

# 2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

**Scott Lake** ID# 767876

Olympia, WA 98512

Northwest Water Systems is pleased to present you with the annual Water Quality Report on behalf of **Scott Lake** as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is a snapshot of last years' Water Quality, and the purpose is to provide you with details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our staff routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal, State, or local laws. We encourage you to take a few moments and review the enclosed table showing the results of the water quality monitoring for **January 1 to December 31, 2023**. We would like you to share our confidence in your drinking water. Safe drinking water is essential, and we are committed to informing you so that you can make personal health-based decisions regarding your drinking water consumption and become more involved in decisions which may affect your health. We welcome your questions, concerns, and observations. If you would like to receive more information about current water quality issues, make comments, or ask questions, please go to our website: [nwwatersystems.com](http://nwwatersystems.com); [doh.wa.gov/drinkingwater](http://doh.wa.gov/drinkingwater), or call 360-876-0958. We take pride in keeping you informed about the quality of your water and the service we provide.

## How To Contact Us:

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# Additional Health Information

## Contaminants in Drinking Water:

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 water poses a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline (1-800-426-4791). Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) can 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 animal or human activity.

## Lead in Drinking Water:

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. **Scott Lake** 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 online at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

## Do I Need to Take Special Precaution?

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 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 Water Drinking Hotline: 800-426-4791

## Waivers:

Source 2:  
Complete Inorganic (IOC) 9 Year Waiver. Next Due: 07/2024  
Herbicides 9 Year Waiver. Next Due: 07/2024  
WF:  
Complete Inorganic (IOC) 9 Year Waiver. Next Due: 07/2024  
Herbicides 9 Year Waiver. Next Due: 07/2024

## Violations

Monitoring Violation - Nitrate SO6: 08/2023 – sample was not blended (S02 & S06), the sample was only from S02.  
Disinfection Treatment Violation: 04/2023 – due to the free chlorine residual not being kept at the mandated minimum level.

**EPA UNREGULATED:** *Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.*

**About Iron:** *This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for all Group A Systems.*

**About Manganese:** *This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for all Group A Systems Manganese is one of the most abundant elements in the earth's crust. It is an essential nutrient for many living organisms, including humans. Adverse health effects may be caused by over exposure.*

## Terms and Abbreviations Used:

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water

**SDRL (State Detection Reporting Limit):** The minimum reportable detection of an analyte

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

**IOC (Inorganic Chemicals):** Mineral-based compounds

**pCi/L:** Picocuries per Liter

**ppb:** Parts per billion

**N/A:** Not applicable

**µmhos/cm:** Micromhos per centimeter

**DIST:** Distribution

**mg/L:** Milligrams per Liter

**ug/L:** Micrograms per Liter

**THM:** Total Trihalomethane

**HAA5:** Halo-Acetic Acids

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units

**WF:** Combination of sources

# 2023 Water Quality Data

## Scott Lake ID# 767876

**Scott Lake** is a public Water System that is regulated by Washington State's Department of Health.

**Scott Lake** runs on 4 primary wells and is currently treated with chlorine due to hydraulic connectivity to surface water.

