

Quilcene Water Quality Report - 2017

To comply with Safe Drinking Water Act amendments and the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) mandates, Jefferson County Public Utility District #1 annually issues a report on monitoring performed on each of its water systems. The purpose of this report is to advance consumer's understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources. If you have any specific water system questions please feel free to contact the Quilcene water system manager, Doug Reeder, at 385-8347 or 301-0708 (cell). The PUD Board meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at the PUD administration office; feel free to attend. Your district is District 3 and your commissioner is Wayne G King. **Please conserve and use water wisely. You can find conservation tips on our web site at jeffpud.org and free conservation kits at the PUD office.**

Your water comes from a single well located on the grounds of the USFS Ranger Station in Quilcene. The system was transferred to the PUD late in 2005; construction of the system completed in early 2007.

Is my water safe? In 2016, the Quilcene system's source met or exceeded all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Washington State drinking water health standards.

Examples of contaminants that may affect 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 metal, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming, **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses, **Radioactive contaminants**, which are naturally occurring, and **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.

Do I need to take special precautions? Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-877-481-4091). Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amount 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-877-481-4091) or Sophia Petro at the State DOH (360-236-3046).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We will treat your water according to EPA and State DOH regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminant in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

About the arsenic detected in your well water: Your drinking water currently meets EPA's revised drinking water standard for arsenic. However, it tested positive for the presence of arsenic (5 ppb in 2009 and 2.9 ppb in 2016). 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.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2016 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2016. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Two sets of lead and copper testing for 2016 are reported below. The next lead and copper testing will be in 2019.

Terms & abbreviations used below: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. **N/a:** not applicable; **nd:** not detectable at testing limit **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation); **mg/L:** milligrams per liter (same as ppm). All our water test results can be found at www4.doh.wa.gov/SentryInternet/.

EPA Regulated (Primary Contaminant)	MCL	MCLG	Well#1	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	10	zero	2.9	1/14/2016	NO	Erosion from natural deposits; Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Lead (mg/l)	0.015	zero		11/16/2016	NO	Corrosion of plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
EPA Unregulated (Secondary Contaminant)	MCL	MCLG	Well#1	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Chloride (mg/l)		250	51.2	11/16/2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, seawater intrusion

EPA Regulated (Primary Contaminant)	AL	MCLG	Distribution	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Lead (mg/l)	0.015	zero	5 of 6 samples no detection; 1 sample 0.007 mg/l (Under AL)	11/16/2016	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	1.3	6 of 6 samples had no detection	11/16/2016	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead (mg/l)	0.015	zero	6 of 6 samples no detection	3/31/2016	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	1.3	5 of 6 samples had no detection, 1 sample 0.04 mg/l (Under AL)	3/31/2016	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Tested monthly for coliform bacteria in 2016 none were present.
Tested for 11 herbicides in 2016 and none were detected.

Note: The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. You can search all our water test results at Washington Department of Health's Sentry Database at www4.doh.wa.gov/SentryInternet/. Search for "Quilcene:" and click on the "Samples" tab.