

2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Graham Hill ID# 28650M

Graham, WA 98338

Northwest Water Systems is pleased to present you with the annual Water Quality Report on behalf of **Graham Hill** 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; 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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You Can Find This Report At:

<https://www.nwwatersystems.com/g>



Northwest Water Systems
PO Box 123
Port Orchard, WA 98366

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY STATE ZIP

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. **Graham Hill** 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: 06/2027
Volatile Organics (VOC) 6 Year Waiver. Next Due: 06/2025
Herbicides & Pesticides 9 Year Waiver. Next Due: 06/2027
Source 3:
Complete Inorganic (IOC) 9 Year Waiver. Next Due: 06/2027
Volatile Organics (VOC) 6 Year Waiver. Next Due: 06/2025
Herbicides & Pesticides 9 Year Waiver. Next Due: 06/2027
Source 4:
Volatile Organics (VOC) 6 Year Waiver. Next Due: 06/2024
Herbicides 9 Year Waiver. Next Due: 06/2025
Pesticides 9 Year Waiver. Next Due: 06/2024

NOTE: if a taken date is not next to the sample, that means the sample was collected in the reporting period.

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

02/03/04: Same result for sources

2023 Water Quality Data

Graham Hill ID# 28650M

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

Graham Hill runs on 3 primary wells and is currently not treated.

[Source 2:](#)

Source	IOC	SDRL	MCL	Your Water	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
02	Nitrate mg/L	0.5	10	2.6	Y	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
02	Arsenic ppb (Taken: 2018)	1	10.4	1.5	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
02	Sodium mg/L (Taken: 2018)	5	NA	7.2	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
02	Hardness mg/L (Taken: 2018)	10	NA	95.8	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
DIST	Conductivity Umhos/cm	70	700	198.4	Y	Substances that form natural deposits
02	Turbidity NTU (Taken: 2018)	0.1	NA	0.16	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
DIST	Alkalinity mg/L	5	NA	88.1	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
DIST	Calcium mg/L	0.05	NA	68	Y	Buildup of Natural Deposits
Source	SOC	SDRL	MCL	Your Water	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
02	PFHxS ng/L	2.0	NA	3.3	Y	Leaching of Firefighting foam, Industrial Discharge, landfills, and Wastewater Plants
02	PFOA ng/L	2.0	NA	2.1	Y	Leaching of Firefighting foam, Industrial Discharge, landfills, and Wastewater Plants
Source	Radionuclides	SDRL	MCL	Your Water	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
02	Gross Alpha pCi/L (Taken: 2021)	3	NA	3	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
02	Radium 228 pCi/L (Taken: 2021)	1	5	0.46	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Source	Secondary & Unregulated Contaminants	SDRL	MCL	Your Water	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
02	Iron mg/L (Taken: 2018)	0.1	0.3	0.1	Y	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
02	Manganese mg/L (Taken: 2018)	0.01	0.05	0.01	Y	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries and erosion of natural deposits
02	Chloride mg/L (Taken: 2018)	20	250	6.5	Y	Urban and agricultural runoff, and discharges from municipal wastewater plants, industrial plants, and the drilling of oil and gas wells
02	Sulfate mg/L (Taken: 2018)	50	250	6.3	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 th Percentile	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
DIST	Lead ppb	15	0 of 10	2.3	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
DIST	Copper mg/L	1.3	0 of 10	0.359	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Source 3:

Source	IOC	SDRL	MCL	Your Water	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
03	Nitrate mg/L	0.5	10	2.51	Y	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
03	Arsenic ppb (Taken: 2018)	1	10.4	1.3	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
03	Sodium mg/L (Taken: 2018)	5	NA	7.3	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
03	Hardness mg/L (Taken: 2018)	10	NA	99	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
DIST	Conductivity Umhos/cm	70	700	198.4	Y	Substances that form natural deposits
03	Turbidity NTU (Taken: 2018)	0.1	NA	1.28	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
DIST	Alkalinity mg/L	5	NA	88.1	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
DIST	Calcium mg/L	0.05	NA	68	Y	Build up of Natural Deposits
Source	SOC	SDRL	MCL	Your Water	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
03	PFHxS ng/L	2.0	NA	4.3	Y	Leaching of Firefighting foam, Industrial Discharge, landfills, and Wastewater Plants
03	PFOA ng/L	2.0	NA	2.7	Y	Leaching of Firefighting foam, Industrial Discharge, landfills, and Wastewater Plants
Source	Radionuclides	SDRL	MCL	Your Water	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
03	Gross Alpha pCi/L (Taken: 2021)	3	NA	3	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
03	Radium 228 pCi/L (Taken:2021)	1	5	0.915	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Source	Secondary & Unregulated Contaminants	SDRL	MCL	Your Water	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
03	Iron mg/L (Taken: 2018)	0.1	0.3	0.1	Y	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
03	Manganese mg/L (Taken: 2018)	0.01	0.05	0.01	Y	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries and erosion of natural deposits
03	Chloride mg/L (Taken: 2018)	20	250	6.6	Y	Urban and agricultural runoff, and discharges from municipal wastewater plants, industrial plants, and the drilling of oil and gas wells
03	Sulfate mg/L (Taken: 2018)	50	250	6.4	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 th Percentile	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
DIST	Lead ppb	15	0 of 10	2.3	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
DIST	Copper mg/L	1.3	0 of 10	0.359	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Source 4:

Source	IOC	SDRL	MCL	Your Water	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
04	Nitrate mg/L	0.5	10	0.77	Y	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
04	Arsenic ppb (Taken: 2022)	1	10.4	2.7	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
04	Sodium mg/L (Taken: 2022)	5	NA	6.2	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
04	Hardness mg/L (Taken: 2022)	10	NA	94	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
DIST	Conductivity Umhos/cm	70	700	198.4	Y	Substances that form natural deposits
04	Turbidity NTU (Taken: 2022)	0.1	NA	0.5	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
DIST	Alkalinity mg/L	5	NA	88.1	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
DIST	Calcium mg/L	0.05	NA	68	Y	Buildup of Natural Deposits
Source	SOC	SDRL	MCL	Your Water	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
04	PFAS ng/L				Y	Leaching of Firefighting foam, Industrial Discharge, landfills, and Wastewater Plants
Source	Radionuclides	SDRL	MCL	Your Water	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
04	Gross Alpha pCi/L (Taken: 2022)	3	NA	3	Y	Erosion of Natural Deposits
04	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
04	Iron mg/L (Taken: 2022)	0.1	0.3	0.1	Y	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
04	Manganese mg/L (Taken: 2022)	0.01	0.05	0.087	N	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries and erosion of natural deposits
04	Chloride mg/L (Taken: 2022)	20	250	5.7	Y	Urban and agricultural runoff, and discharges from municipal wastewater plants, industrial plants, and the drilling of oil and gas wells
04	Sulfate mg/L (Taken: 2022)	50	250	7.9	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 th Percentile	In Compliance?	Typical Sources
DIST	Lead ppb	15	0 of 10	2.3	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
DIST	Copper mg/L	1.3	0 of 10	0.359	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

[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!

[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.