NORTH PERRY AVENUE WATER DISTRICT

Consumer Confidence Report

2019

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.

Your Drinking Water Supply

The Water District is supplied by groundwater that is pumped from 9 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 (EPA). Finally, it is delivered to your tap where you enjoy convenient access to it.

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 Courtney Little at (360) 373-9508.

Water System Improvements

- Three dead end water mains, Rest Place, School Street, and Olive Avenue, were connected by an intertie. Each main was already connected to the same system, the intertie allowed continuous flow throughout. Previously this area had experienced poor water quality due to the dead ends. Creating the intertie has improved fireflow and water quality in the surrounding area.
- The first phase in replacing an aging water main on Grahns Lane was completed. This project removed a section of old water main that was undersized and had several small leaks over the last year. The main-lines size was increased and a fire hydrant was added to an area that did not previously have one. This change did increase fireflow.

Water System Projects

- A backup generator was installed at the Cantershire Tank site. The generator further ensures emergency backup power to our supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system at the tank. The backup generator also allows communication between the Bucklin Well and the storage tank during a power outage.
- A new building was constructed near Well 14 to accommodate for the cramped working environment. Onsite chlorination was moved into the new building, allowing more room for other functions in the original building.
- The Safety Data Sheet (SDS) program was successfully upgraded and implemented. SDS replaced Material Safety Data Sheets per Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). We hired a 3rd party company to manage our SDS, rather than maintain paper copies onsite. This program also contains a safety training portion to be used for staff.

Public Participation Opportunity

Water District customers are invited to attend regular District meetings.

When: First and third Wednesday of each month

Time: 8:30 AM **Where:** 2921 Perry Avenue

For more information, contact George Smalley or Peter Tonder at (360)373-9508

NORTH PERRY AVENUE WATER DISTRICT

www.northperrywd.org

2019 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 2019. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2019.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Low-High or Result	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND - 2.91	Aug 2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1 - 3.7	Jul 2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Disinfectant By-Products						
HAA5 [HaloaceticAcids] (ppb)	0	60	ND - 5.14	Aug 2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihal-omthanes] (ppb)	0	80	6.8 - 15.63	Aug 2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper	**MCLG**	**AL**	90th Percentile			
Lead (ppb) 30 samples	0	15	3.8	Sep 2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 30 samples	1.3	1.3	0.04	Sep 2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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.

Understanding Manganese

Manganese (Mn) is a naturally-occurring metal. It has a *secondary* 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 testing, North Perry had a Manganese level of 0.09 mg/L at one of our sources.

Smart Water Tips

- Do not drink or prepare food or baby formula with hot water from the tap.
- If you have a backflow prevention assembly installed on your service connection, you must also have thermal expansion protection on your water heater.
- Survey your home for leaks at least once a year (both indoors and out). Any leaks found should be fixed as soon as possible.
- Do not put any waste (Oil, Lawn Trimmings, Pet Waste, Etc.) in storm drains. Use an authorized disposal or recycling center instead.
- Ensure that water treatment units are properly maintained.
- Water your yard and landscape in the early morning or evening to minimize evaporation.
- Always follow the instructions in any notice from your water supplier; in order to keep your water safe.

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.

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.