

Meadowmeer Water System, ID 532750

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

This report, which is required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and Washington State Department of Health, is meant to educate consumers on their water system, their water quality and the steps we take to ensure drinking water is safe and meets established regulatory requirements. The report consists of four sections. The first section will describe the water system. The second section will discuss monitoring requirements and water quality sampling results. The third section will contain definitions and “mandatory language” that is required by the U.S. EPA and Washington DOH. The fourth section will consist of the water system’s annual Water Use Efficiency Report.

About your water system

The Meadowmeer Water System is a Group A Community Water System as classified by Washington Department of Health. The water system is managed by Kitsap Public Utility District.

Kitsap PUD’s Board of Commissioners meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at our office in Poulsbo (1431 Finn Hill Road). Meetings begin at 9:00 AM. Meeting information and instructions on how to attend remotely are available on Kitsap PUD’s webpage at <https://www.kpud.org>. Customer Service Department: 360-779-7656

This report was prepared by Mark Morgan, Water Resources Director.

Source Information

Source number	Source name	Water type	Location	Susceptibility rating ¹	Treatment	Reason for treatment
S01	Meadowmeer Well 1	Groundwater	25N/02E-Section 16	High	None	NA
S02	Meadowmeer Well 2	Groundwater	25N/02E-Section 16	High	None	NA
S05	Meadowmeer Well 5	Groundwater	25N/02E-Section 16	Moderate	None	NA

¹Washington Department of Health has compiled Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) data for all community public water systems in Washington. This data is online at:

<http://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/SourceWaterProtection/Assessment.aspx>

Water Quality

Washington Department of Health (DOH) administers requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. Each year DOH produces a Water Quality Monitoring Schedule that dictates each water system's sampling requirements for the year. When data warrants, DOH may reduce or waive certain monitoring requirements. In our region, DOH has granted complete waivers for dioxin, endothall, glyphosate, diquat and insecticides. DOH has granted reduced monitoring for the following sources and contaminant groups.

S01-Meadowmeer Well 1			
Test Panel/Analyte	Frequency	Last sampled	Met standards?
Volatile Organics	6 years	4/22/2014	yes
Herbicides	9 years	4/22/2014	yes
Pesticides	9 years	4/22/2014	yes
S02-Meadowmeer Well 2			
Test Panel/Analyte	Frequency	Last sampled	Met standards?
Complete Inorganic	9 years	12/19/2019	yes
Volatile Organics	6 years	6/25/2020	yes
Herbicides	9 years	4/22/2014	Yes
Pesticides	9 years	4/22/2014	Yes
S05-Meadowmeer Well 5			
Test Panel/Analyte	Frequency	Last sampled	Met standards?
Complete Inorganic	9 years	12/19/2019	yes
Volatile Organics	6 years	6/25/2020	yes
Herbicides	9 years	4/22/2014	Yes
Pesticides	9 years	4/22/2014	Yes

2020 Table of Detected Compounds

Data in this table is from testing conducted in 2020. The table will also include data going back five years for tests that were not required in 2020.

Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)							
The National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) are legally enforceable primary standards and treatment techniques that apply to public water systems. Primary standards protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water.							
Inorganics	Common sources	MCLG	MCL	Result	Range of results	Sample date	Meets standards?
Arsenic (ppb)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	0	10	1.1	0-1.1	12/2019 4/2020	yes ¹
Nitrate (ppm)	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	10	10	No nitrate samples were collected in 2020.			no ²
Radionuclides	Common sources	MCLG	MCL	Result	Range of results (if applicable)	Sample date	Meets standards?
Gross Alpha (pci/L)	Erosion of natural deposits	0	15	1	0-1	1/2/2018	yes
Radium 228 (pci/L)	Erosion of natural deposits	0	5	0.5	NA	1/2/2018	yes
Lead and copper	Common Sources	MCLG	AL	90 th percentile	# samples tested	Sample date	Meets standards?
Lead (ppb)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	0	15	1	10 (0 sites exceeded AL)	10/2020	yes
Copper (ppm)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	0	1.3	0.47	10 (0 sites exceeded AL)	10/2020	yes
Disinfectant	Common sources	MRDLG	MRDL	Range of results	# samples tested	Sample date	Meets standards?
Chlorine (ppm)	Water additive used to control microbes	4	4	0.23-1.26	253	Jan-Dec	yes
Disinfection by-products	Common sources	MCLG	MCL	Result	Range of results	Sample date	Meets standards?
Total trihalomethane (ppb)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	0	80	4.53	4.02-4.53	Aug, Nov	yes
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCL)							
These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of water and are not health based.							
Compound (units)	Noticeable effects above SMCL	MCLG	SMCL	Result	Range of results (if applicable)	Sample date	Meets standards?
Iron (ppm)	Rusty color; sediment; metallic taste; reddish to orange staining	NA	0.3	0.76 (avg)	0.11-1.4	Dec 2019 Apr 2020	no
Manganese (ppm)	Black to brown color; black staining; bitter metallic taste	NA	0.05	0.02 (avg)	0-0.033	Dec 2019 Apr 2020	yes
Unregulated Contaminants							
Unregulated contaminants are those for which 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.							
Compound	Date sampled	Result		Range of results			
Sodium (ppm)	9/30/2019	5.4 (avg)		5.2-5.5			

¹ Your drinking water currently meets EPA's revised drinking water standard for arsenic. However, it does contain low levels of arsenic. There is a small chance that some people who drink water containing low levels of arsenic for many years could develop circulatory disease, cancer, or other health problems. Most types of cancer and circulatory diseases

are due to factors other than exposure to arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water.

² Kitsap PUD failed to collect nitrate samples for the Meadowmeer Water System in 2020. This was a violation. All sources were sampled for nitrate in March, 2021. Nitrate levels ranged from 0 to 0.54 ppm. This is well below the MCL of 10.

Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper 90th Percentile: Out of every ten sites sampled, nine were at or below this level.

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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

ND (Not Detected): The contaminant was not detected in laboratory analysis.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units

ppm: Parts per million. Equal to milligrams per liter.

ppb: Parts per billion. Equal to micrograms per liter.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter. A measure of radioactivity.

Umhos/cm: Micromhos per centimeter. A measure of conductivity.

Mandatory Language

The following language is required by the U.S. EPA and Washington Department of Health

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 (1-800-426-4791).

*Some people may be more vulnerable to contamination in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer 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/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 (1-800-426-4791).*

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 and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, parasites, and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from various sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. 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.

*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 six 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 drinking 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>.



Date Submitted: 6/9/2021

Water Use Efficiency Annual Performance Report - 2020

WS Name: MEADOWMEER

Water System ID# : 53275

WS County: KITSAP

Report submitted by: *David Vasquez*

Meter Installation Information:

Estimate the percentage of metered connections: 100%

If not 100% metered – Did you submit a meter installation plan to DOH? No

Within your meter installation plan, what date did you commit to completing meter installation?

Current status of meter installation:

Production, Authorized Consumption, and Distribution System Leakage Information:

12-Month WUE Reporting Period 01/01/2020 To 12/31/2020

Incomplete or missing data for the year? Yes

If yes, explain:

Kitsap PUD started managing the water system the first part of 2020.

1-Production data is missing

2-Production data can no longer be retrieve.

3-The Total Water Produced box reflects the minimum amount the water system can produce, which is the customer water consumption.

Total Water Produced & Purchased (TP) – Annual volume gallons	29,175,912 gallons
Authorized Consumption (AC) – Annual Volume in gallons	29,175,912 gallons
Distribution System Leakage – Annual Volume TP – AC	gallons
Distribution System Leakage – DSL = [(TP – AC) / TP] x 100 %	0.0 %
3-year annual average - %	3.7 % 2018, 2019, 2020

Goal-Setting Information:

Enter the date of most recent public forum to establish WUE goal: 04/20/2017

Has goal been changed since last performance report? No

Note: Customer goal must be re-established every 6 years through a public process.

Customer WUE Goal (Demand Side):

Maintain Maximum Daily Demand below 700 gallons per day per connection. Encourage outdoor water conservation by education and biannual newsletter. Reduce system leakage rate to below 9%.