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# NORTH PERRY AVENUE WATER DISTRICT

## CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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### DRINKING WATER QUALITY IN 2011

The North Perry Avenue Water District is pleased to present their Water Quality Report for 2011. 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 2011. We ask that you take the opportunity to keep informed on the quality of your drinking water by reading this report.

#### 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. The 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 Department of Health and the US Environmental Protection Agency and delivered to your home and business.

#### South Keyport Pipeline

Water main construction should begin in the summer of 2012 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 District.

#### System Maintenance and Rehabilitation in 2011

The Cantershire and Riddell water tanks were repainted; An electric generator was added at Bucklin Hill well; New chlorination systems were installed at Perry Ave and Center St wells; Security cameras were added at the Riddell Rd water tank.

#### 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 (360) 373-9508 and ask for Jim Freeman.

#### Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Rule and Report

North Perry Avenue Water District accounted for 95.3% of the water that was produced in 2011 and a 3-year average of 94.9%. 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 achieve their goal in 2011 with an average consumption of 191 gallons per ERU.

#### Conservation

Have you heard of *xeriscaping*? The term refers to landscaping methods that conserve water, such as using native plant species and grouping plants with the same water needs together. Originally developed for drought-afflicted areas, the principles of xeriscape today have broadening appeal. This "common sense" technique can reduce landscape water use by 75%. With water now considered an expensive and limited resource, all landscaping projects can benefit from this alternative. Check out the internet or your local book store for landscape design ideas, recommended native plant species and helpful tips. You'll be saving water in no time!

#### Public Participation

North Perry Avenue Water District staff and personnel invite all interested citizens to join them at their regular meetings which are held at 2921 Perry Ave, Bremerton, WA 98310 on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesday's of each month starting at 8:30 am. For more information, please contact George Smalley or Bill King at (360) 373-9508.

# 2011 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 2011. It also includes any recent results within the last 5 years for analyses that were not required in the year 2011.

## 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 minerals 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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.2 - 2.4	Aug 2011	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)		250	5	Apr/Aug 2011	No	Naturally occurring and is not a health concern at this level
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants</b>						
Di (ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	ND	Quarterly 2011	No	Man-made chemical used to make plastics, cosmetics and paints
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate (ppb) EPA unregulated		n/a	ND - 4.3	Quarterly 2011	No*	Man-made chemical used to make plastics, cosmetics and paints
<b>Disinfectant By-Products</b>						
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	0	60	ND - 3.5	Jul 2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihalo-methanes] (ppb)	0	80	0.5 - 13.9	Jul 2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Lead and Copper</b>						
	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>90th Percentile</b>			
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

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

## North Perry Avenue Water District had no monitoring violations in 2011

### 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 their website [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).