



City of Bremerton; ID 08200R Drinking Water Quality Report 2020



Customer's Views Welcome

Public Works & Utilities Department • 100 Oyster Bay Ave N • Bremerton, WA 98312

Contact **Customer Response** at 360-473-5920 or Bremerton1@ci.bremerton.wa.us.
Check out **Bremerton1** in your app store.

The Bremerton City Council meets Wednesdays at 5:30 p.m.
at the Norm Dicks Government Center, 345 6th Street, Bremerton.

For billing information call 360-473-5316. The Bremerton Utility Billing Division
is located on the first floor of the Norm Dicks Government Center.

For flushing instructions call our Water Hotline at 360-473-5490.

Visit the City's website at www.BremertonWA.gov/e-News and sign up for
e-News to receive updates about the City of Bremerton.



Celebrate National Drinking Water Week
First Full Week of May

Call 360-473-5920 for more information.

Bremerton Drinking Water Quality is Excellent

The City of Bremerton Water Utility is pleased to provide you with its annual water quality and efficiency report. Bremerton is committed to safeguarding its surface and groundwater sources. This report is a summary of the test results for water provided to over 55,000 customers last year. It reflects the commitment of Water Utility employees to deliver you excellent quality water. Included are details about:

- where your water comes from,
- what it contains, and
- how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Safe drinking water is essential. Well-informed customers can wisely utilize water resources and support improvements necessary to maintain high quality drinking water.



Protecting Our Water Supplies

Bremerton is fortunate to have high quality, well-protected water supplies. Surface water from the Union River headwaters and groundwater from wells located in the Bremerton area provide Bremerton's water supply. All sources are managed according to state and federal regulations and best management practices for water supply systems. Bremerton owns and protects the 3,000-acre watershed surrounding the Union River supply - this is a great value to our rate payers. Access to the watershed is secured, patrolled, and limited to water supply and forestry management activities. Each year the Washington State Department of Health inspects the surface supply. Groundwater wells are also safeguarded through efforts to protect critical areas around the wellheads. All water facilities are monitored and patrolled. Bremerton was selected for an "Exemplary Source Water Protection" Award in 2017 by the American Water Works Association.

Source Water Assessment Program

Washington State Department of Health Office of Drinking Water has compiled source water assessment data for all public water systems in Washington. This assessment shows wellhead protection zones and inventories potential contaminants as part of a coordinated effort to protect drinking water sources in Washington.

Washington DOH's Source Water Assessment Program is online at <http://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/SourceWater/SourceWaterProtection#intro>

| BREMERTON SOURCES | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Source # | Source Name | Water Type | Depth (feet) | Susceptibility Assessment | Treatment |
| S01 | Union River Main Stem | Surface Water | | High | Chlorine, UV |
| S02 | Union River West Branch | Surface Water | | High | Chlorine, UV |
| S07 | Bremerton Well 2R | Groundwater | 273 | Low | Chlorine |
| S08 | Bremerton Well 3 | Groundwater | 316 | Moderate | Chlorine |
| S12 | Bremerton Well 7 | Groundwater | 627 | Low | Chlorine |
| S13 | Bremerton Well 8 | Groundwater | 578 | Low | Chlorine |
| S14 | Bremerton Well 13 | Groundwater | 273 | Low | Chlorine |
| S15 | Bremerton Well 14 | Groundwater | 278 | Low | Chlorine |
| S17 | Bremerton Well 17 | Groundwater | 293 | Low | Chlorine |
| S22 | Bremerton Well 20 | Groundwater | 210.5 | Low | Chlorine |
| S25 | Bremerton Well 6R | Groundwater | 645 | Low | Chlorine |

Outside Sources

Bremerton's Main Water System receives water from Bremerton's West 517 Zone Water System and from Port Orchard's McCormick Woods Water System.

Bremerton Water Needs Minimal Treatment

Bremerton's water system is operated and maintained by experienced personnel certified by the State. Bremerton's Union River water source is such good quality that the City is not required to install a filtration facility as long as all water quality, operational, and watershed protection requirements are met. Bremerton consistently meets these high standards. Treatment of Bremerton's water currently consists of disinfection (chlorine and ultraviolet light) and corrosion control. Corrosion treatment increases the pH of water to about 8 and is required to prevent Bremerton's water from leaching lead from customer's household plumbing. Sampling results confirm this treatment is successful in achieving corrosion control.



The City of Bremerton performs systematic flushing of the water distribution system. Customers are notified about flushing through newspaper ads, neighborhood signs, the City's website, e-News, and the Water Hotline (360-473-5490). Flushing is a process of sending a rapid flow of water through the mains to clean them. This helps to maintain water quality by removing naturally-occurring sediment. Flushing may cause temporary discoloration of your water. If this happens, call the Water Hotline or visit Bremerton's website for instructions on flushing your service. If your water does not clear up after the flushing process, please call the Customer Response Line at 360-473-5920.

Water Quality Summary

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Your drinking water is regularly tested according to federal and state regulations in both the water sources and the distribution system. Last year the City of Bremerton conducted over 1,000 tests for the parameters listed below. Only those detected are listed in the water quality summary.

