North Perry Avenue Water District
2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Quality in 2012 | 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 2012. We encourage you to stay informed on the quality of your drinking water by reading this report.

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.

Backflow Prevention

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 water main and is used to protect the water supply from contamination. If you have any questions about backflow prevention, please stop by our office for an informational packet or call Jim Freeman at (360) 373-9508.

Notes On Your Water System

South Keyport Pipeline
The water main construction project looping South Keyport Road with the Brownsville Highway will be finished in the Spring of 2013. This project was pursued in conjunction with the acquisition and rebuilding of the South Keyport Heights Water District.

System Maintenance and Rehabilitation
Pickering Well was rehabilitated to its original water right and a new building was constructed. Two pipeline projects were completed this year. We also implemented upgrades to the chlorination equipment.

About 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 Use Efficiency Update

North Perry Avenue Water District accounted for 96.1% of the water that was produced in 2012 and has a three-year average of 98%. Our percentage of accounted-for water continues to increase each year thanks in part to the conservation efforts of our customers. Thanks go out to all of you for helping us achieve our goals.

Conservation Tips

Did you know March 18-22 was "Fix A Leak Week"? This national event raises awareness of consumer leak detection and household water conservation. Surveying your home for leaks at least once a year is your best defense against costly water waste. Once you've identified a leak by trying the following suggestions, be sure to follow up by fixing it as soon as possible.

Read the water meter before and after a 2-hour period when you know that no water has been used. If the meter shows a different reading after the 2-hour period, you have a leak.

Walk through the house listening and looking for running toilets or dripping faucets and shower heads. These indicate leaks.

Put food coloring in your toilet's tank. If the color seeps into the bowl after an hour or two, you have a leak.

Examine the outside and bottom of your water heater. Look for dripping water down the side of the tank or pooling water underneath.

Soft spots on the lawn, or grass that is greener in some areas, can indicate a leak that is being absorbed by the ground.

Water Quality Data Table for 2012

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the frequency of sampling for various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2012. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2012.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Low-High or Result	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.2 - 2.3	Aug 2012	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	Sep 2009	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products						
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	0	60	ND - 4.7	Jul 2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	0	80	1.7-11.8	Jul 2012	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

Violations: North Perry Avenue Water District had no reporting or monitoring violations in 2012.

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. 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.

Public Participation

Water District customers are invited to attend regular district meetings on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays 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.

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.