300F

To comply with the Safe Water Drinking Act, Carrolls Water Association annually issues a report on monitoring performed on its drinking water. The purpose of this report is to advance consumers understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect 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>

Lead in drinking water

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 the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426- 4791 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. 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 also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.



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.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural and residential uses.

Radioactive Contaminants, which are naturally- occurring.

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 a community well. Activity around the well is restricted to help avoid contamination of the well. 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 2023**.

For information concerning source water assessment call Vicki Lantau at 360-262- 9580.

Terms & Abbreviations used below:

N/A: not applicable; **ND**: not detectable at testing limit; **ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter; **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter; **pCi/l**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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

Maximum Containment 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.

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

Treatment Technique: 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.

Variances and Exceptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL, an action level, or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

Lead and Copper 90th Percentile: Treat the water when more than 10 percent of samples exceed the action level (0.015 PPM).

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, Lead & Copper**. Any contaminants detected were below the State DOH maximum contaminant levels (MCL) for safe drinking water. Unless otherwise noted, all other testing is current and meets State and/or Federal requirements.

The attached table lists all the drinking water contaminants that have been detected through the 2023 calendar year. 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, 2023. 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 which 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 bacterial tests for 2023 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 potential need for future regulation.

PFAS – The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a new rule on April 10, 2024 that requires public drinking water systems to sample and provide information to the public and EPA on six PFAS compounds.

PFAS	MCL
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	4.0 nanograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion (ppt)
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	4.0 ng/L or ppt
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	10 ng/L or ppt
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	10 ng/L or ppt
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA, commonly known as GenX chemicals)	10 ng/L or ppt
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	N/A
Mixture of two or more PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	

<https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>

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 QUALITY DATA

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. During the summer, 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>

Sincerely,

Vicki Lantau – WDMII, CCS, BTO - #7659

Duane Lantau – WDM1, WTPO1, CCS, - #013318

Pacific Water Systems

Carrolls Water Association, *an equal opportunity provider.*

YOUR WATER QUALITY MONITORING RESULTS

Microbial Contaminants

	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED	VIOLATION Y/N	UNIT MEASUREMENT	
Total Coliform Bacteria	ND	ND	ND	N	-	Naturally present in environment

Inorganic Contaminants – IOC

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED	VIOLATION Y/N	UNIT MEASUREMENT	Likely Source of Contamination
S1 Nitrate 7/20/23	10.0	-	<0.20	N	Mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
S2 Nitrate 7/20/23	10.0	-	<0.20	N	Mg/L	
S3 Nitrate 7/20/23	10.0	-	<0.20	N	Mg/L	
S4 Nitrate 7/20/23	10.0	-	<0.20	N	Mg/L	
S5 Nitrate 7/20/23	10.0	-	<0.20	N	Mg/L	

LEAD AND COPPER

Primary Contaminants	MCLG	UNITS	ACTION LEVEL	90 th PERCENTILE	SAMPLES > AL	VIOLATION Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper 8/31/23	1.3	ppm	1.3	0.4965	0 of 5	N	From specific plumbing in certain year homes
Lead 8/31/23	0.015	ppm	0.015	0.0012	0 of 5	N	From specific plumbing in certain year homes

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.