

2023 JPUD Annual Consumer Confidence Report: Snow Creek Water System, Water ID # 01220U

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

The Snow Creek 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 55 feet deep and located on community property in the field to your right as you drive into Snow Creek Ranch off HY101. Because it is close to Snow Creek and shallow depth, WA Department of Health (DOH) does not consider it safe to drink without disinfection. We must also treat the water to bring the iron and manganese levels to acceptable standards. The PUD is continuing its efforts to prevent corrosion of household plumbing. Tests show that concentrations of copper in Snow Creek Ranch homes have been reducing.

Source	Susceptibility Rating
SO1 AEA126	High

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 materials used in home 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:

Snow Creek source water was 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><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Contaminants that may be present in source water include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>
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Definitions:	
<p>ND: none detected</p> <p>mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million</p> <p>µg/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion</p> <p>ng/L: nanograms per liter or parts per trillion</p> <p>pCi/L: Pico curies per liter, measure of radioactivity</p> <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p> <p>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.</p> <p>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the</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> <p>Presence/Absence: Indicates positive/negative test for bacteria.</p>

benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.	SO: Source number listed with WA Dept of Health
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Water Quality Testing In Last 5 Years	
Required Testing	Testing Dates
Total Coliform Bacteria	Monthly
Nitrate	Annually
Inorganic Compounds	2016
Radionuclide	2017
Disinfection Byproducts	2019
Volatile Organic Compounds	2021
Synthetic Organic Compounds (herb., insect., and pest.)	2021
Lead & Copper	2020
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	1 time per month	N	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectant Residual (Distribution)	MRDLG	MRDL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Sodium hypochlorite (as Cl ₂ in mg/L)	4	4	0.3 – 0.85	Monthly	N	Chemical additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants (SO1)	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

Lead and Copper (Distribution)	MCLG	AL	Your Water Range	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Lead (ppb)	Zero	15	5 homes sampled, four ND, one home at 1 ppb, zero at action level	8/18/2023	N	Leaching from natural deposits, corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	5 homes sampled, two ND, 90th percentile 0.76 mg/l, zero at action level	8/18/2023	N	Leaching from natural deposits, corrosion of household plumbing
Disinfectant Byproducts	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	NA	80 ppb	3.95 ppb	10/10/2022	N	Byproduct of disinfection
			6.0 ppb	7/19/2022	N	Byproduct of disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NA	60 ppb	1.2 ppb	10/10/2022	N	Byproduct of disinfection
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Various	Various	Various	ND	10/7/2021	N	Petroleum and petroleum byproducts, disinfectant byproducts, various
Herbicides	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Various	0	Various	ND	7/15/2021	N	Runoff from agricultural use on row crops
Radionuclides	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
Radium 226 +228	Zero	5 pCi/L	0.619 pCi/L	4/26/2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are

						radioactive
Gross Beta	Zero	50 pCi/L	0.097 pCi/L	4/26/2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive
Gross Alpha	Zero	15 pCi/L	0.134 pCi/L	4/26/2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive

Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water Results	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Sources
PFAS (25 different chemicals) (25 different compounds)	0	Variable	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	Complete Inorganic	9 year	2016	2025
SO1	Volatile Organic (VOC)	6 year	2021	Not scheduled
SO1	Herbicides	9 year	2021	2030
SO1	Pesticides	3 year	2006	Not required
SO1	Soil Fumigants	3 year	Never	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 "Snow Creek".