
NORTH PERRY AVENUE WATER DISTRICT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2010 DRINKING WATER QUALITY

The North Perry Avenue Water District is pleased to present their Water Quality Report for 2010. This report is required by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the state of Washington. North Perry Avenue Water District is committed to providing a high quality of drinking water to all of our users and we met and exceeded all quality standards in 2010. We ask that you take the opportunity to keep informed on the quality of your drinking water by reading this report.

Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Rule and Report

North Perry Avenue Water District accounted for 95.1% of the water that was produced in 2010 and a 3-year average of 95.4%. The customer goal for the WUE Rule at North Perry is to keep the average daily demand for water at less than 250 gallons per equivalent residential unit (ERU), the amount used by a single family residence. Thanks to all our consumers for helping North Perry Avenue Water District to achieve their goal in 2010 as the average consumption was 199 gallons per ERU.

Conservation

Conservation becomes even more important as people continue to move into the region and more of a demand is put on our precious resource. It will take all of us working together to meet current water needs and to ensure future water availability. Some tips to help reduce your water consumption are:

- Layer mulch on plants to reduce evaporation and promote growth.
- Make sure there are aerators on all of your faucets.
- Time your shower to keep it under 5 minutes. You'll save up to 1,000 gallons a month!

Public Participation

North Perry Avenue Water District personnel invite all interested citizens to join them at regular meetings; every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month at 8:30 am. Meetings are held at 2921 Perry Avenue, Bremerton, WA 98310. For more information, contact George Smalley or Bill King at (360) 373-9508.

Important Health Information



All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least trace amounts of some "contaminants". The presence of these do not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons undergoing chemotherapy or 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 healthcare providers. Environmental Protection Agency Center for Disease Control (EPA/CDC) has guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants and they are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

About Your Drinking Water Supply

The North Perry Avenue Water District is supplied by groundwater that is pumped from 12 wells. These wells obtain water from aquifers that are approximately 140 to 1,100 feet below ground level. Water is pumped from the wells into several reservoirs located within the District's service area. The District continues to take all precautions possible to keep your water safe. It is collected, minimally treated with chlorine for taste and odor, tested as required by Washington's Dept. of Health and the federal Environmental Protection Agency and delivered to your home and business.

South Keyport Pipeline

Water main construction should begin in the summer of 2011 to loop South Keyport road with the Brownsville Highway. This project is being pursued with the expectation of acquiring and rebuilding the South Keyport Heights Water System.

System Maintenance and Rehabilitation in 2010

Rehabilitation of Meadowdale Well #2; Rehabilitation of Sunset Well; Installation of booster pump at Keyport tank; Pressure reducing stations added in the Thunderbird park area.

Backflow Prevention Information

Just a reminder; if you are installing an irrigation system, booster pump or boiler, you are required to install a backflow prevention assembly at your water meter. This assembly prevents any water from returning back into the District's water main and is used to protect our water supply from contamination. If you have any questions, please stop by our office for an informational packet or call and ask for Jim Freeman.

2010 Drinking Water Quality Report

The Environmental Protection Agency regulates the frequency of sampling for various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2010. It also includes any recent results within the last 5 years for analyses that were not required in the year 2010.

Terms and Abbreviations

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

Contaminant: A word used to describe anything detected in the drinking water supply. This term is commonly used in the drinking water industry and should not necessarily invite concern, as all drinking water contains trace amounts of mineral and other substances.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

n/a: not applicable.

ND: Not Detected: Lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present or not detectable with the best available technology.

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter. For example, 1 ppb is 1 second out of 32 years; 1 penny in \$10,000,000.

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter. For example, 1 ppm is 1 second out of 12 days; 1 penny in \$10,000.

Range: The lowest (minimum) amount of contaminant detected and the highest (maximum) amount detected during a sample period.

90th percentile: Out of every 30 homes sampled, 27 were at or below this level. One site exceeded the state trigger level of 0.6 ppb. A trigger level is set as a caution and does not necessarily indicate a health hazard. It may indicate that additional sampling be required.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Low-High or Result	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.2 - 2.5	Aug 2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND - 5.0	Aug 2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL) [million fibers per liter]	7	7	<0.143	Sept 2009	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	n/a	250	2 - 9	Quarterly 2010	No	Naturally occurring and is not a health concern at this level
Synthetic Organic Contaminants						
Di (ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	ND -10.3	Quarterly 2010	No*	Man-made chemical used to make plastics, cosmetics and paints
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate (ppb) EPA unregulated	n/a	n/a	26.4	Dec 2010	No**	Man-made chemical used to make plastics, cosmetics and paints
Disinfectant By-Products						
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	0	60	ND - 3.7	Aug 2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihalo-methanes] (ppb)	0	80	0.5 - 13.7	Aug 2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper						
	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile			
Lead (ppb) 30 samples, 1 sample was over the AL	0	15	6	June 2009	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 30 samples, none over the AL	1.3	1.3	0.09	June 2009	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

* the Running Annual Average (RAA) of four consecutive quarters determines if there is a violation. The RAA for this synthetic organic contaminant is 3.4 ppb which is not a violation of the MCL.

** an unregulated contaminate which EPA has not established standards at this time.

North Perry Avenue Water District had no monitoring violations in 2010

The Effect of Lead in 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. North Perry Avenue Water District 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 water for drinking or cooking. 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 (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.