

2024 Drinking Water Quality Report



City of Olympia, Public Works Department
Drinking Water Utility
March 1, 2024

The City of Olympia is committed to the non-discriminatory treatment of persons in the employment and the delivery of services and resources.



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2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

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Message from Drinking Water Utility Director, Mike Vessey

Dear Valued Community Members,

I hope this message finds you well. I wanted to provide you with important updates regarding the City of Olympia's ongoing efforts to maintain the highest standards in water quality, infrastructure improvements and regulatory compliance.

Our staff continue to work tirelessly maintaining our drinking water system to American Water Works Association (AWWA) and Washington State Department of Health standards while also responding to all water system-related emergencies 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

One significant aspect of our commitment to water quality is our ongoing monitoring of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). These substances have gained increased attention due to their potential impact on public health. Rest assured; we are actively conducting PFAS sampling, per State and Federal regulations, at all our sources to ensure the safety of our drinking water. Our dedicated team is monitoring the changes to the sampling regulations and working to stay ahead of any potential concerns. We will continue our commitment to keep you informed of our findings and actions. Please visit this [webpage](#) to learn more about PFAS.

I am pleased to announce the successful completion of our [2021 – 2026 Water System Plan](#). This plan outlines our vision for the future, including strategies for continued water quality improvement, infrastructure enhancement, and sustainable growth. If you'd like to get more involved, please check out [the Utility Advisory Committee's webpage](#).

Message from Drinking Water Utility Director, Mike Vessey

Continued from page 3:

In our continuous pursuit of providing safe and reliable drinking water, we are engaged in various capital facilities projects (CFP). These projects aim to enhance our aging infrastructure and to address seismic retrofits needed to some critical drinking water assets. We understand the importance of balancing these improvements with the necessity to keep rates at a reasonable level. We are working tirelessly to strike a balance between improving our aging infrastructure and what the economic impact will be on our community.

We may need your assistance. In 2024, we will contact some community members to request information about the water service line material (from the water meter to your home). This service line material information is crucial for complying with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, concerning lead service lines. Your cooperation will contribute significantly to our efforts to ensure we meet all EPA requirements and deadlines. We thank you in advance for your involvement in this community-wide (and nation-wide!) project. Visit our [Water Service Line Inventory Project webpage](#) to learn more.

In conclusion, meeting or exceeding all State and Federal requirements and your satisfaction are the top priorities of the City of Olympia Drinking Water Utility. We are committed to maintaining open communication and transparency in the work we do. If you have any questions or concerns, please reach out to our dedicated team. Together, we can ensure that the City of Olympia continues to provide clean, safe, and reliable drinking water for generations to come.

Thank you for your ongoing support,

Mike Vessey

Drinking Water Utility Director

Refer to page 12
for terms and
acronyms.

Water Supply System (Tap Water) After Chlorination (2023)					
Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Range of Amount Detected (Low-High)	Testing Frequency	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	95% of samples must have zero detections	Zero	Zero	100 times per month at a minimum	Naturally occurring in the environment
Chlorine residual (ppm)	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.24 – 1.67 ppm	Metered continuously	Disinfectant in the water treatment process
Disinfection By-products Amount Detected (Low & High)					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60 ppb	Zero	1.30 & 2.50 ppb	Annually	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80 ppb	Zero	8.80 & 12.10 ppb		

Lead and Copper Results – Taken at Customer’s Tap (2022)						
Contaminant (Units)	MCL	City Water Amount Detected	Number of Sites Above the AL	Range of Amount Detected (Low-High)	Testing Frequency	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	Action Level* (AL) 1.3 ppm	90% of the homes: 0.072 ppm	0 out of 32 sampled	0.011 – 0.091 ppm	30 samples every three years	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	Action Level** (AL) 15 ppb	90% of the homes: 4 ppb		0 - 10 ppb		

* Action Level for Copper – 90% of the homes tested must have levels less than 1.3 ppm detected.