Source	IOC	SDRL	MCL	Your Water	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
WF	Nitrate mg/L	0.5	10	4.01	Y	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
O2	Nitrate mg/L	0.5	10	2.53	Y	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
O2	Sodium mg/L (Taken: 2015)	5	NA	7.6	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
WF	Hardness mg/L (Taken: 2022)	10	NA	54	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
WF	Conductivity Umhos/cm (Taken: 2022)	70	700	121	Y	Substances that form natural deposits
O2	Turbidity NTU (Taken: 2015)	0.1	NA	0.2	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
WF	Silica mg/L (Taken: 2022)	1	NA	33.3	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
WF	Calcium mg/L (Taken: 2022)	.05	NA	32	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
WF	Alkalinity mg/L (Taken: 2022)	5	NA	35	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Source	Disinfectant By Products	SDRL	MCL	Your Water	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
DIST	HAA5 ug/L	NA	60.4	0	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DIST	THM ug/L	NA	80.4	2.48	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Source	Radionuclides	SDRL	MCL	Your Water	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
WF	Gross Alpha pCi/L	3	NA	3	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
WF	Radium 228 pCi/L	1	5	0.027	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Source	Secondary & Unregulated Contaminants	SDRL	MCL	Your Water	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
O2	Iron mg/L (Taken: 2022)	0.1	0.3	0.1	Y	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
WF	Iron mg/L (Taken: 2022)	0.1	0.3	21.3	N	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
WF	Manganese mg/L (Taken: 2022)	0.01	0.05	0.073	N	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries and erosion of natural deposits
O2	Chloride mg/L (Taken: 2015)	20	250	15.5	Y	Urban and agricultural runoff, and discharges from municipal wastewater plants, industrial plants, and the drilling of oil and gas wells
O2	Sulfate mg/L (Taken: 2015)	50	250	9.4	Y	Naturally occurring minerals in some soil and rock formations that contain groundwater.
Source	Lead & Copper (Taken at Customer Taps)	AL	More Than AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
DIST	Lead ppb (Taken: 2021)	15	0 of 10	9.7	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
DIST	Copper mg/L (Taken: 2021)	1.3	0 of 10	0.162	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Source	SOC	SDRL	MCL	Your Water	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
02	PFBS ng/L	2.0	NA	4.8	Y	Runoff or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
02	PFHxS ng/L	2.0	NA	2.5	Y	Runoff or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
02	PFOS ng/L	2.0	NA	8	Y	Runoff or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
02	PFOA ng/L	2.0	NA	6.3	Y	Runoff or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
02	PFHxA ng/L	2.0	NA	5	Y	Runoff or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
02	PFOS+PFOA ng/L	2.0	NA	14.3	Y	Runoff or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
02	PFOS + PFOA + PFHxS + PFNA ng/L	2.0	NA	16.8	Y	Runoff or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
02	PFBA ng/L	2.0	NA	2.6	Y	Runoff or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
WF	PFPeA ng/L	2.0	NA	4.2	Y	Runoff or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
WF	PFBS ng/L	2.0	NA	6	Y	Runoff or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
WF	PFOS ng/L	2.0	NA	6.1	Y	Runoff or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
WF	PFOA n/L	2.0	NA	6	Y	Runoff or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
WF	PFHxA ng/L	2.0	NA	5.2	Y	Runoff or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
WF	PFOS+PFOA ng/L	2.0	NA	12.1	Y	Runoff or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
WF	PFOS + PFOA + PFHxS + PFNA ng/L	2.0	NA	14.6	Y	Runoff or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
WF	PFBA ng/L	2.0	NA	2	Y	Runoff or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants

## What Are PFAS?

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large family of chemicals in use since the 1950's, to make a wide variety of stain-resistant, water resistant, and non-stick consumer products. Some examples include food packaging, outdoor clothing, and non-stick pans. PFAS also have many Industrial uses because of their special properties. In Washington State, PFAS were used in certain types of firefighting foams.

## What Is Water Conservation?

For many, it is as easy as buying a water efficient appliance or turning off the faucet while brushing your teeth, however, water conservation is more complex than that. Water conservation is any beneficial reduction in water use, loss, or waste. We can all do our part in using our water more efficiently; small changes can make a large impact. In addition to saving money on your utility bill, water conservation will help protect this precious natural resource.

## Cross Connection:

You might have seen cross-connection surveys sent to you by mail. Here is a little information on why:

Cross-connections are found in all plumbing systems. It is important that each cross-connection be identified and evaluated as to the type of back-flow protection required to protect the drinking water supply. Some plumbing fixtures have built-in back-flow protection in the form of a physical air gap. However, most cross connections will need to be controlled through the installation of an approved mechanical back-flow prevention device or assembly.

## Saving Water Can Be Simple!

- Turn water off while brushing your teeth and rinsing your dishes!
- Cut the time per shower by a few minutes and save up to 150 gallons per month!
- Run full loads in dishwasher and washing machine.
- Insulate hot water pipes to save water and energy!