Before We Begin...

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.
Ng/L: Nanograms per Liter
GRR: Galvanized Required Replacement
****:** Flyer attached with more detail

On-Going Lead Service Line Inventory Project

Upon the initial review, lead & GRR service lines have not been identified.

Next Steps: Continue to review data and verify and/or identify any lead or GRR service lines. By utilizing surveys, maps and governmental websites. The water system representative and homeowner will be contacted if of a lead or GRR service line. ** **See "Lead in Drinking Water" and attached flyer for more information.**

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Nisqually Pines Community Club

ID# 595917

Yelm, WA 98597

Northwest Water Systems is pleased to present you with the annual Water Quality Report on behalf of **Nisqually Pines** 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, 2024.** 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; 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:

Office:
7245 SE Bethel Burley Rd
Port Orchard, WA 98366

Phone Number:
360.876.0958
Email: info@nwwatersystems.com

You can find this report at:
https://www.nwwatersystems.com/n

NOTE: if the sample does not have a "taken date" next to it, that means the sample was collected during the reporting period.
Please forward this report to your rental tenants upon arrival.

Additional Health Information

Contaminants in Drinking Water:

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. 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. **Nisqually Pines** 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 people 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

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. WA State Office of Drinking Water (ODW) is in the process of modifying the recommendations for public water systems that have manganese in their water supply.* ****See attached flyer for more information.**

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.

**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.

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!

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.

2024 Water Quality Data

Nisqually Pines Community Club ID# 595917

Nisqually Pines is a public Water System that is regulated by Washington State's Department of Health.

Nisqually Pines runs on 4 primary wells and 1 emergency well and is currently chlorinated.

Source	IOC	SDRL	MCL	Your Water	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
07	Nitrate **mg/L**	0.5	10	0.2	Y	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
08	Nitrate **mg/L**	0.5	10	1.14	Y	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Source	**Disinfection By Products**	**SDRL**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**In Compliance?**	**Typical Sources**
DIST	THM **ug/L**	NA	80.4	6.28	Y	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
DIST	HAA5 **ug/L**	NA	60.4	3.66	Y	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Source	**SOC**	**SDRL**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**In Compliance?**	**Typical Sources**
07/08	**PFAS ng/L				Y	Runoff or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
Source	**Radionuclides**	**SDRL**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**In Compliance?**	**Typical Sources**
05/07	Gross Alpha **pCi/L (Taken: 2022)**	3	NA	3	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
05/07	Radium 228 **pCi/L (Taken: 2022)**	1	5	1	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Source	**Secondary & Unregulated Contaminants**	**SDRL**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**In Compliance?**	**Typical Sources**
07	Iron **mg/L**	0.1	0.3	0.1	Y	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
07	**Manganese **mg/L**	0.01	0.05	0.031	Y	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries and erosion of natural deposits
08	Chloride **mg/L (Taken: 2022)**	20	250	3.9	Y	Urban and agricultural runoff, and discharges from municipal wastewater plants, industrial plants, and the drilling of oil and gas wells
08	Sulfate **mg/L (Taken: 2022)**	50	250	3.1	Y	Naturally minerals occurring in some soil and rock formations that contain groundwater.
Source	**Lead & Copper (Taken at Customer Taps)**	**AL**	**More Than AL**	**90th Percentile**	**In Compliance?**	**Typical Sources**
DIST	**Lead **ppb (Taken: 2023)**	15	0 of 11	1	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
DIST	Copper **mg/L (Taken: 2023)**	1.3	0 of 11	0.06	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Waivers: SO7 Wellfield

IOC: 9-Year Waiver. Last collected 03/2021

VOC: 6-Year Waiver. Last collected 06/2024

Herbicides: 9-Year Waiver. Last collected 03/2021

Waivers: SO8

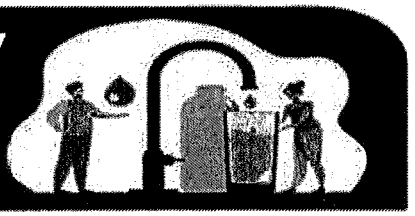
IOC: 9-Year Waiver. Last collected 09/2022

VOC: 6-Year Waiver. Last collected 10/2019

Herbicides: 9-Year Waiver. Last collected 09/2016

Washington State Action Levels for PFAS in Drinking Water

WHEN AND HOW TO LOWER YOUR EXPOSURE TO PFAS IN DRINKING WATER:



- PFAS have been discovered above recommended federal and state safety levels in the drinking water supplies of millions of Americans, including in Washington State. Because it can take many years for our bodies to clear PFAS chemicals, exposure to levels above recommended limits could lead to harmful health effects.
- Washington State Action Levels (SALs) help you know when to take action to protect your health. If your tap water has PFAS above our SALs, take action to reduce PFAS in the water you drink and cook with.
- Limiting PFAS exposure is the best way to protect yourself and your family. The sooner you lower your PFAS exposure, the sooner your body can start clearing PFAS.