On September 21, 2019, the return of rainfall to the watershed resulted in suspended sediment (turbidity) in the Union River Reservoir above 1 NTU (a measure of turbidity). When source water turbidity exceeds 1 NTU, the City is required to collect two Fecal Coliform bacteria samples. One is collected at the source at the water intake facility, and one is collected where treated water enters the distribution system. The City collected the sample at the entry point to the distribution system, but neglected to collect the sample at the intake facility.

Fortunately, the results of the sample taken at the entry point to the distribution system was satisfactory (no fecal coliform bacteria detected), and the drinking water delivered to your tap met all state and federal water quality standards. However, the City takes its responsibility as a water purveyor and steward of public health very seriously. The turbidity event sampling standard operating procedure was updated and all supervisors and operators received additional training to ensure that this does not happen again.

Listed below are the few substances detected in Bremerton's water last year. All results meet protective standards set by federal and state agencies. Not listed are the substances that were tested but NOT detected. The amounts allowed in drinking water are so small, they are measured in parts per million or parts per billion. We have tried to make this report easy to understand; however, drinking water quality issues can be technical. For additional water quality information, please call 360-473-5920. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than a year old.

| SUBSTANCES DETECTED | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|--|---|--|-----------------|
| Parameter | Highest Level Allowed EPA's MCL | Ideal Goals EPA's MCLG | Potential Sources | Highest Level Detected in 2019 to Determine Compliance | Ranges of Levels Detected in 2019 | Meets Standards |
| Regulated at the Surface Water Source | | | | | | |
| Turbidity | Treatment Technique 5 NTU | N/A | Soil runoff | 1.33 NTUs | 0.43 - 1.33 NTUs | Yes |
| Sodium <small>Most recently sampled in 2012</small> | No limit set | N/A | Naturally-occurring | 5.73 ppm | ND - 5.73 ppm | Yes |
| Nitrate | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | Fertilizer use | 0.64 ppm | < 0.5 - 0.64 ppm | Yes |
| Regulated at the Groundwater Sources | | | | | | |
| Arsenic <small>Most recently sampled in 2012</small> | 10 ppb | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits | 4 ppb | ND - 4 ppb | Yes |
| Sodium <small>Most recently sampled in 2012</small> | No limit set | N/A | Naturally-occurring | 7.39 ppm | 5.92 - 7.39 ppm | Yes |
| Nitrate | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | Fertilizer use | < 0.5 ppm | < 0.5 ppm | Yes |
| Regulated in the Distribution System | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform | Presence of coliform in less than 5% of monthly samples | 0 | Naturally-occurring | There was one coliform present in the 880 samples taken in 2019. | | Yes |
| Trihalomethanes | 80 ppb | N/A | By-product of drinking water chlorination | 54 ppb locational running annual average | 11 - 94 ppb | Yes |
| Haloacetic acids | 60 ppb | N/A | By-product of drinking water chlorination | 38 ppb locational running annual average | 11 - 58 ppb | Yes |
| Chlorine | 4 ppm | 4 ppm | Water additive used to control microbes | 0.69 ppm annual average | 0.08 - 1.38 ppm | Yes |
| Regulated at the Customer Tap | | | | | | |
| Lead <small>Most recently sampled in 2017</small> | Action Level = 15 ppb | 0 | Household plumbing | 3 ppb 90th percentile | No sample sites exceeded Action Level | Yes |
| Copper <small>Most recently sampled in 2017</small> | Action Level = 1300 ppb | 0 | Household plumbing | 61 ppb 90th percentile | No sample sites exceeded Action Level | Yes |

Action Level is the concentration of contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow. Ninety percent (90%) of all samples must be below this amount.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) is 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) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which no known or expected risk to health exists. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in water.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) is the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which no known or expected risk to health exists.

pCi/l stands for picocuries per liter. This is in parts per trillion.

ppb is parts per billion and is the same as a microgram per liter (ug/L) (equivalent to one penny in \$10,000,000).

ppm is parts per million and is the same as a milligram per liter (mg/L) (equivalent to one penny in \$10,000).

N/A means not applicable.

ND means the laboratory did not detect this substance.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit) is the measurement of water clarity. Monitoring turbidity is a good indicator of water quality.

Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant. Bremerton's surface supply is shut off when turbidity increases above set points.

