

2023 Annual Consumer Confidence Report Coyle Water System (ID#367115)

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Environmental Protection Agency Drinking Water Hotline	-----	1-800-426-4791	-----	-----

The Coyle water system is owned, operated, and managed by PUD No.1 of Jefferson County. Your District Commissioner is Dan Toepper. If you wish to attend a board meeting, the PUD board currently meets remotely via Zoom and at its conference room at 310 Four Corners Road every first and third Tuesday and second Tuesday in December. For details, go to jeffpud.org for more information on how to attend.

Your water source is groundwater from one well. Source 01 is 322 ft deep in a sand and gravel aquifer. The well is located at the intersection of Deer St and Oak St in the community of Coyle. The well uses a variable speed drive to minimize sudden pressure to the water lines to reduce line leaks and breaks. Much of the transmission line has been replaced, however the Coyle water system still has a lot of substandard transmission line requiring replacement. The PUD has incrementally been able to address infrastructure issues while preserving the quality of your drinking water.

Source Number (Well ID)	Susceptibility Rating
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SO1 (ACQ526)	Low
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Health Effects

Below are the water quality testing results for the Coyle water sources for calendar year 2022. 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). Some health effects linked to prolonged exposure to unhealthy levels of contaminants are in the tables below.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were tested for during the 2022 calendar year. While we are required to monitor for certain contaminants, some are tested for less than once per year because certain types of contaminants are deemed unlikely for the system or area. Therefore, for some contaminants, the utility is granted a waiver to test less frequently. Some of the data posted in the report is more than one year old. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. We test for Primary and Secondary Contaminants both regulated and unregulated, as required by the EPA and the Washington State Department of Health. The regulated and unregulated analysis (contaminants) tests are commonly referred to as Inorganic Chemical (IOC), Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) including Disinfectant Byproducts (DBP) and Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) tests which are for herbicides, insecticides or pesticides.

PFAS Testing

Coyle was sampled for per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) otherwise known as "forever chemicals) in 2023. Due to high interest in these contaminants, we wanted to report the results this year. Twenty five different PFAS compounds were tested for, none were detected using the high precision methodologies that can detect in concentrations less than

2 parts per trillion (ppt). While the results mean no PFAS was detected, it doesn't mean PFAS exists at less than 2 ppt.

<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:	
mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million	ND: none detected
pCi/L: Pico curies per liter, measure of radioactivity	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.
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.	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.
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.	Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter.	Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MFL: million fibers per liter, a measure of asbestos concentration in water.	
Presence/Absence: Indicates positive/negative test for bacteria.	
SO: Source number listed with WA Dept of Health	
NA: Not applicable	

Required Testing and the last testing date:

Testing Type	Last Date Tested
Total Coliform Bacteria	Monthly
Nitrate	Annual
Inorganic Contaminants	2013
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2020
Disinfectant Byproducts	2019
Radionuclide	2016

Lead & Copper	2020
Synthetic Organic Compounds (Herb, Insect, Pest)	2014 (Herb, Insect and Pest)
PFAS	2023 (New)

Primary Contaminants (Regulated)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL
Total Coliform Bacteria (Distribution)	Absence	Presence	Absence	Once monthly	N	Not a health threat in itself; it is used to indicate whether other potentially harmful bacteria may be present
Nitrate (mg/L)	N/A	10	ND	10/25/2022	N	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
Asbestos (MFL)	7 MFL	7 MFL	ND	10/3/2018	N	Increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps
Lead and Copper (Taken at Customer's Tap)	MCLG	AL	Home Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL
Lead (ppb)	Zero	15	5 homes, all 5 tested ND	7/30/2020	N	Infants and children: Delays in physical or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults: Kidney problems; high blood pressure
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	5 homes, 4 tested ND, one tested	7/30/2020	N	Short term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress Long term exposure: Liver

			0.11 mg/l			or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level
Disinfectant Byproducts	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL
Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	N/A	80	1.29	10/25/2022	N	Byproduct of chlorination Liver, kidney or central nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	ND	10/25/2022	N	Byproduct of chlorination, Increased risk of cancer
Radionuclides (pCi/L)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.242	10/18/2022	N	Increased risk of cancer
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	10/18/2022	N	Increased risk of cancer

Secondary Contaminants (Unregulated)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL
Chloride (mg/L)	250 mg/L	250 mg/L	13.7	10/18/2022	N	Cardiovascular disease, gastrointestinal problems.

Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL
PFAS (25 different compounds)	0	Variable	ND	3/7/2023	N	Various: Increased cholesterol levels. Decreased vaccine response in children. Changes in liver enzymes. Increased risk

						of high blood pressure in pregnant women. Small decreases in infant birth weights. Increased risk of kidney or testicular cancer.
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All PUD water system water quality data for sources and distribution can be found at the Washington State Department of Health Sentry Internet website at <https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/eh/portal/odw/si/>. Under “Water System Name”, search for “Coyle”.