

NORTH PERRY AVENUE WATER DISTRICT Consumer Confidence Report

2023

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.

Water System Projects & Improvements

- North Perry Water is in the process of a multi year program to change out the systems water meters. The new meters are part of an ongoing effort to improve system wide water conservation and offer improved services to our customers. Customers will be able to have direct secure access to your water usage data, establish alerts - including identifying potential leaks. Since the district is still installing many of the meters, not all customers will have access at this time.
- Manganese treatment - The district is still working to install two manganese filtration plants at our highest producing wells. We understand this has been an issue in several areas of the district for a number of years and are working to address that.
- Olympus 1 million gallon reservoir - Seismic Upgrade. The district has received a FEMA grant to perform a seismic upgrade to this reservoir. Work started in October 2023.
- Public Works Trust Fund - The district received funding to replace water mains on Hillside Dr, Lonetree Ct and a section of Pine Rd. This work was delayed until 2024.

Your Drinking Water Supply

The Water District is supplied by groundwater that is pumped from nine 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 treated with minimal chlorine for taste and odor, and tested as required by the Washington Department of Health (DOH) and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Finally, it is delivered to your tap where you enjoy convenient access to clean, safe drinking water. In the event of an emergency, North Perry Avenue Water District has an intertie with the City of Bremerton. An intertie can provide temporary service from the Bremerton water district.

Water Use Efficiency Update

The Water Use Efficiency (WUE) program was designed and implemented by the Washington Department of Health to “help use water efficiently to help meet future needs, operate successfully within financial, managerial and technical constraints, and to continue to deliver safe and reliable water.” Our goal within the WUE program is to be able to account for 90% of the water we produce. In 2023, we were able to account for 93.54% of the water we produced! Our three year running average is 91.88%. We will continue to be diligent in identifying and addressing any areas of water waste and ask you to do the same. Thank you for helping to make our WUE program a success!

Source Water Assessment and Susceptibility

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals. In some cases, it can pick up radioactive material and substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. In 1996, the Safe Drinking Water Act required that all states conduct Source Water Assessments for Public Water Systems (PWS) within their boundaries. The assessments consist of the following components: (1) identification of the Drinking Water Protection area (i.e., the area at the surface that is directly above the part of the aquifer that supplies ground water to our wells), (2) identification of potential sources of pollution within drinking water protection areas, (3) a determination of the susceptibility or relative risk to the well water from identified sources. The purpose of the Assessment is to provide water systems with information they need to develop a strategy to protect their water resource. **The Washington State Department of Health has determined that North Perry Avenue Water District sources have a low to moderate risk of contamination.**

- DOH has compiled Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) data for all community PWSs in Washington. SWAP data for your PWS is online at <https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/swap/index.html>. PWS ID: WA60950M

If you don't have access to the Web, we encourage you to use the Internet service available through the public library system.

Backflow Prevention Reminder

Keep in mind: Water has the potential to flow in reverse, potentially drawing contaminants into the public water system. Therefore, it's crucial for residents who are installing irrigation systems, booster pumps, boilers, or any other equipment on their plumbing system to adhere to the uniform plumbing code. This code often mandates the installation of a backflow prevention assembly. These assemblies are specifically designed to halt the backward flow of water, thus preventing potential contamination and safeguarding both individuals and the water system. If you're considering installing a backflow prevention assembly, we encourage you to visit our office for an informational packet or give us a call at (360) 373-9508.

Operator Education

Water quality operators in North Perry Water Avenue Water District must maintain certifications and corresponding continuing education credits. These requirements ensure operators stay updated on federal & state requirements, industry standards and technologies. Through ongoing training, operators remain equipped to uphold superior water quality and safeguarding public health. Their dedication reinforces the district's commitment to providing clean, safe and reliable drinking water to the community.



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.

2023 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 2021. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2023.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Low-High or Result	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants (Sampled at the Source)						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND - 2.88	Aug. 2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1 - 1.8	Aug. 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Secondary—Inorganic Contaminants (Sampled at the Source)						
Manganese (ppm)	0	0.05	0.013 - 0.04	Aug. 2022	Yes	Natural sources (rock and soil weathering); human activities (such as mining, industrial discharges and landfill leaching)
Disinfectant By-Products (Sampled in the Distribution System)						
HAA5 [HaloaceticAcids] (ppb)	0	60	1.19 - 7.27	Aug 2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihal-omthanes] (ppb)	0	80	3.82- 13.29	Aug 2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper MCLG AL 90th Percentile (Sampled at the Customer's Tap)						
Lead (ppb) 20 samples	0	15	1.0	Jul 2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 20 samples	1.3	1.3	0.36	Jul 2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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.



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.

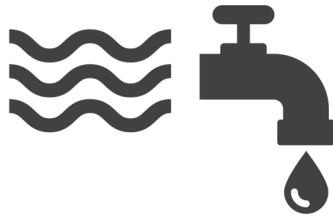
ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.

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.

North Perry Avenue
Water District
Sample Schedule* **



Chlorine Residual	Daily
Total Coliform—E.coli	Monthly
Arsenic	Every 3 years
Disinfection By-Products	Annually
Inorganic Chemicals	Every 9 years
Lead and Copper	Every 3 years
Manganese	Every 3 years
Nitrates	Annually
Radionuclides	Every 6 years
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Every 9 years
Volatile Organic Compounds	Every 6 years

*For more information on the contaminants we test for and their health effects, visit our website www.northperrywd.org/contaminant-info/

**Sample schedule extracted from Water Quality Monitoring Schedule

State and Federal Regulatory Update

- To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the DOH and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.
- The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) reduced North Perry Avenue Water District's (NPW) monitoring requirements for Complete Inorganic Contaminants (IOC) and Herbicides & Pesticides to every nine (9) years, Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC) to every six (6) years and Disinfection Byproducts (DBP) to annually because NPW sources are not at risk of contamination. The last complete IOC and VOC samples were collected in 2018 from all active sources and were found to meet applicable standards. Herbicides & pesticides were last sampled in 2018 with no compounds detected in any source. DBPs were last sampled in August 2021 with all results below the MCL. Complete waivers for dioxins, endoathal, fumigants, glyphosate, diquat, and insecticides have also been implemented.

Washington Department of Health (360) 236 - 3030
Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426 - 4791

Safe Drinking Water Act - Public Notification

Public notification is a cornerstone of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), crucial for ensuring transparency, accountability and knowledge in water management. Federal and State regulation mandates that water suppliers promptly inform consumers about any potential risks to their drinking water quality. Timely notification empowers communities to take appropriate precautions and prompts swift action from authorities to address contamination incidents. By disseminating information about water quality issues, the SDWA fosters public trust and participation in safeguarding water resources. Furthermore, it serves as a vital tool in protecting public health, allowing individuals to make informed decisions about their water consumption. The SDWA's emphasis on public notification underscores the fundamental right of every individual to access safe and clean drinking water, reinforcing the principle of accountability within the water supply system.

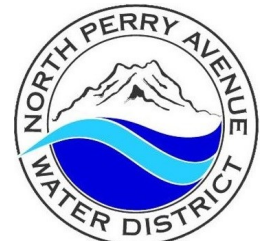


Contact Information:

North Perry Avenue Water District
Robert Robinson, General Manager
2921 Perry Ave NE Bremerton WA, 98310
(360) 373-9508
customerservice@northperrywd.org
www.northperrywd.org

Public Participation Opportunity:

Water District customers are invited to attend regular District meetings. Commissioners meet at 8:30 am on the first and third Thursday of each month at the District office.



This report was prepared for North Perry Avenue Water District by Backflow Management Inc. © 2024