** Action Level for Lead – 90% of the homes tested must have levels less than 15 ppb detected.

pH – City of Olympia Water Sources (2023)	
Water Source	Daily pH Average Range
McAllister Wellfield	7.43 – 7.79
Shana Park	7.47 – 8.00
Allison Springs	7.40 – 7.95

Drinking Water Source Inorganic Test Results							
Contaminant	McAllister Wellfield (2019 Test Results)	Allison Springs Well #13 (2022 Test Results)	Allison Springs Well #19 (2022 Test Results)	Units	SRL	Trigger Level	MCL
Arsenic	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	0.01	0.01
Barium	0.003	0.002	0.0026	ppm	0.001	2	2
Cadmium	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	0.005	0.005
Chromium	0.0006	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	0.1	0.1
Mercury	<0.0002	<0.0002	<0.0002	ppm	0.0002	0.002	0.002
Selenium	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	ppm	0.002	0.05	0.05
Beryllium	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	0.004	0.004
Nickel	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	ppm	0.005	0.1	0.1
Antimony	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	0.006	0.006
Thallium	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	0.002	0.002
Cyanide	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	ppm	0.01	0.2	0.2
Fluoride	<0.1	<0.2	<0.2	ppm	0.2	2	4
Nitrite	<0.1*	<0.1 *	<0.1*	ppm	0.5	0.5	1
Nitrate	0.41*	1.14 *	1.15*	ppm	0.5	5	10
Nitrate + Nitrite<N	0.41*	1.14*	1.15*	ppm	0.5	5	10
Iron	<0.10	<0.1	<0.1	ppm	0.1	0.3	0.3
Manganese	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	0.05	0.05
Silver	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	ppm	0.01	0.05	0.05
Chloride	4.8	5.8	5.8	ppm	20	250	250
Sulfate	3.2	2.6	2.7	ppm	10	250	250
Zinc	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	ppm	0.005	5	5
Sodium	5.91	4.9	4.9	ppm	5	n/a	n/a
Hardness as Calcium Carbonate	49.0	51.3	53.7	ppm	10	n/a	n/a
Conductivity	131	26	30	uS/cm	10	700	700
Turbidity	0.22	<0.10	<0.10	NTU	0.01	1	1
Color	<5	<5	<5	Color Unit	5	15	15
Lead	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	n/a	0.015
Copper	<0.007	<0.005	<0.005	ppm	0.005	n/a	1.3
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	123	93	92	ppm	150	n/a	500

* 2023 test results. All other inorganic compounds are tested every nine years.

Drinking Water Source Inorganic Test Results (2022)							
Contaminant	Shana Park Well #11 (2022 Test Results)	Hoffman Well #8	Indian Summer Well #20 (2022 Test Results)	Units	SRL	Trigger Level	MCL
Arsenic	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	ppm	0.001	0.01	0.01
Barium	0.0037	0.013	0.0027	ppm	0.001	2	2
Cadmium	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	0.005	0.005
Chromium	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	0.1	0.1
Mercury	<0.0002	<0.001	<0.0002	ppm	0.0002	0.002	0.002
Selenium	<0.002	<0.0002	<0.002	ppm	0.002	0.05	0.05
Beryllium	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	0.004	0.004
Nickel	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	ppm	0.005	0.1	0.1
Antimony	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	0.006	0.006
Thallium	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	0.002	0.002
Cyanide	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	ppm	0.01	0.2	0.2
Fluoride	<0.2	<0.2	0.035	ppm	0.2	2	4
Nitrite	<0.1*	<0.1*	<0.1*	ppm	0.5	0.5	1
Nitrate	2.82*	<0.10*	<0.1*	ppm	0.5	5	10
Nitrate + Nitrite<N	2.82*	<0.10*	<0.1*	ppm	0.5	5	10
Iron	<0.1	1.24	0.25	ppm	0.1	0.3	0.3
Manganese	<0.001	0.176	0.0197	ppm	0.001	0.05	0.05
Silver	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	ppm	0.01	0.05	0.05
Chloride	7.7	3.3	2.10	ppm	20	250	250
Sulfate	6.0	6.2	0.2	ppm	10	250	250
Zinc	<0.005	0.009	<0.005	ppm	0.005	5	5
Sodium	6.60	6.1	18.80	ppm	5	n/a	n/a
Hardness as Calcium Carbonate	58.7	45.2	12.9	ppm	10	n/a	n/a
Conductivity	50	120	107	uS/cm	10	700	700
Turbidity	<0.10	1.64	0.27	NTU	0.01	1	1
Color	5	15	5	Color Unit	5	15	15
Lead	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	n/a	0.015
Copper	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	ppm	0.005	n/a	1.3
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	120	N/A	120	ppm	150	n/a	500

