

2023 PUD 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 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.

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

Below are the water quality testing results for the Gardiner 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.

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>.

Arsenic in Your Drinking Water:

Your drinking water currently meets EPA's revised drinking water standard for arsenic. However, it does contain low levels. In 2022, arsenic was detected at 5 ppb. There is a small chance that some people who drink water containing low levels of arsenic for many years could develop circulatory disease, cancer, or other health problems. Most types of

cancer and circulatory diseases are due to factors other than exposure to arsenic. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water.

PFAS Testing Data:

Gardiner was sampled for per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) otherwise known as “forever chemicals) in early 2023. Due to the high interest in these contaminants, we posted the results of the testing for the presence of 25 PFAS contaminants below in this year’s report. **No PFAS chemicals were detected in your water.**

<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	2022
Asbestos	2018
Lead & Copper	2020
Inorganic Compounds	2016
Volatile Organic Compounds	2019
Synthetic Organic Compounds (insect., herb., pest.)	2018
Radionuclide	2020
Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	2023

- 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 for “Gardiner”

Primary Regulated Contaminants						
Microbiological (Distribution)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL
Total Coliform Bacteria	Absence	Presence	*5/26/2022 tested present, all others tested absent including repeated sample above	Once per month	N	Not a health threat in itself; it is used to indicate whether other potentially harmful bacteria may be present
Inorganic Contaminants (SO1)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND	4/20/2022	N	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.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	5	4/20/2022	N	Skin damage or problems with circulatory systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer
Asbestos (MFL)	7 MFL	7 MFL	ND	9/27/2018	N	Increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps
Radionuclides (SO1)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	Zero	5	ND	5/28/2020	N	Increased risk of cancer

Radium 228 (pCi/L)	Zero	5	ND	5/28/2020	N	Increased risk of cancer
Lead and Copper (Distribution)	MCLG	AL	Your Results Range	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL
Lead (ppb)	Zero	15	5 homes, 4 below detection limit, one home tested 1 ppb	9/16/2020	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, 2 below detection limit, 3 homes tested 0.03, 0.21 and 0.07 mg/L	9/16/2020	N	Short term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress Long term exposure: Liver 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
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SO1)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL
Herbicides (ppb)	Zero	Various	ND	9/27/2018	No	Various; liver and kidney problems, increased risk of cancer
25 Different Per-polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) (ppt)	Zero	Various	ND	1/23/2023	No	Various; low birth weight, thyroid, liver and kidney problems, increased risk of cancer

- Subsequent sampling taken the day after we received notice a sample showed coliform bacteria present. In that sampling, four samples were taken from four locations in the systems, all 4 samples tested "absent". Initial "bacteria present" sample was perhaps inadvertently contaminated by the sampler.