Waiver Information

The Washington State Department of Health reduced monitoring requirements for the Bremerton system for various contaminants because sources were determined not to be at risk of contamination. Inorganic compounds, including arsenic and sodium, are among the list of contaminants with a waiver; years of last samples are listed in the table, and results met all applicable standards.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to help EPA determine their occurrence in drinking water and potential need for future regulation. These contaminants may be naturally occurring, or are, in some cases, byproducts of disinfection. Those found by the City of Bremerton in the 2018 round of UCMR sampling are listed in the following table. No cyanotoxins were detected in the 2018 sampling event.

| UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING 2018 | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Parameter | Highest Level Detected in 2018 | Ranges of Levels Detected in 2018 |
| Manganese | 57.1 ppb | 9 - 57.1 ppb |
| TOC (indicator) | 1400 ppb | 1200 - 1400 ppb |
| HAA5 | 58.3 ppb | 0.4 - 58.3 ppb |
| 6BR | 4.3 ppb | ND - 4.3 ppb |
| HAA9 | 60.9 ppb | 0.4 - 60.9 ppb |

Information From EPA

Sources of both tap and bottled drinking water include rivers, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring substances such as minerals and radioactive materials. It also dissolves substances resulting from animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water are microbes; pesticides; herbicides; and radioactive, organic and inorganic chemicals. To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Washington State Board of Health regulate the amount of certain contaminants in public drinking water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those 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. EPA guidelines on appropriate means to lessen risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Please note that *Cryptosporidium* was not detected in Bremerton's source water last year and Bremerton's ultraviolet treatment inactivates *Cryptosporidium*.

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead: for any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Be Prepared for Emergencies

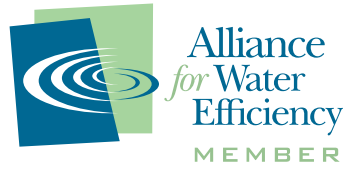
Normally your water is safe to drink, but should a disaster happen, you will need to treat it or have an emergency supply on hand if the city's water supply is interrupted. To prepare for a drinking water emergency, the American Red Cross recommends storing one gallon of water per person per day – enough for at least three days for drinking, food preparation, and sanitation. For more information on preparing for emergencies we recommend the following resources:

"Treating Drinking Water for Emergency Use," WA Dept. of Health: <http://www.doh.wa.gov/portals/1/Documents/pubs/331-115.pdf>

"Preparedness," Kitsap County Department of Emergency Management: <http://www.kitsapdem.org/preparedness.aspx>

Professional Water Organizations

The City of Bremerton is proud to be members of the following professional water organizations:



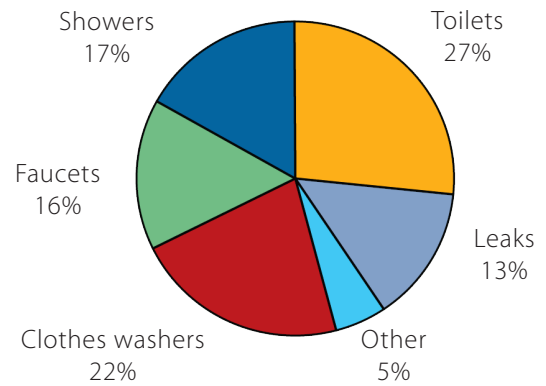
Water Use Efficiency Performance Report for 2019

Efficient water use benefits the environment, public health, and economy by helping to improve water quality, maintain aquatic ecosystems, and protect water resources. The City of Bremerton has emphasized water use efficiency since the 1990s. The City has a customer conservation program and is active in water use efficiency programs such as the Water Purveyors Association of Kitsap County, the Partnership for Water Conservation, the Alliance for Water Efficiency, and EPA's WaterSense.

2019 Total Annual Water Production—6.3 Million Gallons per Day

| Bremerton's Main System Water Use Efficiency | |
|--|---|
| Goal | How Goal Was Met Last Year |
| Maintain water use per single family residence to below 180 gallons per day on a three year average. | Three year average water use per single family residence was 135 gallons per day. Goal was met. Great job by our customers! |
| State Regulation | How Regulation Was Met Last Year |
| Keep distribution system leakage less than 10% on a three year average. | Bremerton water system leakage was 5.1% on a three year average. |

Average Residential Indoor Water Use



Source: American Water Works Association Research Foundation, "Residential End Uses of Water"

How to Use Water Wisely

Rain fills the reservoir and feeds underground aquifers to supply our drinking water. Wise water use is always recommended and your conservation efforts are important. Use water wisely to save money and this remarkable resource.

Tackle the biggest water guzzlers first!

- Install high efficiency low flow toilets.
- Consider purchasing a water/energy efficient clothes washer/dishwasher.
- Repair leaky toilets and faucets.
- Use water-saving habits such as washing full loads only. Turn off the faucet when you shave or brush your teeth, and take shorter showers.
- Install low flow showerheads.
- Look for the WaterSense label on new plumbing fixtures.

Nearly 1/3 of the water demand in the summer is used outdoors.

- Water late in the evening or early in the morning.
- Consider drought tolerant plants and native plants in your landscape.
- Use soaker hoses or install drip irrigation.
- Repair broken irrigation system sprinkler heads.
- Water lawns no more than 1 inch per week using a shallow can to measure.
- Install a rainwater collection barrel.
- Wash your car in a commercial car wash that recycles.

Bremerton Water is a Great Value

Your water rates pay for delivering high-quality water to your tap and keeping the water system in top condition. City customers pay water rates among the lowest in Washington State and nationwide. We are able to keep rates low through ownership of the watershed, conscientious system operation and maintenance, and award of ARRA funding for our Advanced Disinfection Facility completed in 2011.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.