

2022 Consumer Confidence Report, Jamestown on Wilcox Lane # 06344V, Clallam County

We're pleased to provide this year's Annual Water Quality Report to our customers. We want to keep you informed of the continued water quality, safety and dependable supply of the Jamestown on Wilcox Lane Water System. There were no water quality maximum contaminant level violations.

Where does my water come from and is it treated? The water sources are groundwater wells in a protected well area within the development, and activity is restricted within this area to minimize contamination of the sources. The source name is SO1. The system is not treated.

How can customers obtain more information about our system? This report is for the system information over the last year and was prepared by the previous owner/manager of your system. (The Jamestown on Wilcox Lane water system was acquired by Cascadia Water in February 2023.) If you have any questions, please email us at info@cascadiawater.com or call your system's Certified Operator Dale Metzger at 360-477-9704.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Meas.	MCL or AL*	MCLG	Sample Date	Typical Sources
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	None		0	0	monthly	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform & E-coli	No	None		0	0	monthly	Human & animal fecal waste
Nitrate	No	1.89	ppm	10	10	4/22	Surface water, waste water
VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) ==> tested for 61 different contaminants, Not Detected						4/22	Discharge &/or leaching from petroleum & industry
Radionuclide							
Gross-Alpha	No	1.38	pCi/L	15		11/22	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	No	0.578	pCi/L	5		7/22	
Herbicides ==> tested for 14 different contaminants, Not Detected						6/21	Agriculture & landscaping runoff
Lead - 10 sample sites	No	ND-2.1	ppb	15*	0	7/21	Corrosive water
Copper - 10 sample sites	No	0.04-0.21	ppm	1.3*	1.3	7/21	Corrosive water
Asbestos	No	0.123	mfl	7	7	5/19	decay of AC water main & erosion of natural deposits
IOC (Inorganic Compounds) ==> tested for 18 additional contaminants, Not Detected							
Arsenic	No	0.001	ppm	0.01		4/19	Naturally occurring
Manganese	No	0.01	ppm	0.05		4/19	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	9.15	ppm			4/19	Naturally occurring
Hardness, Total	No	187	ppm			4/19	Calcium & magnesium (>180, very hard)
Turbidity	No	0.1	NTU		N/A	4/19	Soil runoff
Chloride	No	20	ppm	250		4/19	Combines with other elements in nature, may be indicator of sodium level
Conductivity	No	362	µS/cm	700		4/19	Ability of water to pass an electrical current
Copper	No	0.02	ppm	1.3		4/19	Corrosive water
Iron	No	0.1	ppm	0.3		4/19	Naturally occurring
Lead	No	1	ppb	15		4/19	Corrosive water

Definitions:

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

ND: non detected

N/A: not applicable

ppm: parts per million or milligram per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or microgram per liter (µg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

µS/cm: Siemens per cm

General information required by the DOH to be included in all Annual Water Quality Reports.

Why are there contaminants in drinking water? 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Do you 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/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 (1-800-426-4791).

What contaminants may a person reasonably expect to find in drinking water, including bottled water, and the sources of contamination?

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, parasites, and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.
- Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from various sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum productions. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

Who regulates water safety? Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Why does the State allow monitoring waivers? The Washington State Department of Health reduced the monitoring requirements for Asbestos, Dioxin, Endothall, EDB and other soil fumigants, Glyphosphate, and Diquat because the sources are not at risk of contamination. The last sample collected for these contaminants were found to meet all applicable standards.

Additional information for Lead: In WA State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The longer time the water sits in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure of lead, from any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for dinking or cooking. Note: Flushed water can be used for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, there are testing methods. Additional information is available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional information for Copper: Copper in drinking water comes primarily from corrosion of household plumbing, faucets, and water fixtures. Water absorbs copper as it leaches from plumbing materials such as pipes, fittings, and brass faucets. The amount of copper in your water depends on the types and amounts of minerals in the water, how long water stays in the pipes, the water temperature and acidity. A small amount of copper is essential for good health. The Food and Drug Administration recommends a dietary allowance of 2 milligrams (mg) of copper a day. Major food sources of copper are shellfish, nuts, grains, leafy vegetables, mushrooms, chocolate, liver, and some fruits. Exposure to high doses of copper can cause health problems.

How to reduce exposure to lead and copper? To help reduce potential exposure of lead and copper from any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder, or 1 minute, before using for dinking or cooking. Note: Flushed water can be used for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking and especially for making baby formula.

Additional information for nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Source Water Assignment Program (SWAP) Data: Available at <http://ehapps/maps/SWAP/index.html>