

SILVERDALE WATER DISTRICT

# Water Quality Report

REPORTING YEAR 2013

**SILVERDALE WATER**  
DISTRICT

PWSID# 793006

## SILVERDALE WATER DISTRICT PROVIDES EXCEPTIONAL WATER FOR YOU!

FROM THE GROUND WATER WELL TO YOUR TAP, Silverdale Water District reliably delivers the highest quality water possible. Since 1997, the federal government requires water systems to provide customers a detailed report of water quality. We are pleased that our water system had no test results that exceeded the maximum contaminant levels allowed by the EPA for the 2013 testing year. We encourage you to take the time to become familiar with the information contained in this report.

Silverdale Water District's customers are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant groundwater supply. Our 14 wells are drilled in three distinct zones: the Shallow Aquifer, Sea Level Aquifer, and the Deep Aquifer. These aquifers are not exposed to air and are not subject to direct pollution and contamination. All three aquifers are recharged by rainfall that falls on the Kitsap Peninsula.

As water district employees, we are stewards of your water system and work diligently to meet all federal and state requirements.



### YOUR VOICE IS WELCOMED

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. Our COMMISSIONERS meet at 9:00 on the first Thursday of each month at 5300 NW Newberry Hill Rd. Silverdale WA 98383.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

**Silverdale Water District**  
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Silverdale, WA 98383

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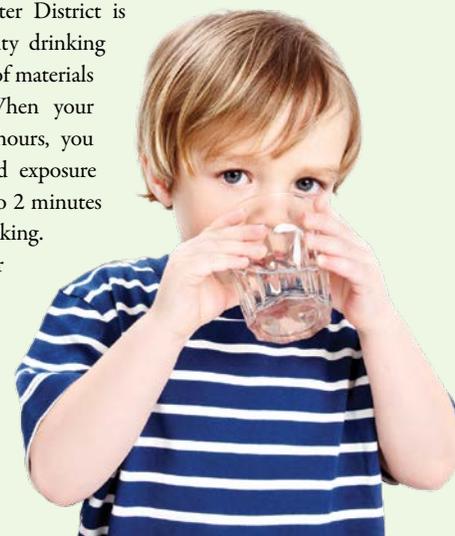
## A MESSAGE FROM THE EPA

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 contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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).

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. Silverdale 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 drinking 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 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).



# WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2013

Silverdale Water District is fortunate to have a plentiful groundwater supply to meet the community's demands. Since our water is stored in protected aquifers, no additional treatment is required to remove contaminants. The District does add a protective level of chlorine at our wells. We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water, without compromising taste. Drinking water disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century. Data presented in this report are from the most recent testing in accordance with current regulations. It represents data thru the calendar year 2013.

Substance (Units)	Year	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range	Violation?	Typical Source
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2011	15	0	9.0	2.6 - 9.0	no	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2013	10	0	8	<1.4 - 8	no	Erosion of Natural Deposits; runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2010	5	0	1.6	0.9 - 1.6	no	Erosion of Natural Deposits
HAA5 (ppb)	2012	60	NA	ND	ND	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2013	10	10	0.75	0.1 - 0.75	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic, sewage, erosion from natural deposits
TTHM (ppb)	2012	80	NA	4.4	0.5 - 4.4	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection

## DISTRIBUTION

Copper (ppm)	2012	1.3	1.3	0.14	0/30	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2012	15	0	0.007	0/30	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## SECONDARY

Manganese (ppb)	2013	50	NA	94	10 - 94	no	Erosion of natural deposits
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## \*UNIT DESCRIPTIONS:

**mg/L** Milligrams per liter

**ppb** Parts per Billion

**ppm** Parts per Million

**MCL** Maximum Contaminant Level – highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**MCLG** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – 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.

**AL** Action Level – concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**N/A** Not Applicable

**NR** NR means not regulated by EPA.

**ND** Not detected

**ug/L** Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water

**pCi/L** Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

## Source Water Assessment

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require that all states conduct Source Water Assessments for public water systems 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 groundwater 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. A copy of this report is available for viewing by contacting the Silverdale Water District at 360-447-3500.

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.



Substances that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. The State has determined that Silverdale Water District's water sources have a low to moderate risk of contamination.