* 2023 test results. All other inorganic compounds are tested every nine years.

Notes: 1) Iron is a secondary contaminant that can cause aesthetic issues.

2) Manganese is a secondary contaminant, that can cause aesthetic issues. Recent published studies indicate higher levels of Manganese may have potential health effects.

Refer to page 12
for terms and
acronyms.

Drinking Water Source Inorganic Test Results (2022)							
Contaminant	Shana Park Well #11 (2022 Test Results)	Hoffman Well #8	Indian Summer Well #20 (2022 Test Results)	Units	SRL	Trigger Level	MCL
Arsenic	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	ppm	0.001	0.01	0.01
Barium	0.0037	0.013	0.0027	ppm	0.001	2	2
Cadmium	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	0.005	0.005
Chromium	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	0.1	0.1
Mercury	<0.0002	<0.001	<0.0002	ppm	0.0002	0.002	0.002
Selenium	<0.002	<0.0002	<0.002	ppm	0.002	0.05	0.05
Beryllium	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	0.004	0.004
Nickel	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	ppm	0.005	0.1	0.1
Antimony	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	0.006	0.006
Thallium	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	0.002	0.002
Cyanide	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	ppm	0.01	0.2	0.2
Fluoride	<0.2	<0.2	0.035	ppm	0.2	2	4
Nitrite	<0.1	<0.1*	<0.1	ppm	0.5	0.5	1
Nitrate	2.82*	<0.10*	<0.1*	ppm	0.5	5	10
Nitrate + Nitrite<N	2.82*	<0.10*	<0.1*	ppm	0.5	5	10
Iron	<0.1	1.24	0.25	ppm	0.1	0.3	0.3
Manganese	<0.001	0.176	0.0197	ppm	0.001	0.05	0.05
Silver	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	ppm	0.01	0.05	0.05
Chloride	7.7	3.3	2.10	ppm	20	250	250
Sulfate	6.0	6.2	0.2	ppm	10	250	250
Zinc	<0.005	0.009	<0.005	ppm	0.005	5	5
Sodium	6.60	6.1	18.80	ppm	5	n/a	n/a
Hardness as Calcium Carbonate	58.7	45.2	12.9	ppm	10	n/a	n/a
Conductivity	50	120	107	uS/cm	10	700	700
Turbidity	<0.10	1.64	0.27	NTU	0.01	1	1
Color	5	15	5	Color Unit	5	15	15
Lead	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	ppm	0.001	n/a	0.015
Copper	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	ppm	0.005	n/a	1.3
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	120	N/A	120	ppm	150	n/a	500

* 2023 test results. All other inorganic compounds are tested every nine years.

Notes: 1) Iron is a secondary contaminant that can cause aesthetic issues.

2) Manganese is a secondary contaminant, that can cause aesthetic issues. Recent published studies indicate higher levels of Manganese may have potential health effects.

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UCMR5 Test Results PFAS and Lithium Collected October 2023



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acronyms.

