

## Commissioners' Corner

The Board of Commissioners of Manchester Water District would like to express our sincerest appreciation to all of our customers and staff for their cooperation and dedication during these challenging times. The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted us all in ways we may not have imagined just two short years ago. As we navigate through recovery, we will continue to make every effort to ensure that Manchester Water District will remain a valued and essential asset to our community. We welcome your input and hope that you and yours remain safe and healthy now and through unknown challenges yet to come.



Steve Pedersen



Paul Drotz



Bob Ballard

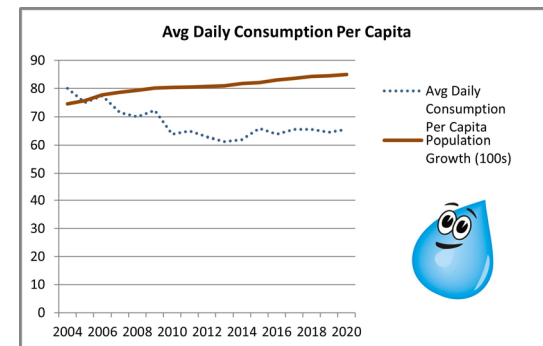
## Water Conservation Works For All Of Us

According to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the average American consumes about 80-100 gallons per day (gpd). In 2015, the District billed 3,298 accounts for 197,252,903 gallons consumed, or an average daily consumption of 66 gpd per capita. In 2019, this figure dropped to just 65 gpd among District customers. In 2020, the average daily consumption crept back up to an average of 66 gpd per capita. This figure may have been impacted by the Stay Home – Stay Safe efforts to control the COVID-19 pandemic.

Improvements to the District's distribution system have significantly reduced water loss due to system leaks, metering inaccuracies, or unreported consumption; such as fire fighting.

In 2020, the District produced 219,030,227 gallons and billed customers for 203,172,680 gallons. This resulted in 7.2-percent unaccounted-for-production. For a distribution system of the District's size and complexity, 10-percent or less unaccounted for water is considered acceptable.

Working together with consumers, the District must continue to meet or exceed mandates set forth in the Washington State Water Use Efficiency Rule of 2007.



## Payment Options

Customers are finding great success using Xpress Bill Pay for making and scheduling payments, checking their balances, and setting up paperless billing options. The efficiency and ease of

the service, along with the security of Xpress Bill Pay has proven to be a popular option amongst customers. Xpress Bill Pay has options for email and text message notifications, automatic and one-time payments, as well as a free app for your phone.

For more information, please contact the office, or visit [www.manchesterwater.org](http://www.manchesterwater.org).

# xpress BILL PAY

### Manchester Water District Board of Commissioners

Steve Pedersen	Paul Drotz	Robert Ballard
<b>Chairman</b>	<b>Secretary</b>	<b>Commissioner</b>
<b>General Manager—Dennis O'Connell</b>		

The Manchester Water District Board of Commissioners meet on the second Tuesday of every month at 5:30 pm. Meetings are held at the Kitsap Regional Library—Manchester Branch, unless otherwise posted. Meetings are open to all, and public participation is encouraged.

#### Manchester Water District Administrative Office Location & Hours

8185 E Daniels Loop, Suite 111 Port Orchard, WA 98366  
Monday through Friday, 8:00 am—4:30 pm

## Water Efficient Appliance Rebates

Manchester Water District offers rebate incentives for customers who have purchased new, water-efficient appliances.

If you have purchased a water-efficient toilet, washing machine, and/or dishwasher in the past six months—you may be eligible!

For more information, please contact (360) 871-0500, or visit the Conservation page at [www.manchesterwater.org](http://www.manchesterwater.org)



American Water Works Association  
Dedicated to the World's Most Important Resource



# THE DISTRICT DISPATCH

Spring 2021 Edition

Annual Water Quality Report and Water Use Efficiency Data Inside



## PFAS Not Detected in Manchester Water

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances, commonly referred to as PFAS are man-made chemicals that have been used in many products since the 1940's. Use of these substances was so common that most people have already been exposed to them at some level. Certain PFAS can accumulate in the body over time and may cause some adverse health effects, the most common being elevated cholesterol levels among exposed populations.

