Providing safe, reliable, affordable, and sustainable service.

Consumer Confidence Report

We are pleased to present your 2022 Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. In 2022, overall drinking water quality met or exceeded all drinking water standards.

Our staff routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal, State or local laws. We encourage you to take a few moments and review the enclosed table showing the results of the water quality monitoring for January 1 to December 31, 2022. We would like you to share, our confidence in your drinking water.

We welcome your questions, concerns, and observations. If you would like to receive more information about current water quality issues, make comments, or ask questions, please contact our Planning and Compliance Department. Email PUDPlanning@thurstonpud.org or call our office at (360) 357-8783 option 3 between 8 a.m. & 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday.

We take pride in keeping you informed about the quality of your water and the service we provide.

How To Contact Us ....

Office Address:
1230 Ruddell Road SE
Lacey, WA 98503

Phone Number (s):
(360) 357-8783 or 1 (866) 357-8783

Fax Number:
(360) 357-1172

Email:
PUDPlanning@thurstonpud.org

Website:
www.thurstonpud.org

Conservation Saving Water can Be Simple

What is Water Conservation? For many, it is as easy as buying a water efficient appliance or turning off the faucet while brushing your teeth, however, water conservation is more complex than that. Water conservation is any beneficial reduction in water use, loss, or waste. We can all do our part in using our water more efficiently; small changes can make a large impact. In addition to saving money on your utility bill, water conservation will help protect this precious natural resource.

For more information about water conservation please visit our website.

Get Involved

Commission meetings are held the second and fourth Tuesday of every month.

The meetings start at 5:00 p.m. and are open to the public.

Check out our website at www.thurstonpud.org.

Water Use Efficiency Annual Report

Thurston PUD is required to send you a Water Use Efficiency Report on an annual basis. To comply with this State law, Thurston PUD approved a new conservation goal October 2020 for your water system. The goal is as follows:

Between 2021 & 2031, reduce and/or maintain the annual average demand per connection, for all Group A systems, to no more than 250 gallons per day.

The Cooperfield water system is fully metered and the total water produced for 2022 was 3,219,810 gallons. The system had a 4.23 gallon per minute leak loss for the year, leak detection is ongoing and prioritized in 2023. In 2022, the average household used 174 gallons per day meeting the PUD's current conservation goal.

A copy of the report filed with the State is available on our website. To receive a copy by mail, please call our office at (360) 357-8783.

Additional Health Information

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and in your case wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Lead and Drinking Water What you need to know

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting 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 to lead, for 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 drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water 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, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available form EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL Protecting the Water You Drink

A cross connection is a point in a plumbing system where the potable water supply is connected to a non-potable source. TPUD is committed to ensuring your water remains clean and safe. The Washington State Department of Health requires backflow prevention assemblies on all commercial and some residential properties that are connected to the public water system. Common potential cross connection found include: Hose bibs, Irrigation sprinkler systems, Livestock watering and/or animal water troughs, Swimming pools, Hot tubs, Fire Sprinkler systems, Wash basins or service sinks.

Annual backflow assembly testing is required by state Department of Health rules (WAC 246-290-490) to ensure the assembly is in good working condition. We rely on approved backflow prevention assemblies to protect the public water supply.

For more information about cross connection and backflow please visit our website www.thurstonpud.org

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT: Cooperfield 678 - ID# 04459P

Your water comes from a single 154 foot deep groundwater well. The system is approved for 18 connections and we currently serve 16.

Source	*Susceptibility Rating*	*Treatment*	*Description*
S01 AEJ182	High	None	

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2022 calendar year. 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

We test for Primary and Secondary Contaminants both regulated and unregulated, as required by the EPA and the State Department of Health. The regulated and unregulated analysis (contaminants) tests are commonly referred to as Inorganic Chemical (IOC), Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) and Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) tests.

Required Testing (last testing date):

Monthly Bacteriological
Annual Nitrate
Inorganic Contaminants – 2019
Volatile Organic Contaminants – 2021
Radionuclide – 2020
Lead & Copper – 2021
Herbicide and/or Pesticide – 2022
PFAS – 2022

PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS

Microbiological	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Your Water Range*	*Compliant(Y/N)*	*Typical Sources*
Total Coliform Bacteria	N/A	TT	0	Y	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants	***MCLG***	***MCL***	***Your Water***	***Compliant(Y/N)***	***Typical Sources***
Arsenic (ppb)	N/A	10	1.2	Y	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.66	Y	Runoff from fertilizer use
Lead and Copper Taken at Customer Taps	***AL***	***No. of Homes Sampled***	***90th Percentile Value***	***No. of Homes Exceeding AL***	***Typical Sources***
Lead (ppb)	15	5	4	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	5	0.293	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

PFAS (Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances)

PFHxS (Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid) SAL: 65 ppt	PFBS (Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid) SAL: 345 ppt	**Typical sources of PFAS:** Run-off or leaching from firefighting foam, industrial discharge, and landfills; wastewater treatment plants
Your Water	**Your Water**	
9.6 - 14 ppt	4.3 – 6.7 ppt	

Please see the Department of Health, Office of Drinking Water's website for more information on PFAS at https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/contaminants/pfas.

Terms and Abbreviations Used:

ppm - parts per million **ppb** - parts per billion **ppt** - parts per trillion
N/A - Not Applicable **ND** - None Detected **TT -** Treatment Technique
Contaminant: A substance that impairs the quality of potable water and may create a hazard to public health.
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
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.
AL (Action Level) and SAL (State Action Level): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Contaminants Which May Reasonably Be Expected To Be Found In Drinking Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and/or the Washington board of health prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 discharges, 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.

Source Protection Information

The Department of Health Office of Drinking Water has compiled Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) data for all community water systems in Washington. SWAP data for your system is available online at https://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/SourceWater/SourceWaterProtection

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Vulnerable Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contamination in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).