

## *Source of your Drinking Water*

Last year the City of Bainbridge Island Winslow Water System supplied water to over 6000 customers in the historic Winslow and Fletcher Bay areas. The water supply is provided by eleven wells located at four well sites. At each well site the water is treated with chlorine and fluoride before being pumped into the distribution system to supply customers and fill storage reservoirs. The wells draw from three separate aquifers giving the City flexibility to meet changing conditions and future demands. Of the eleven wells that supply the system, the state has determined eight have a low risk of contamination while only three have a moderate to high risk of contamination. A wellhead protection plan and an active cross-connection control program help protect the water system from contamination.

## *Special Precautions*

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Individuals who are immunocompromised, those undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant patients, 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. United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## *Arsenic Health Statement*

While your drinking water meets the EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

## *Sources of Contaminants*

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public 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).

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include springs, rivers, lakes, 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 animal or human activity. Substances and contaminants that could be present in the source water include:

- **Microbes**- such as virus and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, livestock, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic chemicals**- such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, wastewater discharges, and farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**- from agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemicals**- both synthetic and volatile, which are byproducts of industry and can also come from gas stations, dry cleaners, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**- which can be naturally occurring or result from petroleum production or mining activities.

## *Community Involvement*

Community involvement is key to protecting our drinking water. We encourage you to attend public meetings. Information on City meetings is available on the City's website. The City's website address is [www.ci.bainbridge-isl.wa.us](http://www.ci.bainbridge-isl.wa.us).

# WATER QUALITY REPORT

*Testing performed in 2012*



City of Bainbridge Island  
Winslow Water System

PWS ID# 97650T

## 2012 Water Quality Report

This information presents the 2012 Annual Water Quality Report. The City of Bainbridge Island is pleased to advise you that your water system is in compliance with all state and federal water quality regulations. In this annual report you will find important information about your water system as well as the results of all testing that has been completed from January 1 through December 31, 2012. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please call the Public Works Operations and Maintenance Division at 206-842-1212.

## Water Use Efficiency Update

The City encourages water use efficiency in a number of ways including meter testing, customer leak investigations, and an inclined block rate structure. Information about water use efficiency goals and how they were met in 2012 is noted below.

- Maintain distribution system leakage below 10% as calculated on a 3-yr rolling average. For 2012 the 3-yr average distribution system leakage was 4.9%. This goal was met.
- Maintain average water use at or below 288 gal/day per single family residence as calculated on a 3-yr rolling average. For 2012 the 3-yr average water use per single family residence was 138 gal/day. This goal was met.
- Reduce peak day water use by 3% as calculated on a 3-yr rolling average. Data collection is underway to measure progress toward this goal.

Related water use efficiency facts for 2012 about the Winslow Water System include:

- Water Production—233,129,000 gallons
- Water Consumption—205,831,000 gallons
- Water Loss—17,298,000 gallons

For more information go to <https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/eh/portal/odw/si/Intro.aspx>

## Water Quality Data Table

This table shows only those compounds that were detected above the state reporting level. Although all of the substances listed here are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the EPA, we feel it is important you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentration of these substances does not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included.

### Regulated at the Water Source and Distribution System

Compound	Year Tested	MCL	MCLG	Range	Results	Meets Standard	Typical Sources
Arsenic (ppb)	2008 - 2012	10	0	0 - 7	7	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards. Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	2009 - 2011	15	0	0 - 3.3	3.3	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/l)	2009 - 2011	5	0	0.2 - 0.9	0.9	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2012	4.0 MRDL	4.0 MRDLG	0 - 2.2	1.2 Average	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes.
Fluoride (ppm)	2012	4.0	4.0	0.8 - 1.3	1.0 Average	Yes	Water additive to promote dental health.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2012	60	NA	3 - 25	25	Yes	Byproduct of chlorine disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2012	80	NA	27 - 68	68	Yes	Byproduct of chlorine disinfection.

### Regulated at the Customer Tap

Compound	Year Tested	AL	MCLG	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	90th Percentile Results	Meets Standard	Typical Sources
Lead (ppb)	2010	15	0	1/30	5	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	2010	1.3	1.3	0/30	0.2	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.

### Definition of Terms

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

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to what is called the Maximum Contamination Level Goal (MCLG) as possible.

**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**pCi/l (Picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity.

**NA:** Not Applicable

**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.

**PPM (Parts per Million):** Equals one part of liquid per million parts of liquid.

**PPB (Parts per Billion):** Equals one part of liquid per billion parts of liquid.