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 commissioner is Dan Toepper. You can attend public meetings of the board remotely every first and third Tuesday at 4PM via Zoom. See jeffpud.org for more information for how you can attend and participate.

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

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

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

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.

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.

PFAS Testing Data:
Lazy C was sampled for per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) otherwise known as "forever chemicals) in late 2022. Due to a holding error in transit, the source needed to be retested 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.

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) **µ/L: microgram per liter or parts per billion (ppb).** **Ng/L: nanogram per liter or parts per trillion (ppt)** **pCi/L: Pico curies per liter, measure of radioactivity** **Presence/Absence: Indicates positive/negative test for bacteria.** **SO: Source number listed with WA Dept of Health** **NA: Not applicable** **ND: none detected**	**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.**

Testing Type	Last Testing Date (Last 5 years)
Microorganisms	**Monthly**
Nitrate	**Annually**
Inorganic Contaminants	**2016**
Volatile Organic Contaminants	**2019**
Radionuclide	**2020**
Lead & Copper	**2023**
Synthetic Organic Compounds (Herb., Insect., Pest.)	**2018**
PFAS (so-called "forever chemicals")	**2023**

Primary Regulated Contaminants						
Microbiological (Distribution)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria	Absence	Presence	**Absence**	Monthly	N	Naturally present in the environment as well as human and animal fecal waste
Primary Inorganic Contaminants (SO3)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Nitrate (ppm)	N/A	10	**ND**	10/24/2023	N	Naturally present in the environment as well as human and animal fecal waste
Lead and Copper (Distribution)	MCLG	AL	Results from 5 homes	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N0	Typical Sources
Lead (ppb)	Zero	15	**5 homes, one tested at 6 ppb, none above action level**	8/22/2023	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	**5 homes, All tested ND**	8/22/2023	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) (SO3)	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water Results**	**Sample Date**	**Violation(Y/N)**	**Typical Sources**
PFAS 25 different chemicals)	0	Variable	**ND**	6/26/2023	N	Fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water

Unregulated Secondary Contaminants						
Inorganic Compounds (SO3)	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water Results**	**Sample Date**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Typical Sources**
Chloride (mg/L)	NA	250 mg/L	**88.2**	12/7/2023	NA	Erosion of natural deposits;

			95.4	10/31/2023	NA	Seawater intrusion
			42.2	8/16/2023	NA	
			53.4	1/19/2023	NA	

The Washington State Department of Health (WA DOH) reduced the monitoring requirements for (see below) because the source is not at risk of contamination. The last sample collected for these contaminants was found to meet all applicable standards.

Source	Monitoring Group	Sample Frequency with Waiver	Last Sampled	Due (set by WA DOH)
SO3	Complete inorganic (IOC)	9 year	2016	2025
SO3	Volatile Organic (VOC)	6 year	2019	2025
SO3	Herbicides	9 year	2018	2027
SO3	Pesticides	3 year	2009	Not scheduled

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”