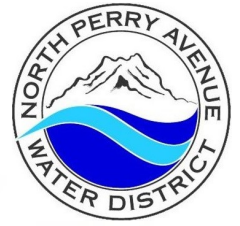


# NORTH PERRY AVENUE WATER DISTRICT

## Consumer Confidence Report



# 2022

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. North Perry continues to operate with “green” status. This means we are in good standing with all requirements stipulated by the Washington Department of Health and the Environmental Protection Agency. We encourage you to stay informed on the quality of your drinking water by reading this report.

### Water System Projects & Improvements

- North Perry Water is in the process of a multi-year program to change out the system’s water meters. The new meters are part of an ongoing effort to reduce system wide water leakage and offer improved services to our customers. Customers will be able to have direct secure access to their water usage data, establish alerts, including identifying potential leaks. Since the district is still installing many of the meters, not all customers will have access at this time.
- Manganese treatment - The district is still working to install two manganese filtration plants at our highest producing wells. We understand this has been an issue in several areas of the district for a number of years and are working to address that.
- Olympus 1 million gallon reservoir – Seismic Upgrade. The district has received a FEMA grant to perform a seismic upgrade to this reservoir. Work was delayed until Mid 2023.
- Public Works Trust Fund – The district received funding to replace water mains on Hillside Dr, Lonetree Ct and a section of Pine Rd. This work is planned to start in 2023.

### 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).

### Outdoor Water Conservation Tips

- ✓ Generally, we are more likely to notice leaky faucets indoors, but don't forget to check outdoor faucets, pipes, and hoses for leaks.
- ✓ Use a broom instead of a hose to clean sidewalks and driveways.
- ✓ Wash vehicles and/or bathe pets on the grass in an area in need of water. Use a hose nozzle and turn off the water while washing.
- ✓ Make sure swimming pools, fountains, and ponds are equipped with recirculating pumps. Pools should be covered when not in use, as hundreds, even thousands of gallons of water can disappear through evaporation.
- ✓ Try Xeriscapes. This term refers to landscaping methods that conserve water.
- ✓ Check sprinkler systems frequently and adjust heads so only plants are watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.
- ✓ Minimize evaporation by watering during the early morning hours, when temperatures are cooler and winds are lighter.

## Source Water Assessment and Susceptibility

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

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. In 1996, the Safe Drinking Water Act required that all states conduct Source Water Assessments for Public Water Systems (PWS) within their boundaries. The assessments consist of the following components: (1) identification of the Drinking Water Protection area (i.e., the area at the surface that is directly above the part of the aquifer that supplies ground water to our wells), (2) identification of potential sources of pollution within drinking water protection areas, (3) a determination of the susceptibility or relative risk to the well water from identified sources. The purpose of the Assessment is to provide water systems with information they need to develop a strategy to protect their water resource. **The Washington State Department of Health has determined that North Perry Avenue Water District sources have a low to moderate risk of contamination.**

- DOH has compiled Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) data for all community PWSs in Washington. SWAP data for your PWS is online at <https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/swap/index.html>. PWS ID: WA60950M

*If you don't have access to the Web, we encourage you to use the Internet service available through the public library system.*

### Substances that may be present in source water include:

*North Perry Water Avenue Water District regularly tests for these substances. None have exceeded the MCL.*

- 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 stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



The following chart shows a list of all active sources. Possible origins of contamination include fuel stations, freeways, nurseries, and other industrial operations. North Perry Avenue Water District regularly tests for contaminants such as herbicides, pesticides, and other petroleum base chemicals as mandated by both the Washington State Department of Health and the Washington State Department of Ecology.	Source ID	Common Name	General Location in District	Susceptibility Rating
	S02	Pickering Well	South	Moderate
	S03	Perry Well	South	Moderate
	S04	Gilberton 1 Well	North	Moderate
	S07	Sunset Well	Central	Low
	S08	Bucklin Well	North	Low
	S09	Center 2 Well	South	Moderate
	S10	Riddell Well	Central	Low
	S11	Meadowdale 2 Well	Central	Low
	S12	Well 14	Central	Low

# 2022 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

*The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the frequency of sampling for various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2022. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2022.*

