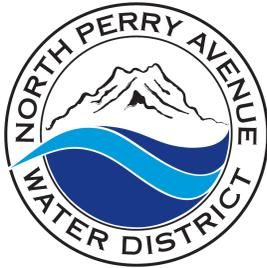


Consumer Confidence Report 2014



water is life!

North Perry Avenue Water District is pleased to present this annual report as required by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the State of Washington. We have remained committed to providing clean, safe drinking water to our customers by meeting or exceeding all quality standards in 2014. We encourage you to stay informed on the quality of your drinking water by reading this report.



Your Drinking Water Supply

North Perry Avenue Water District is supplied by groundwater that is pumped from 12 wells. These wells obtain water from aquifers that are 140 to 1,100 feet below ground level. Water is pumped from the wells into several reservoirs located within the District's service area. Water is then collected, minimally treated with chlorine, and tested as required by the Washington Department of Health and the US Environmental Protection Agency. Finally, it is delivered to your tap where you enjoy convenient access to it.

Water System Notes

System Improvements: In 2014, the Cantershire communications control building was set up next to one of our water tanks. It houses a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system that provides information about water levels, as well as other important information, to the controlling computer at the district office. Other 2014 improvements included the design of a new user-friendly, informative water district website as well as the implementation of an asset management program.



System Maintenance and Rehabilitation: Both Well #14 and the Sunset Well were rehabilitated in 2014.

Backflow Prevention

Just a reminder: If you are installing an irrigation system, booster pump, boiler, or any other apparatus on your plumbing system, you are required to install a backflow prevention assembly at your water meter. This assembly is a mechanical unit that is designed to protect the public water supply from contamination by preventing a dangerous reversal of flow ("backflow"). Before installing a backflow prevention assembly, please stop by our office for an informational packet or call Jim Freeman at (360)373-9508.

Water Use Efficiency Update

North Perry Avenue Water District accounted for 94.3% of the water that was produced in 2014 and has a three-year average of 95.1%. We continue to maintain the desired Distribution System Loss (DSL) percentage of less than 10% while supporting a growing customer base. Your conservation efforts have helped us achieve and maintain this important goal. A big thank you to all our "water wise" customers!

Household Leak Detection - A Way to Save Water & Money



To check for leaks in your home, you first need to determine whether you're wasting water. Then identify the source of the leak.

- Take a look at your water usage during a colder month, such as January or February. If a family of four exceeds 12,000 gallons per month, there are serious leaks.
- Check your water meter before and after a two-hour period when no water is being used. If the meter changes at all, you probably have a leak.
- Identify toilet leaks by placing a drop of food coloring in the toilet tank. If any color shows up in the bowl after 15 minutes, you have a leak. (Be sure to flush immediately after the experiment to avoid staining the tank.)
- Examine faucet gaskets and pipe fittings for any water on the outside of the pipe to check for surface leaks.

Regardless of the complexity, all leaks need to be repaired. Some leak repairs can be as simple as tightening a bolt or replacing a washer. Other leaks will require professional assistance. Unrepaired leaks waste water and money. Fixing your household leaks could save more than 10% on water bills. Check your entire household at least once a year.

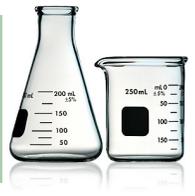


PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITY

Water District customers are invited to attend regular district meetings on the first and third Wednesday of each month at 8:30 am. Meetings are located at 2921 Perry Ave, Bremerton. For more information, please contact George Smalley or Bill King at (360) 373-9508.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE FOR 2014

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the frequency of sampling for various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2014. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2014.



Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Low-High or Result	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.2 - 2.6	Aug 2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND - 2.0	Aug 2013	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	Sep 2009	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products						
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	0	60	2.6 - 10.4	Aug 2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	0	80	6.1 - 17.7	Aug 2014	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	3	Jul 2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 30 samples, none were over the AL	1.3	1.3	0.09	Jul 2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

TERMS & 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. 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.

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 is required.



IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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, 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. Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control (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 (800) 426-4791.

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 on their website www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.