

2022 JPUD Annual Consumer Confidence Report: Quilcene Water System, Water ID # AB292N

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



The Quilcene 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.

Your water comes from one well: Source 01 is 165 feet deep in sands and gravels. The well is located on the grounds of the United States Forest Service (USFS) Ranger Station in Quilcene. The PUD has a senior water right application pending to expand the water system with another source and increase in the number of connections available in Quilcene. The PUD will install a new 100,000-gallon water tank this year that will provide commercial fire flow.

Source

SO1 ABR399

A source water (susceptibility) assessment report for this well updated in 2021 is available upon request.

Susceptibility Rating

Moderate

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.

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/si/>. Search “Quilcene”.

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| <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 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.</p> <p>Contaminants that may be present in source water include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. • 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. • Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. <p>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.</p> |
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| Definitions: | |
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| <p>mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million</p> <p>pCi/L: Pico curies per liter, measure of radioactivity</p> <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p> <p>Presence/Absence: Indicates positive/negative test for bacteria.</p> <p>SO: Source number listed with WA Dept of Health</p> <p>NP: Not present</p> <p>NA: Not applicable</p> <p>ND: none detected</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>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>Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p> <p>Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> |

| Water Quality Testing in Last 5 years: | |
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| Testing Type | Testing Date |
| Microorganisms | Monthly |
| Nitrate | Annual |
| Arsenic | 2016 |
| Lead & Copper | 2019 |
| Inorganic Compounds | 2016 |
| Radionuclide | 2020 |
| Volatile Organic Compounds | 2021 |
| Synthetic Organic Compounds (herbicides, insecticides, pesticides tested separately) | 2016 |

| Regulated Primary Contaminants | | | | | | |
|--|------------|--------------------|---|------------------|-----------------|--|
| Microorganisms (Distribution) | MCLG | MCL | Your Water Results | Sample Date | Violation (Y/N) | Typical Sources |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | Absence | Presence | Absence | 1 time per month | N | Animal and human fecal waste; Naturally present in the environment |
| Primary Inorganic Compounds (Source 1) | MCLG | MCL | Your Water Results | Sample Date | Violation (Y/N) | Typical Sources |
| Nitrate | 10 mg/l | 10 mg/L | ND | 5/20/2021 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; leakage from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic | Zero | 10 ppb | 3 ppb | 1/14/2016 | N | Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards; glass and electronics prod. waste |
| Lead and Copper (Distribution) | MCLG (ppb) | Action Level (ppb) | Your water results | Sample Date | Violation (Y/N) | Typical Sources |
| Lead | Zero | 15 | 5 of 5 homes tested ND | 9/10/2019 | No | Corrosion of plumbing, natural deposits |
| Copper | 1300 | 1300 | 1 of 5 homes tested 70 ppb 4 tested ND | 9/10/2019 | No | Corrosion of plumbing, natural deposits |

| Volatile Organic Compounds (Source 1) | MCLG | MCL | Your Water Results | Sample Date | Violation (Y/N) | Typical Sources |
|--|---------|----------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|--|
| VOCs | Various | Various | ND | 10/7/2021 | N | Various, includes petroleum-gasoline based compounds |
| Synthetic Organic Compounds (Source 1) | MCLG | MCL | Your Water Results | Sample Date | Violation (Y/N) | Typical Sources |
| Herbicides (Source) | Various | Various | ND | 10/7/2021 | N | Various |
| Radionuclides (Source 1) | MCLG | MCL | Your Water Results | Sample Date | Violation (Y/N) | Typical Sources |
| Gross Alpha | Zero | 15 pCi/L | ND | 5/29/2020 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 | Zero | 5 pCi/L | ND | 5/29/2020 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Unregulated Secondary Contaminants | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|----------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|--|
| Inorganic Compounds | MCLG | MCL | Your Water Results | Sample Date | Violation (Y/N) | Typical Sources |
| Chloride (mg/L) | NA | 250 mg/L | 57.5 mg/L | 7/7/2021 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Seawater intrusion |