

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 Cove 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

A copy of the source susceptibility reports submitted to Washington State Dept of Health is available on request.

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. Never use your hot water tap for any food or drink preparation. 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 2023. Test results showed that no PFAS chemicals tested were detected above the detection limit of 2 parts per trillion (ppt). That means that if PFAS chemicals were present, they were at concentrations below 2 ppt.

Water Quality Data

The tables below list the drinking water tests for the 2023 calendar year. We are required to test for certain compounds less than once per year because we are granted waivers for certain types of compounds that are highly unlikely to occur 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.

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

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, 2023
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (herb., insect., and pest.)	2019
Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	2023

Primary Regulated Contaminants						
Microbial (Distribution)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria	Absence	Presence	Absence	Once per month	N	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Nitrate (mg/L) (SO1)	10	10	ND	7/19/2023	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/L) (SO3)			ND	7/19/2023	N	
Mercury (ppb) (SO1)	0	2	1.2	9/13/2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries, landfills, croplands
Lead and Copper (Distribution)	AL	No. of Homes Sampled	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Lead (ppb)	Zero	15	5 homes, all ND	6/27/2023	N	Leaching from natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	5 homes, all ND	6/27/2023	N	Leaching from natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants (SO1 & SO3)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Various (SO1)	Zero	Various	ND	11/1/2022	N	Solvents, paints, glues, petroleum products
Various (SO3)			ND	2/21/2023	N	
Radionuclide	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) (SO1)	N/A	15	ND	10/12/2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L) (SO1)	N/A	5	ND	10/12/2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation(Y/N)	Typical Sources
PFAS - 25 different chemicals (SO1)	0	Variable	ND	7/11/2023	N	Fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water
PFAS - 25 different chemicals (SO3)			ND	7/11/2023	N	

The Washington State Department of Health (WA DOH) reduced the monitoring requirements for [name of monitoring group(s)] because the source is not at risk of contamination. The last sample collected for these contaminants was taken on [date(s)] and was found to meet all applicable standards.

Source	Monitoring Group	Sample Frequency with Waiver	Last Sampled	Due (set by WA DOH)
SO1	Complete Inorganic (IOC)	9 year	2021	2028
SO1	Volatile Organic (VOC)	6 year	2019	2025
SO1	Herbicides	9 year	2019	2028
SO1	Pesticides	3 year	2010	None required
SO3	Complete Inorganic (IOC)	9 year	2018	2028
SO3	Volatile Organic (VOC)	Increased - quarterly	2023	Not scheduled
SO3	Herbicides	9 year	2019	2028
SO3	Pesticides	3 year	2010	None required

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".