Installing a PFAS-reducing water filter on your kitchen sink can help lower PFAS levels in your drinking and cooking water.

Follow the advice on the back page if PFAS levels in your drinking water are higher than our SALs.

Our SALs are based on the best available science and may be updated as we learn more information on PFAS health impacts.

Water tests from private labs sometimes give results with different measurements, or "units", than parts per trillion. Our SALs are shown here in these other common units.

PFAS CHEMICALS	SAL in parts per trillion (ppt)	SAL in nanograms per liter (ng/L)	SAL in micrograms per liter (ug/l)	SAL in parts per billion (ppb)
PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid)	10 ppt	10 ng/l	0.010 ug/l	0.010 ppb
PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonic acid)	15 ppt	15 ng/l	0.015 ug/l	0.015 ppb
PFNA (perfluorononanoic acid)	9 ppt	9 ng/l	0.009 ug/l	0.009 ppb
PFHXS (perfluorohexane sulfonic acid)	65 ppt	65 ng/l	0.065 ug/l	0.065 ppb
PFBS (perfluorobutane sulfonic acid)	345 ppt	345 ng/l	0.345 ug/l	0.345 ppb

Who should follow the State Action Levels (SALs) advice?

All people drinking water with PFAS above our SALs should act to lower their PFAS levels. This is especially important for sensitive groups, like pregnant people, people who may become pregnant, breastfeeding people and their infants, infants drinking formula mixed with tap water, and children under 5. These groups usually drink more water than most people, and are more vulnerable due to their life stage.

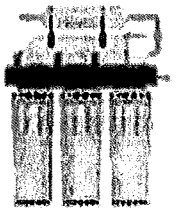
Why should I reduce my exposure to PFAS?

There is strong evidence from animal studies and supporting evidence from human studies that PFAS can harm human health. For people, having higher PFAS levels in your body could: interfere with your immune system and make some vaccinations less effective, increase your risk for kidney cancer, high cholesterol, and lower birthweights. PFAS may also increase your risk for other cancers (like testicular cancer), thyroid disease, high blood pressure during pregnancy, and other reproductive issues.

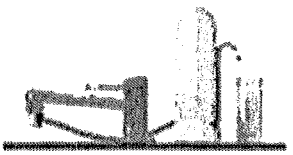
Your risk of developing health problems depends on how much, how often, and how long you were exposed. Age, lifestyle, and overall health can impact how your body responds to PFAS exposure. The best way to protect yourself and your family is to lower your exposure.

Point Of Use (POU) water filters can help lower PFAS levels

Some POU water filters can reduce PFAS. These filters often come in "Under the Sink" or "Countertop" styles. PFAS-reducing POU filters are usually granular activated carbon filters certified by the National Standards Federation to reduce PFOA and PFOS (NSF/ANSI Standard 53, must include claim of PFOA/PFOS reduction), or reverse osmosis filters. See our factsheet (https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2022-10/331-699.pdf) for help deciding which type best fits your needs and how to find a filter.



"Under the Sink" Style Filter



"Countertop" Style Filter

A note on watering your garden and livestock

We're still learning what PFAS levels are safe for watering gardens and livestock. We know plants can soak up certain PFAS from soil and irrigation water. How much PFAS exposure you get from eating PFAS-contaminated plants depends on soil condition, the type of plant, the type of PFAS, and PFAS levels in the soil and water. We also know that farm animals who drink PFAS can pass the PFAS into their eggs and milk, or meat. There are no regulations or guidelines for eating plants and animal products contaminated with PFAS.

If you are concerned, consider filtering water used for gardening and livestock. For gardening, we recommend you:

- Wash or scrub all dirt off produce before eating to avoid swallowing soil.
- Peel and wash all root vegetables before eating.
- Use rainwater for garden irrigation.
- Add clean compost to your garden soil. Increasing the organic content of your garden soil can reduce the amount of PFAS your plants pick up from the soil.

