

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

A copy of the source susceptibility report 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>.

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 tested for PFAS, also 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>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.</p> <p>ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter</p> <p>ND: none detected</p> <p>pCi/l: Pico curies per liter, measure of radioactivity</p> <p>SO: Source number listed with WA Dept of Health</p> <p>Presence/Absence: Indicates positive/negative test for bacteria.</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, when 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 if MCL is exceeded.</p>

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)	2023

Primary Regulated Contaminants						
Microbiological	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria	Absence	Presence	Absence	1 time 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)	N/A	10	ND	4/26/2023	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	Zero	10 ppb	6.3 ppb	4/20/2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics manufacturing
Manganese (mg/L)	N/A	0.05	0.01 mg/L	4/20/2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0	5	ND	4/20/2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	4/20/2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper (Distribution)	MCLG	AL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Lead (ppb)	zero	15	5 homes tested, 4 ND, one home tested 2.5 ppb	7/16/2021	N	Leaching from natural deposits, household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	5 homes tested, 3 ND 90th percentile was 0.124 ppm	7/16/2021	N	Leaching from natural deposits, household plumbing
Synthetic Organic Compounds	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Herbicides	Zero	Various	ND	12/15/2021	N	Areas where applied such as lawns, roadsides, clearings, etc.
Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation(Y/N)	Typical Sources
PFAS (25 different chemicals)	0	Various	ND	6/26/2023	N	fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water

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)
SO1	Volatile Organic (VOC)	6 year	2019	2025
SO1	Herbicides	9 year	2021	2030
SO1	Pesticides	3 year	2012	Not 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 "Mats View".