

# Consumer Confidence Report 2016



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 2016. 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 10 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

In 2016, we accounted for 96.6% of the water that was produced, and our three-year average is 95.6%. We continue to maintain the desired Distribution System Loss (DSL) percentage of less than 10% while supporting a growing customer base. Our customer's conservation efforts have helped us achieve and maintain this important goal. Thank you!

## A Note on Total Coliform

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires North Perry Avenue Water District to collect monthly samples to test for Total Coliform (TC) bacteria. Although TC bacteria itself is not harmful and are in fact common in the environment, the presence of TC bacteria indicates that more testing may be required.

In July 2016, the District had a "TC present" result. This required us to investigate and attempt to identify the source of contamination. We collected additional (or "repeat") water samples for testing, and inspected the entire system. Taking repeat samples helps determine whether an actual problem exists in the system. After the investigation, no further TC bacteria was found. You can rest assured that North Perry Avenue Water District continues to deliver safe and reliable drinking water 24 hours a day, seven days a week.



### 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**

## Easy Household Leak Detection

Undetected household leaks can be costly. Your water meter can tell you how much water you use in a day, week or a month. It can also help you detect leaks.

There is a simple test you can perform with your water meter in order to detect leaks. First, turn off all your faucets and water-using appliances (such as dish and clothes washers) and be sure no one is using any water. Then go to your water meter and lift the cover of the meter dial. Mark the position of the sweep-hand with a marker or piece of tape on the lens cover. Then, wait 20-30 minutes and check the sweep-hand location again. If the sweep-hand has moved, or if the small red diamond-shaped indicator on the face of the meter is moving, you probably have a leak somewhere in your system. Perform the meter test again to be certain. Once you have confirmed a leak exists, you should inspect all the pipes, fixtures and appliances in your home that use water. Any leaks should be fixed as soon as possible to prevent any more water or money from being wasted.

*Information courtesy of Clackamas River Water Providers*



## Water System Notes

- ⇒ Did you know North Perry has always operated 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.
- ⇒ North Perry continues to upgrade our Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) communications system between our facilities. Construction was started on a chlorine injection building at Well 14, and a new equipment storage building was constructed at our Sunset tank site.

# WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE FOR 2016

*The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the frequency of sampling for various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2016. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2016.*

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Low-High or Result	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.2 - 2.7	Apr 2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND - 2.0	Apr 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
<b>Synthetic Organic Chemicals</b>						
Di-N-Butyl Phthalate (ug/L)	n/a	n/a	0.7	Jan 2015	No	Used as an insecticide repellent in clothing, and as a plasticizer and solvent.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>						
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	0	60	1.3—5.9	Aug 2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	0	80	5.9—14.4	Aug 2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Lead and Copper</b>						
	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile			
Lead (ppb) 30 samples	0	15	2	Jul 2015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 30 samples	1.3	1.3	.06	Jul 2015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## 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. 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.

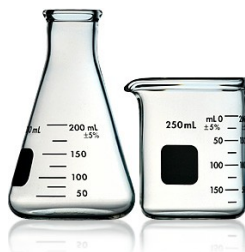
**Range:** The lowest (minimum) amount of contaminant detected and the highest (maximum) amount detected during a sample period.

**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 is 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 on their website [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).



## 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.