2023 JPUD Annual Consumer Confidence Report: Mats View Water System, Water ID # 05536U

Contact:	Email	Phone Number	Title
Bill Graham	bgraham@jeffpud.org	(360) 385-8375	Resource Manager
Doug Reeder	dreeder@jeffpud.org	(360) 301-0708	System Operator
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Drinking Water Hotline	----	1-800-426-4791	-----

The Mats View 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 comes from one well. Source 01 is approximately 200 feet deep. The well house is located near the west end of Mats View Terrace Road, about 1/4 mile west of the intersection with Oak Bay Road. The well is screened within a thin band of water-bearing coarse gravel and sand.

Source	*Susceptibility Rating*
SO1 BAC253	Low

Health Effects

Below are the water quality testing results for the Mats View water source 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 unhealthful 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 of arsenic. 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:
Mats View source water was initially tested for per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) otherwise known as "forever chemicals in late 2022. However, due to high testing demand and the limited number of labs available nationally, initial sample results are pending. Due to the rural location of the well and based on other similar sources we have tested (with results), we expect all 25 PFAS tested will be below the detection limit or less than 2 parts per trillion.

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.* *Contaminants that may be present in source water include:* *• 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.*	*• 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.* *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.*

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

Water Quality Testing In Last 5 Years	
Testing Type	**Testing Date**
Microorganisms	**Monthly**
Nitrate	**Annual**
Arsenic	**2019**
Lead & Copper	**2021**
Inorganic Compounds (IOC)	**2022**
Radionuclide	**2022**
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	**2019**
Synthetic Organic Compounds (Herb., Insect., Pest.)	**2021**
Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	**2022 (Results pending)**

Primary Regulated Contaminants						
Microbiological	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	**Absence**	1 time per month	N	Not a health threat in itself; it is used to indicate whether other potentially harmful bacteria may be present
Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL
Nitrate (mg/L)	N/A	10	**0.58 mg/L**	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)	Zero	10 ppb	**6.3**	4/20/2022	N	Skin damage or problems with circulatory systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer
Radionuclides	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	**ND**	4/20/2022	N	Increased risk of cancer
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	**ND**	4/20/2022	N	Increased risk of cancer
Lead and Copper *(Distribution)*	MCLG	AL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL
Lead (ppb)	zero	15	**5 homes, 4 tested below the detection limit, one home tested 2.5 ppb**	7/16/2021	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, 3 below detection limit, two homes tested 0.059 mg/L and 0.143 ppm**	7/16/2021	N	Short term exposure: Gastrointestinal distressLong 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	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL
Herbicides	Zero	Various	**ND**	12/15/2021	N	Various; liver and kidney problems, increased risk of cancer

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 “Mats View”.