

## 2023 JPUD Annual Consumer Confidence Report: Snow Creek Water System, Water ID # 01220U

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

The Snow Creek 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.

Your water comes from one well. Source 01 is 55 feet deep and located on community property in the field to your right as you drive into Snow Creek Ranch off HY101. Because it is close to Snow Creek and shallow depth, WA Department of Health (DOH) does not consider it safe to drink without disinfection. We must also treat the water to bring the iron and manganese levels to acceptable standards. The PUD is continuing its efforts to prevent corrosion of household plumbing. Tests show that concentrations of copper in Snow Creek Ranch homes have been reducing.

Source	Susceptibility Rating
SO1 AEA126	High

### Health Effects

Below are the water quality testing results for the Snow Creek 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 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 materials used in home 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>.

### PFAS Testing Data:

Snow Creek 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, sample results are still pending. Due to the rural location of the well and based on other similar sources we have tested, we expect all 25 PFAS tested will be below the sample method detection limit or less than 2 parts per trillion.

<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)	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.
µg/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)	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.
ng/L: nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt)	Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
pCi/L: Pico curies per liter, measure of radioactivity	Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.	
Presence/Absence: Indicates positive/negative test for bacteria.	
SO: Source number listed with WA Dept of Health	
ND: none detected	

Water Quality Testing In Last 5 Years	
Required Testing	Testing Dates
Total Coliform Bacteria	Monthly
Nitrate	Annually
<b>Inorganic Compounds</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Radionuclide</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Synthetic Organic Compounds (herb., insect., and pest.)</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)</b>	<b>2022 (results pending)</b>

Primary Regulated Contaminants						
Microbial (Distribution)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria	N/A	10	<b>Absent</b>	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	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Nitrate (mg/L)	N/A	10	<b>ND</b>	4/26/2022	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 (Distribution)	MCLG	AL	Your Water Range	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Lead (ppb)	Zero	15	<b>5 homes, 4 below detection limit, one home</b>	9/16/2020	N	Infants and children: Delays in physical or mental development; children could

			<b>tested 2 ppb</b>			show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities Adults: Kidney problems; high blood pressure
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<b>5 homes, 2 below detection limit, three homes tested 0.04, 0.1, 0.14 ppm</b>	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
<b>Disinfectant Byproducts</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Your Water Results</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation (Y/N)</b>	<b>Typical Sources</b>
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	NA	80 ppb	<b>3.95 ppb</b>	10/10/2022	N	Byproduct of chlorination Liver, kidney or central nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer
			<b>6.0 ppb</b>	7/19/2022	N	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NA	60 ppb	<b>1.2 ppb</b>	10/10/2022	N	Byproduct of chlorination Increased risk of cancer
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC)</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Your Water Results</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation (Y/N)</b>	<b>Typical Sources</b>
VOCs (56 total)	Various	Various	<b>ND</b>	10/7/2021	N	Various, liver and kidney problems, increased risk of cancer
<b>Radionuclides</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Your Water Results</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation (Y/N)</b>	<b>Typical Sources</b>
Radium 226 +228	Zero	5 pCi/L	<b>0.619 pCi/L</b>	4/26/2022	N	Increased risk of cancer
Gross Beta	Zero	50 pCi/L	<b>0.097 pCi/L</b>	4/26/2022	N	Increased risk of cancer
Gross Alpha	Zero	15 pCi/L	<b>0.134 pCi/L</b>	4/26/2022	N	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 "Snow Creek".