North Perry Avenue Water District

2009 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Quality

North Perry Avenue Water District provided its citizens with safe, clean and adequate drinking water, meeting and exceeding all state and federal requirements in 2009. Water is the one product we cannot live without and we, at the North Perry Avenue 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 undergoing chemotherapy or 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/Center for Disease Control (EPA/CDC) has guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. More information is available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Your Drinking Water Supply

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 District's service area.

The District continues to take all precautions possible to keep your water safe. It is collected, minimally treated with chlorine for taste and odor, tested as required by Washington State Department of Health and the federal Environmental Protection Agency and delivered to your home and business.

Public Participation Opportunity

North Perry Avenue Water District personnel invite 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.

Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Report

North Perry was able to account for 94% of the water that was produced in 2009. North Perry's customer goal for the WUE Rule is to keep the average daily demand for water at less than 250 gallons per equivalent residential unit (ERU), the amount used by a single family residence. North Perry acheived its goal in 2009 as the average consumption was 219 ERU - Thank you to all our consumers!

Conservation

To help achieve the water conservation measures in North Perry's Water Use Efficiency Rule, please consider utilizing the following outdoor water conservation tips:
Use a commercial car wash that recycles water - Detect and repair all irrigation system leaks - Water early in the morning or late in the evening - Don't overwater lawns - Use pool and spa covers - Use a rain gauge to know when plants or lawn need water and how much they are receiving.

Backflow Prevention 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 it is intended to protect the District's water supplies from contamination. If you have any questions, please stop by our office for an informational packet about backflow or call and ask for Jim Freeman.

Provided for North Perry by Backflow Management Inc: (800) 841-7689

Water Quality Data Table 2009

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Low - High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.2 - 2.5	Aug 2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	<2.0 - 3.0	Sept 2006	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	Sept 2009	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants - EPA Unregulated						
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate (ppb)		n/a	ND - 1.4	Apr,May, Aug,Dec 2009	No*	Man-made chemical used to make plastics, cosmetics and paints
Disinfectant By-Products						
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	0	60	ND - 1.1	Aug 2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihalo-methanes] (ppb)	0	80	5.3 - 15.6	Aug 2009	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	6	June 2009	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 30 samples, none over the AL	1.3	1.3	0.09	June 2009	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
ND: Not Detected: Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present or not detectable using the best available technology.
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter. For example: one *"ppb"* is 1 second out of 32 years; 1 penny in $10,000,000.
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter. For example: one *"ppm"* is 1 second out of 12 days; 1 penny in $10,000.
Range: The lowest amount (min) of contaminant detected and the highest amount (max) detected during a sample period.
90th percentile: The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites sampled. When the 90th percentile does not exceed the AL, indicating that less than 10% of the site levels above the AL, the system is in compliance.

*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.

Violations: North Perry Avenue Water District had no monitoring violations in 2009

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. The North Perry 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

System Improvements

The Gilberton #1 and Gilberton #2 wells were upgraded to a different type of chlorination system at the end of 2009. These changes in the chlorination system, in conjunction with chlorination at the Keyport tank, will help to even out chlorine residual levels in both the Gilberton and Keyport areas. Maintaining a residual chlorine level throughout the distribution system and storage tanks assists in controlling any bacteria that may enter the system through infiltration.