	Hoffman #3	Allison #13	Shana Park #11	Allison #19	Indian Summer #20	McAllister Wellfield	
Contaminant	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	State Action Level
11CF-PF3OUdS	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
9CI-PF3ONS	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
ADONA	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
HFPO-DA	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
NFDHA	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
PFBA	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
PFBS	Non detect	Non detect	4.8 ppt*	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	345 ppt
8:2FTS	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
PFDA	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
PFDoA	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
PFEESA	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
PFHpS	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
PFHpA	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
4:2FTS	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
PFHxS	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	65 ppt
PFHxA	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
PFMA	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
PFNA	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	9 ppt
6:2FTS	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
PFOS	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	15 ppt
PFOA	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	10 ppt
PFPeA	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
PFPeS	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
PFUnA	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
NMeFOSAA	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
NEtFOSAA	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
PFTTrDA	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
PFTA	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	
Lithium	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	Non detect	

* Shana Park #11 source well had a detect of 4.8 parts per trillion (ppt). This amount is well under the State Action Level of 345 ppt.

Explanation of Parts per Trillion

One ppt (parts per trillion) is equal to one drop of ink in 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools. 1 pool equals about 660,000 gallons of water.
Or one drop of ink in 13,200,000 gallons of water.

03/06/2024



Distribution Samples: Alkalinity Results and pH Field Readings (2023)		
Quarter	Alkalinity Ranges (mg CaCO ₃ /L)	pH Ranges
January – March	48.62 – 65.9	6.98 - 7.23
July – September	47.9 – 61.50	7.02 - 7.44

Required for optimization of the distribution system when we raised the pH to come into full compliance with the lead and copper rule.

Additional Test Information

In 2021, the City of Olympia tested for Gross Alpha, Gross Beta and Radium 228 at each water source. All results were “non-detect”.

What Contaminants Does the City Test For?

Please follow this [link](#) to view the list of all contaminants that the City of Olympia is required to test. The contaminants in the list are tested at a frequency of every one to nine years.

Testing for PFAS in Drinking Water

Per-and-Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) have been in the news lately and of concern to health officials and communities. PFAS are human-made and have been around since the 1940s. They are widely used as coatings in common consumer products such as food packaging, outdoor clothing, carpets, leather goods, ski and snowboard waxes and firefighting foam. PFAS chemicals are very persistent in the environment. They do not break down or go away easily.

In November 2021, the Washington State Board of Health (Board) adopted a new drinking water standard for PFAS. The Board chose to set a state action level (SAL) for PFAS, as opposed to Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) also started rule making for six PFAS compounds. The public comment period has closed and the rule is under interagency review. Currently there is no proposed rule adoption date.

The City of Olympia sampled for state regulated PFAS in October 2023. The results are included on page 11 of this report and are also posted to the City’s Water Quality webpage. This sampling coincides with the sampling required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) which includes PFAS compounds and Lithium.

The City will continue to post the results of the PFAS testing as they becomes available from the laboratory.



Definition of Terms and Acronyms	
Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Inorganic Contaminants	Salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG allows for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible, using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
mg CaCO ₃ /L	Milligrams of Calcium Carbonate per Liter. This is a measurement alkalinity.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)	Unit by which turbidity is measures.
Organic Chemical Contaminants	Includes synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
Parts Per Billion (ppb)	Unit of measurement. It is equivalent to about one dissolved aspirin tablet (or 326 mg) in a 25-meter swimming pool (about 100,000 gallons), one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000. This unit is interchangeable with micrograms per liter (ug/L).
Parts Per Million (ppm)	Unit of measurement. One part per million is equivalent to about half of a dissolved aspirin tablet (or 162 mg) in a full bathtub of water (about 50 gallons), one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000. This unit is interchangeable with milligrams per liter (mg/L).
Parts Per Trillion (ppt)	Unit of measurement. One ppt (parts per trillion) would be equal to one drop of ink in 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools. 1 pool equals about 660,000 gallons of water. This unit is interchangeable with nanograms per liter (ng/L).
State Action Level (SAL)	The concentration of a contaminant or group of contaminants established to protect public health when there is no MCL. If exceeded, a SAL triggers required monitoring and public health notices.
State Reporting Level (SRL)	The minimum reporting level required by the State of Washington Department of Health (DOH).
Trigger Level	A level set by Washington State DOH that if compounds are detected above this level will trigger additional sampling.

