

# NORTH PERRY AVENUE WATER DISTRICT

## CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

### Drinking Water Quality in 2006

North Perry Avenue Water District in 2006 provided its citizens with safe, clean and adequate drinking water, meeting and exceeding all State and Federal requirements. Water is the one product we can not live without and we at the Water District take great pride in safeguarding this valuable resource. Please stay informed on the quality of your drinking water by reading this report

#### Important Health Information

All 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 the 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 with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune sys-

tem 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. EPA/Center for Disease Control (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).

#### Where Does Your Drinking Water Supply Come From?

North Perry Avenue Water District is supplied by groundwater pumped from 12 wells. These wells obtain water from aquifers which are approximately 140 to 1,100 feet below ground level. Water is pumped from these wells into several reservoirs located within the North Perry Avenue Water service area.

#### Public Participation Opportunity

North Perry Avenue Water District invites all interested citizens to join them at their regular meetings, every first and third Wednesday of the month at 8:30 AM. These meetings are held at 2921 Perry Avenue in Bremerton. For more information, contact George Smalley or Bill King at (360) 373-9508.

#### North Perry's Cross Connection Control Program

Our goal is to identify and eliminate or protect all *cross connections* to our potable water system.

A *cross connection* is any actual or potential link between the potable water piping and any other source of nonpotable substances that could contaminate the potable water supply by *backflow*.

*Backflow* is the undesirable reversal of the normal flow of water or other substances through a cross connection and into the District's water supply system or your potable water piping system.

Currently we are aggressively identifying all commercial, residential irrigation and auxillary water supplies. An auxillary water supply could be a well, canal or stream.

We want to assure our customers that the very last user on our water line has water just as safe as the first.

## Notes On Your System

### System Improvements:

The changeover from leased phone lines to radio control of the well system is now complete.

Soft start pump controls were added to the Sunset well and the Gilbertson booster pump.

A new housing was built to protect the telemetry system at the Riddell tank.

A pressure reducing valve station was installed at the intersection of University Point and Benson Drive.

### Upcoming Projects in 2007 Include:

- An electrical generator for the highest production well.
- An additional chlorination system for the Keyport area.
- A booster pump for the Illahee/Brownsville area.
- The 2007 Water System Plan Update is due this year.
- We will be doing a water rate study in 2007.

## Useful Water Conservation Tips:

- 1 Don't over water your lawns - lawns only need to be watered every 3 - 5 days in the summer and 10 - 14 days in the winter. To prevent water loss from evaporation, don't water your lawn during the hottest part of the day or when it is windy.
- 2 Only run the dishwasher and clothes washer when they are fully loaded.
- 3 Defrost frozen food in the refrigerator or in the microwave instead of running water over it.
- 4 Use a broom, rather than a hose, to clean sidewalks and driveways.
- 5 Repair dripping faucets and leaky toilets. Dripping faucets can waste about 2,000 gallons of water each year. Leaky toilets can waste as much as 200 gallons each day.

Copyright 2007 American Water Works Association

## Water Quality Data Table

Units used to measure contaminants in drinking water are parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). To gain perspective on this measurement, consider the following: one ppm is 1 second out of 12 days; 1 penny in \$10,000. One ppb is 1 second out of 32 years; 1 penny in \$10,000,000.

### TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

**AL:** Action Level: Concentration of a contaminant, when exceeded, triggers treatment for the water system to follow.

**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.

**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.

**ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.

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

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

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Low - High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2	0.2	<0.05 - 0.06	Jul 2004	No	Discharge from metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.2 - 2.4	Aug 2006	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	50	<2.0 - 3.0	Sept 2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	n/a	1.0	0.5 - 0.52	Aug 2004	No	Soil runoff

#### Disinfectant By-Products

HAA [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	0	60	0.6 - 5.9	Aug 2006	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	0	80	3.4 - 14.8	Aug 2006	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	n/a	4	2.0 - 7.0	Daily	No	Strength of disinfection in drinking water

#### Lead and Copper

**MCLG AL**

Lead (ppm)	0	0.015	<0.002 - 0.006	Sept 2006	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<0.02 - 0.07	Sept 2006	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

### Violations: North Perry Avenue Water District had no monitoring violations in 2006

North Perry Avenue Water District continues to take all precautions possible to keep your water safe. It's collected, minimally treated with chlorine for taste and odor, tested as required by the State Department of Health and the EPA and delivered to your home and business 24 hours a day. Use it wisely and you will save money and energy and help protect the environment.