For a list of certified PFAS water-testing labs, visit **https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2022-09/221-700.pdf**
For a more information on PFAS, visit **https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/contaminants/pfas**

Washington State Department of HEALTH

To request this document in another format, call 1-800-525-0127. Deaf or hard of hearing customers, please call 711 (Washington Relay) or email civil.rights@doh.wa.gov.

DOH 334-473 SEPTEMBER 2023

Manganese in Drinking Water
What Customers Should Know

Manganese is a naturally occurring mineral found in rocks, groundwater, and surface water. Small amounts of manganese are essential nutrients for humans. Your body needs some manganese to stay healthy, but too much can be harmful, especially to infants.

Manganese in your water can also stain your laundry and create a brownish-black or black stain on your toilet, shower, bathtub, or sink. Manganese can make your water look, smell, or taste bad.

Why is manganese a problem?

Research worldwide has given us a more complete understanding of how manganese interacts with drinking water systems and its human health impacts. Current research suggests:

- Exposure to manganese above 0.1 mg/L has been associated with increased risks for negative health outcomes for children under 5 years of age.
- Manganese builds up in water pipes, potentially resulting in drinking water with manganese at much higher levels than are present in the source water.
- The buildup of manganese in pipes can absorb other metals that may also be in water, like lead or arsenic. When water quality changes, the build-up of all these contaminants may release rapidly in high amounts.
- We cannot rely on the taste or look of drinking water to know if there are high levels of manganese of concern to human health because it may not be visible or noticeable when dissolved in the water.

Is manganese of particular concern for infants?

Yes, infants are the most sensitive age group to excess manganese. Too much manganese exposure during their development can cause learning and behavioral problems. Even short-term exposures to elevated manganese in drinking water (0.1 mg/L) during early childhood have been shown to increase the likelihood of a neurodevelopmental disorder diagnosis (Schullehner et al (2020)).

While manganese is included in baby formula to support healthy development, too much can cause negative health effects. Manganese is a "goldilocks compound." Too much or too little is harmful – you need just the right amount. When manganese levels in drinking water are above 0.3 mg/L, infants under 6 months of age should immediately stop consuming the water or formula prepared with the water.

What you can do

- If your drinking water is above 0.05 mg/L, contact your water system provider, and ask them to install water treatment for manganese removal on the water system sources.
- If your drinking water tests at or above the health advisory level 0.3 mg/L, use another source of water, like bottled water, for preparing baby formula for infants and young children. Adults who drink water with manganese levels above the health advisory levels are at a lower risk than infants and children.
- Boiling water may increase manganese concentration because it removes only the water, so it is not recommended.
- Manganese is not easily absorbed through the skin. There are no known health concerns from bathing, showering, brushing teeth, or washing clothes in water with high levels of manganese.
- If you have been consuming water with high levels of manganese and have concerns about your health, talk to your health care provider.

Recommendations for Water Systems

The Washington State Department of Health Office of Drinking Water (ODW) is modifying our recommendations for public water systems that have manganese in their water supply. For many years, manganese in drinking water was only considered an aesthetic concern, causing discoloration and staining. However, recent studies show negative health effects from exposure to high levels of manganese in drinking water. We have used this new information to revise our guidelines for your water system.

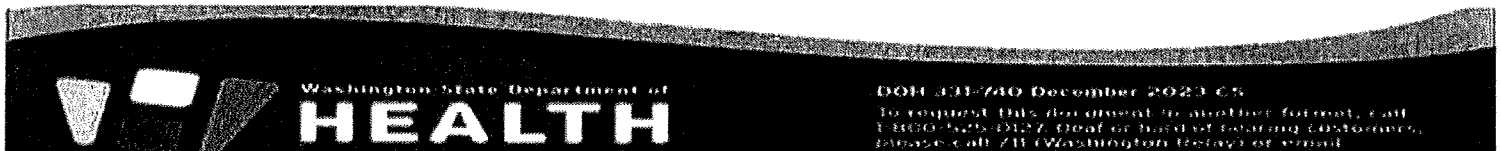
- All water systems with source manganese levels greater than 0.05 mg/L should install and operate manganese removal treatment at the water source.
- Systems operating manganese treatment should strive to meet a removal goal of less than or equal to 0.02 mg/L at entry point to the distribution system.
- All systems with elevated manganese or operating manganese treatment should have accurate manganese field testing equipment.
- Water systems that have distribution manganese levels of 0.3 mg/L or greater should issue public notification to their customers.

