

# Consumer Confidence Report 2015



## Water Use Efficiency Update

North Perry Avenue Water District accounted for 96.15% of the water that was produced in 2015 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!

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 2015. We encourage you to stay informed on the quality of your drinking water by reading this report.

## Your Drinking Water Supply

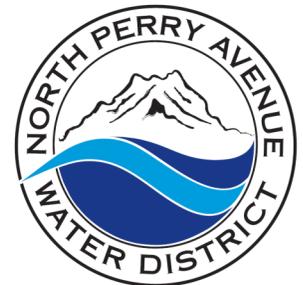
North Perry Avenue Water District is supplied by groundwater that is pumped from 10 wells. These wells obtain water from aquifers that are 140 to 1,100 feet below ground level. Water is pumped from the wells into several reservoirs located within the District's service area. Water is then collected, 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.

## Xeriscaping: Funny Word, Serious Water Conservation!

The term **xeriscape** 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 simple alternative.



Xeriscapes do not have a single look - almost any landscaping style can be achieved. Because native plant species are used, xeriscapes not only save water, they are also easier to maintain, use less fertilizers or pesticides, and provide crucial wildlife habitats. Check the internet or your local book store for landscape design ideas, recommended native plant species and helpful tips. You'll be on your way to saving water in no time!



## 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.



## 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 Peter Tonder at (360) 373-9508.



## Water System Notes

⇒ In 2015, North Perry installed a new water main on Sandy Rd. from Illahee Rd. to Arizona St.. and also along Arizona St. to 6th Ave. This replaced an aging line and increased fire flow to an area that previously had very little. In addition to the main, we added four fire hydrants.

⇒ We also started using the asset management program that was implemented in 2014.

## WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE FOR 2015

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the frequency of sampling for various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2015. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2015.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Low-High or Result	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.2 - 2.6	Aug 2015	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
<b>Synthetic Organic Chemicals</b>						
Di-N-Butyl Phthalate (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	0.7	Jan 2015	No	Used as an insecticide repellent in clothing, and as a plasticizer and solvent.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>						
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	0	60	1.4 - 7.5	Aug 2015	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	0	80	6.3 - 16.4	Aug 2015	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Lead and Copper</b>						
	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile			
Lead (ppb) 30 samples, 1 sample was over the AL	0	15	2	Jul 2015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 30 samples, none were over the AL	1.3	1.3	.06	Jul 2015	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.

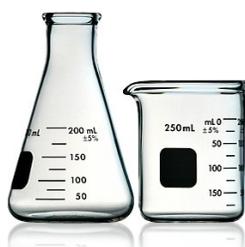
**Range:** The lowest (minimum) amount of contaminant detected and the highest (maximum) amount detected during a sample period.

**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.

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



### 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.