2023 JPUD Annual Consumer Confidence Report: Quilcene Water System, Water ID # AB292N

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

The Quilcene 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 165 feet deep in sands and gravels. The well is located on the grounds of the United States Forest Service (USFS) Ranger Station in Quilcene. The PUD has a senior water right application pending to expand the water system with another source, increasing the number of connections available in Quilcene. The PUD installed a new 105,000-gallon water tank in 2023 that can provide commercial fire flow.

Source	*Susceptibility Rating*
SO1 ABR399	Moderate

A source water (susceptibility) assessment report for this well updated in 2021 is available upon 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

Quilcene source water was initially tested 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.

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.

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** **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**	**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:	
Testing Type	**Testing Date**
Microorganisms	Monthly
Nitrate	Annual
Arsenic	2016
Lead & Copper	2019
Inorganic Compounds	2016
Radionuclide	2020
Volatile Organic Compounds	2021
Synthetic Organic Compounds (herb., insect., pest.)	2016
Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	2023

Regulated Primary Contaminants						
Microorganisms (Distribution)	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water Results**	**Sample Date**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Typical Sources**
Total Coliform Bacteria	Absence	Presence	**Absence**	1 time per month	N	Animal and human fecal waste; Naturally present in the environment
Primary Inorganic Compounds (Source 1)	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water Results**	**Sample Date**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Typical Sources**
Nitrate	10 mg/l	10 mg/L	**ND**	5/10/2023	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leakage from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper (Distribution)	**MCLG (ppb)**	**Action Level (ppb)**	**Your water results**	**Sample Date**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Typical Sources**
Lead (ppb)	Zero	15	**5 homes tested, 2 ND, 90th percentile was 1.7 ppb, none above action level**	9/22/2022	No	Corrosion of plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1300	1300	**5 homes tested ND**	9/22/2022	No	Corrosion of plumbing, erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Compounds	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
VOCs	**Various**	**Various**	**ND**	10/7/2021	**N**	Various, includes petroleum-gasoline based compounds
Synthetic Organic Compounds	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water Results**	**Sample Date**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Typical Sources**
Herbicides (Source)	Various	Various	**ND**	10/7/2021	N	Various
Radionuclides	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water Results**	**Sample Date**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Typical Sources**
Gross Alpha	Zero	15 pCi/L	**ND**	5/29/2020	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	Zero	5 pCi/L	**ND**	5/29/2020	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)	0	Variable	**ND**	6/27/2023	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	Complete Inorganic (VOC)	9 year	2016	2025
	Volatile Organic (VOC)	6 year	2021	Not scheduled
	Herbicides	9 year	2016	2025
	Pesticides	3 year	2009	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 “Quilcene”.