

## 2023 JPUD Annual Consumer Confidence Report: Lazy C Water System, Water ID # 02676T

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

The Lazy C 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](http://jeffpud.org) for more information on how to attend.

Source (Well ID#)	Susceptibility Rating
SO3 (ABP807)	Low

Your water comes from one well (Source 3/Well 4), a 485 ft deep well in bedrock located near the water tank along Dosewallips River Road. Two shallow wells are located near the community club house close to the Dosewallips River and are available in an emergency only. Due to its depth and quality of your water, Well 4 does not require treatment.

### Health Effects

Below are the water quality testing results for the Lazy C 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). Health effects linked to prolonged exposure to unhealthful levels 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>.

### Water Quality Data

The tables below list all the compounds in your drinking water that were tested for during the 2022 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.

**PFAS Testing Data:**

Lazy C was sampled for per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) otherwise known as “forever chemicals) in late 2022. However, high demand for specialized chemical analysis has in part delayed the lab results. While we don’t want to prejudge results, other similar rural systems we have tested have shown undetectable amounts of PFAS or concentrations, if present, less than 2 parts per trillion (ppt).

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

Testing Type	Last Testing Date (Last 5 years)
<b>Microorganisms</b>	<b>Monthly</b>
<b>Nitrate</b>	<b>Annually</b>
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Radionuclide</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Synthetic Organic Compounds (Herb., Insect., Pest.)</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>PFAS (so-called “forever chemicals”)</b>	<b>2023 (results pending)</b>

Primary Regulated Contaminants						
Microbiological	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria	Absence	Presence	<b>Absence</b>	Monthly	N	Not a health threat in itself; it is used to indicate whether other potentially harmful bacteria may be present
Primary Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Nitrate (ppm)	N/A	10	<b>ND</b>	10/11/2022	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.
Lead and Copper	MCLG	AL	Results from 5 homes	Sample Date	Violation (Y/NO)	Typical Sources
Lead (ppb)	Zero	15	<b>2 homes tested 1 ppb, 3 were ND out of 5 homes</b>	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	<b>All 5 homes tested ND out of 5 homes</b>	7/30/2020	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

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 "Lazy C"