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Low-High or Result	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants (Sampled at the Source)</b>						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.2 - 2.82	Oct 2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppm)	0	0.010	<0.0010 - 0.0038	Oct 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
<b>Secondary—Inorganic Contaminants (Sampled at the Source)</b>						
Manganese (ppm)	0	0.05	<0.01 - 0.097	Aug 2022	Yes	Natural sources (rock and soil weathering); human activities (such as mining, industrial discharges and landfill leaching)
Chloride (ppm)	-	250	2.9 - 8.5	Oct 2022	No	Natural sources (rock and soil weathering); human activities (such as mining, industrial
<b>Disinfectant By-Products (Sampled in the Distribution System)</b>						
HAA5 [HaloaceticAcids] (ppb)	0	60	ND - 3.51	Aug 2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	0	80	5.14 - 8.45	Aug 2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Lead and Copper MCLG AL 90th Percentile (Sampled at the Customer's Tap)</b>						
Lead (ppb) 20 samples	0	15	1.0	Jul 2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 20 samples	1.3	1.3	0.36	Jul 2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## Understanding Manganese

Manganese (Mn) is a naturally-occurring metal. It has a *secondary* (unregulated) drinking water standard of 0.05 mg/L, which means it does not cause health concerns, but can cause aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste or blackish water stains. In 2018 sampling, North Perry had a Manganese level of 0.09 mg/L at one of our sources.

## Backflow Prevention Reminder

Remember: Water can flow backwards and draw contaminants into the public water system. It is important for residents installing irrigation systems, booster pumps, boilers, or any other apparatus on their plumbing system to conform with the uniform plumbing code, which can require the installation of a backflow prevention assembly. Backflow prevention assemblies are designed to prevent water from flowing backwards to stop potential contamination, keeping ourselves and our water system out of harms way. Before installing a backflow prevention assembly, please stop by our office for an informational packet or call (360) 373-9508.

## 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.

**ppm:** Parts per million, or milligrams per liter.

**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.

## Your Drinking Water Supply

The Water District is supplied by groundwater that is pumped from nine 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 treated with minimal chlorine for taste and odor, and tested as required by the Washington Department of Health (DOH) and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Finally, it is delivered to your tap where you enjoy convenient access to clean, safe drinking water. In the event of an emergency, North Perry Avenue Water District has an intertie with the City of Bremerton. An intertie can provide temporary service from the Bremerton water district.

**Washington Department of Health (360) 236 - 3030**  
**Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426 - 4791**

## 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. Immunocompromised 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.

## State and Federal Regulatory Update

- To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the DOH 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.
- The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) reduced North Perry Avenue Water District's (NPW) monitoring requirements for Complete Inorganic Contaminants (IOC) and Herbicides & Pesticides to every nine (9) years, Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC) to every six (6) years and Disinfection Byproducts (DBP) to annually because NPW sources are not at risk of contamination. The last complete IOC and VOC samples were collected in 2018 from all active sources and were found to meet applicable standards. Herbicides & pesticides were last sampled in 2018 with no compounds detected in any source. DBPs were last sampled in August 2022 with all results below the MCL. Complete waivers for dioxins, endothall, fumigants, glyphosate, diquat, and insecticides have also been implemented.

## Water Use Efficiency Update

The Water Use Efficiency (WUE) program was designed and implemented by the Washington Department of Health to "help use water efficiently to help meet future needs, operate successfully within financial, managerial and technical constraints, and to continue to deliver safe and reliable water." Our goal within the WUE program is to be able to account for 90% of the water we produce. In 2022, we were able to account for 89.32% of the water we produced! Our three year running average is 91.16%. We will continue to be diligent in identifying and addressing any areas of water waste and ask you to do the same. Thank you for helping to make our WUE program a success!

### Contact Information:

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[customerservice@northperrywd.org](mailto:customerservice@northperrywd.org)  
[www.northperrywd.org](http://www.northperrywd.org)

### Public Participation Opportunity:

Water District customers are invited to attend regular District meetings. Commissioners meet at 8:30 am on the first and third Thursday of each month at the District office.

This report was prepared for North Perry Avenue Water District by Backflow Management Inc. © 2022