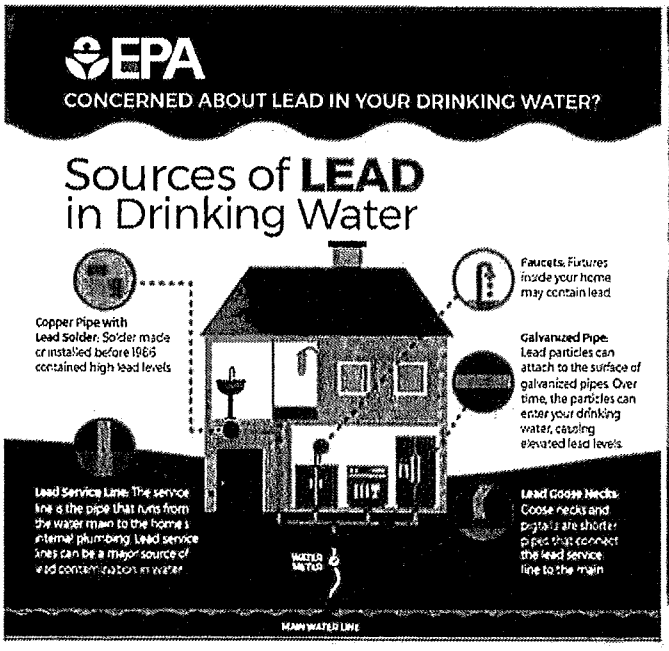
Manganese Levels of Concern in Drinking Water

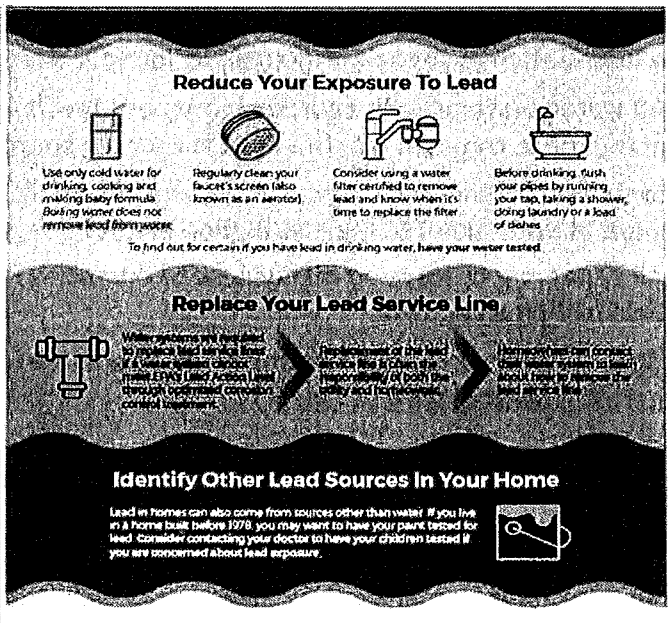
In 2004, EPA set health advice for manganese in drinking water to keep people safe (0.3 mg/L) and a lower aesthetic standard (0.05 mg/L) to prevent staining and a bad smell or taste in the water. Both standards are voluntary, and it's up to individual water systems to test for or treat manganese in drinking water. The table below shows health advice and aesthetic standards set for manganese by various agencies.

Manganese concentration	Recommendation / Action Levels
0.02 mg/L	ODW (2023) recommends water systems maintain this level or less at entry point to the water distribution system after treatment.
0.05 mg/L	ODW (2023) recommends treatment for manganese removal at levels greater than 0.05 mg/L. EPA Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SCML) based on aesthetic effects.
0.08 mg/L	World Health Organization (2021) provisional health-based guidance value for bottle fed infants. Also protective of the general population.
0.1 mg/L	Minnesota Dept of Health (2018) recommended limit for water fed to infants during their first 12 months of life. This is health-based advice to protect infants from learning and behavioral problems.
0.12 mg/L	Health Canada (2019) maximum acceptable concentration (MAC) for drinking water. Set to protect infants, also protective of the general population.
0.3 mg/L	EPA Health Advisory Level (2004): • Applies to short-term consumption (10 days) for infants less than 6 months old. • Applies to lifetime consumption for general population. ODW recommends that water systems issue public notice to users when manganese level in drinking water is above this level.
1.0 mg/L	EPA Health Advisory Level (2004) for short-term exposure (10 days) for children 6 months and older and for adults.

If you do not know the manganese level in your drinking water, contact your water system provider.
If you have questions or concerns about the quality of your drinking water, contact your water system provider.







For more information, visit: **epa.gov/safewater**