2023 JPUD Annual Consumer Confidence Report: Triton Cove Water System, Water ID # 894470

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

The Triton Cove 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 two groundwater wells. Source 01 and Source 03 are 400 and 165 feet deep respectively and developed in bedrock at elevations below sea level. The Marshall well (SO 1) is located near the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) power lines, and the Williams Addition well (SO 3) is located near the creek on the northern edge of the Triton Cover Estates. SO3 is a flowing well. It is high in iron and used infrequently, mostly during high demand periods. Each has a wellhead protection area that restricts activities that could contaminate your water. Both sources have a low amount of minerals as well as low pH (the Marshall well, in particular), which makes water more corrosive than most groundwater. It's corrosivity is, in part, why we test Triton Cove homes for lead and copper.

Source	*Susceptibility Rating*
SO1 ABA508	Low
SO3 ACM506	Low

Health Effects

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).

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.

PFAS Testing Data:

Triton Cove source waters were 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 wells 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.

Water Quality Data

The tables below list all the Contaminants in your drinking water that were tested for during the 2022 calendar year. We are required to monitor for certain Contaminants less than once per year because certain types of Contaminants 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.

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:	
mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm) **µg/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)** **ng/L: nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt)** **pCi/L: Pico curies per liter, measure of radioactivity** **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** **NA: Not applicable**	**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.** **Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if 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.**

Water Quality Testing In Last 5 Years	
Required Testing	**Testing Dates**
Total coliform bacteria	Monthly
Nitrate	Annual
Arsenic	**2021**
Lead & Copper	**2021**
Inorganic Contaminants	**2018**
Radionuclide	**2020, 2021**
Volatile Organic Contaminants	**2019, 2021, 2022**
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (herb., insect., and pest.)	**2019**
Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	**2022 (Results pending)**

Primary Regulated Contaminants						
Microbial	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**	Once 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)	**Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL**
Nitrate (mg/L) (Source 1 and 3)	10	10	**ND (Both SO1 & SO3)**	10/11/2022 11/1/2022	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)	AL	No. of Homes Sampled	Your Water 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 below the detection limit**	6/26/2020	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, all 5 tested below the detection limit**	6/26/2020	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

Volatile Organic Contaminants (SO3)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	**Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL**
Various (56 different compounds)	Zero	Various	**ND**	11/1/2022	N	Various, Increased risk of cancer, damage to nervous, immune systems, liver and kidneys as well.

Radionuclide (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)	N/A	15	ND	10/12/2021	N	Increased risk of cancer

Radium 228 (pCi/L)	N/A	5	ND	10/12/2021	N	Increased risk of cancer

Secondary Unregulated Contaminants						
Iron (SO3)	MCLG	Secondary Standard	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	**Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the Secondary Standard**
Iron (mg/L)	NA	0.3	**0.75**	11/1/2022	NA	Concerns are typically over staining and discolored tap water, but studies also show high levels can have numerous adverse health effects.

The iron result was from a source that has been idle for several years and had its pump replaced in 2022. It is possible that the high concentration of iron was due to corrosion within the well over time and was not fully purged before testing. Historically, SO3 has produced high iron above the 2022 results as well as less than the secondary standard.

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 “Triton Cove”.