

2022 JPUD Annual Consumer Confidence Report: Gardiner Water System, Water ID # 07877W

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Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Drinking Water Hotline	----	1-800-426-4791	-----

The Gardiner water system is owned, operated, and managed by the PUD No.1 of Jefferson County. Your commissioner is Dan Toepper. You can attend public meetings of the PUD board remotely every first and third Tuesday of the month at 4PM via Zoom. See jeffpud.org for more information about how you can participate.

Source (Well ID#)	Susceptibility Rating
S01 (ACM503)	Low

Your water source comes from one groundwater well. Drilled in 1979, the Gardiner well (Source 01) is 315 feet deep and is screened within sands and gravels. The well is located off Gardiner Beach Road near the Jefferson County – Clallam County line. The deep well produces high quality water and does not require disinfectant or treatment.

Health Effects

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as person 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead in Your 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. The PUD 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 the 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data

The tables below list all the compounds in your drinking water that were tested for during the 2021 calendar year. We are required to monitor for certain compounds less than once per year because certain types of compounds are highly unlikely to be detected at a particular location. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The results listed below include the latest tests performed for regulated contaminants in the last 5 years.

<p><i>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 can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.</i></p> <p><i>Contaminants that may be present in source water include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.</i> <i>• Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining or farming.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.</i> <i>• Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.</i> <i>• Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</i> <p><i>In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for human health.</i></p>
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Definitions:	
<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>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>MFL: million fibers per liter, a measure of asbestos fiber concentration in water.</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 or micrograms per liter.</p> <p>n/a: Not applicable</p> <p>Presence/Absence: Indicates positive/negative test for bacteria.</p> <p>SO: Source number listed with WA Dept of Health</p> <p>AL: Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p> <p>TT: Treatment technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water if MCL is exceeded.</p>

Testing Type	Last Testing Date
Microorganism (total coliform bacteria)	Monthly
Nitrate	Annual
Arsenic	2019
Asbestos	2018
Lead & Copper	2020
Inorganic Compounds	2016
Volatile Organic Compounds	2019
Synthetic Organic Compounds (insecticides, herbicides and/or pesticides)	2018
Radionuclide	2020

All PUD water system water quality data for sources and distribution can be found at the WA Department of Health SENTRY Internet website at <https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/eh/portal/odw/sj/>. Search for "Gardiner".

Primary Regulated Contaminants						
Microbiological (Distribution)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria	Absence	Presence	Absence	Once per month	N	Animal and human fecal waste; naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants (SO1)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND	12/9/2021	N	Leaking septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits; runoff of fertilizers;
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	3	9/26/2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	7 MFL	7 MFL	ND	9/27/2018	N	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides (SO1)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Gross Alpha	Zero	5 pCi/L	ND	5/28/2020	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	Zero	5 pCi/L	ND	5/28/2020	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper (Distribution)	MCLG	AL	Your Results Range	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Lead (ppb)	Zero	15	5 homes, 4 below detection limit, one home tested 1 ppb	9/16/2020	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	5 homes, 2 below detection limit, 3 homes tested 0.03, 0.21 and 0.07 mg/L	9/16/2020	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SO1)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Herbicides (ppb)	Zero	Various	ND	9/27/2018	No	Roadside application, poor storage or disposal, various