Important Health Information

To ensure the tap water you drink is safe, the DOH and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in drinking water. The Food and Drug Administration and the Washington Department of Agriculture set limits for contaminants in bottled water and both must provide the same protection for public health.

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1.800.426.4791).

Contaminants and Health Concerns

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. It also picks up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, organic chemical contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, and radioactive contaminants.

Required Statement Regarding Lead

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. The City of Olympia is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. For more information on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Lead and Copper Rule Revisions and the City's lead service line inventory visit webpage: olympiawa.gov/leadinfo

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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791) or at [Lead | US EPA](#)

Water Source Information

In 2023, City of Olympia drinking water was supplied by McAllister Wellfield and three additional groundwater sources. The McAllister Wellfield provided 75% of our drinking water. To help meet demands, the City used three other wells (Shana Park Well #11, Allison Springs Wells #13 and #19) to supply 25% of the water supply. Hoffman Well #3 and Indian Summer Well #20 are on standby as additional water sources. Kaiser Well #1 is an emergency well.

Olympia's water sources and locations (source numbers in parentheses):

Nisqually Basin

- McAllister Wellfield (S16)

West Olympia

- Allison Springs Well #13 (S09)
- Allison Springs Well #19 (S11)
- Kaiser Well #1 (S03)

East Olympia

- Shana Park Well #11 (S10)
- Hoffman Well #3 (S08)
- Indian Summer Well #20 (S12)

The City uses two types of water treatment: 1) chlorination, and 2) air strippers.

- Chlorination disinfects the drinking water.
- Air strippers (used at Shana Park, Allison Springs and McAllister Wellfield) increase the pH of the drinking water, which helps to decrease the possibility of leaching lead and copper from household plumbing.

The Washington State Department of Health (DOH), Office of Drinking Water assessed the susceptibility of Olympia's water sources to risk of contamination. DOH determined the McAllister Wellfield, Hoffman, and Indian Summer wells as having low risk; the Allison Springs wells as having moderate risk; and the Shana Park well as being at a high risk of contamination. Our wells are at risk of contamination from such things as road spills, stormwater, septic systems and hazardous materials, including pesticides and fertilizers.

DOH grants the City of Olympia waivers for certain monitoring requirements if previous monitoring results conclude that the risk of contamination by a specific substance is very low.

How To Get Involved

The Olympia City Council meets most Tuesdays at 6:00 p.m. at Olympia City Hall, Council Chambers.

The Utility Advisory Committee (UAC) meets the first Thursday of each month (except January, July, August and December) at 5:30 p.m. in Room 207 at City Hall. Refer to the UAC's webpage for the current meeting schedule and to view the agenda and meeting materials.

2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

Water System #: 634506

The City of Olympia is required by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide this information annually to our customers. The EPA refers to this report as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). In 2023, the City's drinking water met all State and Federal drinking water requirements.

Within the 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report, customers will find important information about the City of Olympia's drinking water.

Staff Contact Information

If you have questions, or would like a copy of this report to be mailed to you, please contact:

Cheri Reimers
Drinking Water Quality Supervisor/Purveyor
City of Olympia, Public Works Department
Mailing Address: PO Box 1967, Olympia WA 98507-1967
Phone: 360.709.2774
Email: creimers@ci.olympia.wa.us

Please visit the City of Olympia's Water Quality webpage for more information on Olympia's drinking water:
olympiawa.gov/waterquality