2016 Water Quality Report
Ferncliff Water System; Department of Health ID # 24800B
Issued June 2017

This is the 2016 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the Ferncliff Water System. It summarizes information about the system and water quality tests conducted during 2016. We hope it provides you with a better understanding of your drinking water system and the steps we take to ensure the safety of its water.

First off, some "mandatory language" from the United States Environmental Protection Agency…

In requiring an annual report of water quality, the U.S. EPA mandated certain language be included. Insofar as this language is general and not specific to your system, let's get it out of the way now:

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.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 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 (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. Kitsap PUD 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

So, about your system…

Like over 90% of Kitsap County residents (City of Bremerton surface water customers being the sole exception), your drinking water is provided via groundwater wells. In many cases (especially with smaller systems), these wells tap aquifers that lie directly under the communities they serve. As such, it is important that water system customers be judicious in their use of fertilizers, pesticides and anything else that may, sooner or later, percolate down to their water source.

To monitor water quality, Kitsap PUD conducts a wide range of tests according to schedules stipulated by the U.S. EPA and Washington State Department of Health. On the other side of this page is a summary of water quality for your system. Just as the EPA mandates specific "language" for this report, they also mandate reporting of only particular results. Specifically, they require utilities to only report those "regulated" compounds that were detected through the previous year's sampling. These results are contained in the Table of Detected Contaminants that appears on the reverse.

Lastly, there is information on how to get in contact with Kitsap PUD and the address of our website where you can find out more about our utility operations and Kitsap's water resources.

Table of Detected Compounds

Compound	Date	Common Sources	MCLG	MCL	Result	Violation?
Arsenic	12/15/2016	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	NA	10 ppb	33 ppb (average)	Yes*
Sodium	7/6/2015	erosion of natural deposits; urban runoff; seawater intrusion	NA	NA	16.8 ppm	no

- One of Ferncliff Water System's wells exceeds the MCL for arsenic. In the past, this well has been used to help meet summer demand. On those occasions, the well water was blended with water from the other well so that blended water was below the MCL. The high arsenic well was not run to the system, at all, in 2016. The high arsenic value reported here is a result of samples we collected from that well. The well that is used for system supply has an arsenic level of 4 parts per billion, well below the MCL.

Important Definitions:

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level; the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health
ppm: parts per million
ppb: parts per billion
AL: Action Level; the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
PCi/L: picocuries per liter; a measure of radioactivity
NTU: nepholometric turbidity units
Umhos/cm: micromhos per centimeter; a measure of conductivity

About Kitsap Public Utility District…

The Ferncliff Water System is managed by Kitsap Public Utility District.

Kitsap Public Utility District's Board of Commissioners meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at our office in Poulsbo. Meetings usually begin at 9:30 AM. The public is welcomed.

For more information, visit our website at www.kpud.org

This report was prepared by Jesse Cooper, Water Quality Technician