North Perry Avenue Water District

2013 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

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 2013. 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, boiler, or any other apparatus on your plumbing system, you are required to install a backflow prevention assembly at your water meter. This assembly is a mechanical unit that is designed to protect the public water supply from contamination by preventing a dangerous reversal of flow ("backflow"). Before installing a backflow prevention assembly, please stop by our office for an informational packet or call Jim Freeman at (360) 373-9508.

Notes On Your Water System

System Improvements

The installation of a booster pump station in 2013 completed the looping of South Keyport Road with the Brownsville Highway as part of the incorporation of South Keyport Heights Water District into the North Perry Avenue Water District. The reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Pickering Avenue well was also finished this year. The Center Street well was rehabilitated in 2013, providing an increased production of 30%.

System Maintenance and Rehabilitation

In our continuing effort to keep our water free of bacteria and other contaminants, water tanks were cleaned at Olympus and Sunset. Fire hydrants were tested and repainted. Water mains were flushed throughout the district.

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 94.7% of the water that was produced in 2013 and has a three-year average of 95.5%. We continue to maintain a Distribution System Loss (DSL) percentage of less than 10% while supporting a growing customer base. This is 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 for Spring ...and Beyond!

- We're 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 your driveway or sidewalk.
- Wash your car and/or bathe your pets on the grass in an area in need of water. Use a hose nozzle and turn off the water while you wash.
- Weed your lawn and garden regularly. Weeds compete with other plants for nutrients, light, and water.
- While fertilizers promote plant growth, they also increase water consumption. Apply the minimum amount of fertilizer needed.
- For hanging baskets, planters and pots, place ice cubes under the moss or dirt to give your plants a drink of water and help eliminate water overflow.
- Composting instead of using the garbage disposal will save gallons of water every time. Using compost when you plant also adds water-holding organic matter to the soil.
- Check your sprinkler system frequently and adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street. Keep sprinkler heads in good shape.

Water Quality Data Table for 2013

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the frequency of sampling for various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2013. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2013.

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 2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND - 2.0	Aug 2013	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 - 5.8	Jul 2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	0	80	3.6-10.9	Jul 2013	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

Total Coliform is a naturally-occurring bacteria that can be a sign of bigger problems within a water system. North Perry Avenue Water District collects 20 samples each month to test for the presence of Total Coliform. In June 2013, the Water District had a water sample come back Total Coliform "present"; two follow-up samples also came back Total Coliform "present". The follow-up sample results indicated that the presence of Total Coliform was the result of a faulty sampling tap, and did not indicate that there were any problems within the water system. According to state and federal regulations, this is considered a *non-acute (non-health)* violation.

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.

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.

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.

This report was prepared for North Perry Avenue Water District by Backflow Management Inc. © 2014