

Quimper Water System Drinking Water Report 2011

Reporting

To comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act amendments, Jefferson County PUD #1 is issuing this annual report on water quality monitoring performed in calendar year 2010. The purpose of the report is to educate consumers about their drinking water and the need to protect and conserve this precious resource.

Your Water Sources

The Sparling Well (Well #2) at the corner of Rhody Dr. and Kennedy St. in Port Hadlock provides most of the water for the system. Your principle source depends on where you are: the Woodland Hills area is served primarily by two wells, the Airport well and the Willison well on N Willison Ave. Nordland is largely served by the New Kivley well. Treatment is required to remove iron and manganese at most sources. Natural organics, likely due to peat deposits present at the Sparling site, limit treatment capacity when water levels are high. Sparling treatment capacity has been expanded recently reducing the need to backwash (clean) the treatment media. The newest source added to the system is a well at Olympic Mobile Village just southeast of the Four Corners intersection.

Potential Contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the State of Washington prescribe regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water that can be provided by public water systems. *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 (1-800-426-4791).*

<p>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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.</p>	<p>Contaminants that may be present in the source water include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, protozoans, and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants normally come from the radioactive decay of naturally occurring rocks and minerals and are known to cause cancer.
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EPA Regulated Primary Contaminants – Disinfection By-Product

The PUD uses chlorine as a disinfectant. When chlorine encounters organic compounds, particularly within the distribution system, it can form Trihalomethanes (THM's) and haloacetic acids which can cause kidney and liver problems as well as cancer with significant exposure over time. The PUD keeps these byproducts far below minimum health standard levels.

The EPA regulates monitoring of over 80 contaminants. Presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily suggest the water poses a health risk.

In 2010, no treated source water had an MCL violation. The Data presented in the table (over) is from testing done January 1- December 31, 2010 only. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year based on previous results.

<p>Definitions:</p> <p>Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p> <p>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available technology.</p> <p>Presence/Absence: Indicates positive/negative test for bacteria.</p>	<p>Maximum Contaminant 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.</p> <p>ND: none detected</p> <p>pCi/l: Pico curies per liter, measure of radioactivity</p> <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion</p> <p>n/a: Not applicable</p>
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Quimper Water System Annual Water Quality Analysis (2010)

Source (Source #)	Date of sample	Chemical Contaminant	MCL or Action Level	MCLG	Results	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sparling 2 Well (SO 5)	4/28/2010	Total Trihalomethane (Total of 5 chemicals)	80 ppb	Zero to 70 ppb	31.58 ppb	No	Byproduct of chlorination
New Kivley well (SO 6)	8/11/2010	Arsenic	0.010 mg/l	zero	0.004 mg/l	No	Industrial and agricultural applications, natural minerals
New Kivley well (SO 6)	8/11/2010	Total Nitrate/Nitrite	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	0.97 mg/l	No	Septic discharge, human and animal waste
Willison well (SO 11)	6/16/2010	Hardness	NA	NA	267 mg/l	No	Dissolution of natural rocks and minerals
Willison well (SO 11)	6/16/2010	Gross alpha	15 pCi/l	NA	0.58 pCi/l	No	Radioactive decay of natural deposits.
Willison well (SO 11)	4/28/2010	Radium 228	5 pCi/l	zero	0.55 pCi/l	No	Radioactive decay of natural deposits
Eagle Ridge (SO 12)	6/16/2010	Arsenic	0.010 mg/l	zero	0.008 mg/l	No	Industrial and agricultural applications, natural minerals
Olympic Mobile Village well (SO 15)	6/16/2010	Gross alpha	15 pCi/l	NA	0.58 pCi/l	No	Radioactive decay of natural deposits.
Olympic Mobile Village well (SO 15)	6/16/2010	Radium 228	5 pCi/l	zero	0.55 pCi/l	No	Radioactive decay of natural deposits
Olympic Mobile Village well (SO 15)	4/28/2010	Total Nitrate/Nitrite	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	0.58 mg/l	No	Septic discharge, human and animal waste

In 2010, Olympic Mobile Village well was tested for volatile organic compounds – none were detected.

More Information -The water provided to Port Hadlock, Irondale, Chimacum and Nordland by Jefferson County PUD#1 meets or exceeds all EPA and State drinking water health standards. We are happy to answer any questions you may have about your drinking water. Your water distribution manager is Eric Storey at 301-1799 if you have system questions. For questions about this report contact the office at 385-5800 ext 302, or email bgraham@jeffpud.org. Search for more complete water test results for the Quimper System at www4.doh.wa.gov/SentryInternet/, search for “Quimper” under System Name, then click on Samples tab.

Specific Health Concerns - Infants below the age of six months who drink water-containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously or fatally ill from “blue baby syndrome”. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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. Such 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Public Comment - The public is invited to participate in decisions that affect drinking water through the Jefferson County PUD #1 Board of Commissioners (BOC). Your district is District 2 and your commissioner is Ken McMillen. The BOC meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 5:00 PM at the office in Port Hadlock at 230 Chimacum Road in Port Hadlock.