Although PFAS are not commonly detected in drinking water, they can infiltrate underground aquifers and contaminate wells. In 2020, Manchester Water District voluntarily tested wells closest to the Manchester Navy Fuel Depot, where firefighting exercises in the past may have posed the greatest risk for contamination. An independent laboratory concluded there were no PFAS detected in the well samples. The District will continue to test and monitor water quality throughout its service territory and keep consumers informed of any contaminants detected. The following pages include additional information on water quality and reporting requirements.

For additional information regarding PFAS and drinking water, please visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's website at <https://www.epa.gov/pfas/basic-information-pfas>.



PFAS graphic courtesy of Saint Mary's County Health Department, Maryland

## Beau Watson, Service Technician and Bon Vivant



Since joining the Manchester Water District team of Service Technicians in March of 2016, Beau Watson has become an essential member of the crew and the community. In addition to his skills as a state certified Water Distribution Manager, Beau is also a heavy equipment operator, welder, and just an all around nice guy. He's a Jack-of-all-trades with an affable demeanor and quick smile, which makes him a favorite of customers and coworkers alike.

When not working hard for the District, Beau enjoys riding all-terrain vehicles and backyard barbecues with his wife Denee'. Beau also builds his own custom Cornhole Game boards and throws a mean bag with his friends.

Please join the commissioners and staff of Manchester Water District in congratulating Beau on his first five years of service with the District.



PO BOX 98  
MANCHESTER, WA 98353  
(360) 871-0500  
[WWW.MANCHESTERWATER.ORG](http://WWW.MANCHESTERWATER.ORG)

## 2020 Water Quality Report—Water System ID #507002

Manchester Water District was formed in 1942 under Chapter 57 of the Revised Code of Washington. The District is governed by an elected three-member Board of Commissioners and staffed by eight full-time employees. The District serves over 3,300 accounts, which represents a population of nearly 10,000 people. The distribution system covers approximately 38 miles of water pipe, and in 2020 delivered 221 million gallons of water to customers in the Manchester, Yukon Harbor, South Colby, Harper, and Southworth neighborhoods. To ensure that sufficient water is available during peak demands, and to maintain fire protection, the District stores roughly 3.2 million gallons of water in the five reservoirs and water tanks located through the service area.

The Board of Commissioners and Staff of Manchester Water District are proud to present the 2020 Consumer Confidence Report. This report includes water quality data that conforms to federal regulations set forth in the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Under the SDWA, water utilities must annually provide water quality information to each customer. This report demonstrates that ***your drinking water meets or exceeds state and federal drinking water standards.***

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 (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons 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 healthcare 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Manchester Water District sources water from eleven groundwater wells. The deep wells are located throughout the District's service area. Depending on location, some District customers may receive water from a single source, while others may be supplied by multiple sources. Manchester Water District treats all water with trace amounts of chlorine. This disinfection process is required by the Department of Health to provide a barrier of protection against bacterial growth in the distribution system. Chlorine also helps minimize the effects of hydrogen sulfide that can naturally occur in groundwater sources. Hydrogen sulfide causes what is typically referred to as a "rotten egg smell". In addition to chlorine, sodium fluoride is added to all District water. District customers voted to add fluoride to their drinking water in 1969, and have repeatedly held up the mandate since. District staff works diligently to maintain a fluoride level of .7 parts per million throughout the distribution system.

Manchester Water District Sources of Supply		
Department of Health Source Number	Manchester Water District Name	Approximate Location
S01	Well 1	Manchester Village
S02	Well 2	Manchester Village
S04	Well 4	Bulman Road
S09	Well 9	Sedgwick Road
S10	Well 10	Manchester Heights
S11	Well 11	Manchester Heights
S13	Wells 5 & 8	Sedgwick Road
S14	Wells 6 & 7	Garfield Avenue

A *Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP)* was compiled by the Washington State Department of Health to highlight significant sources of contamination for community water systems in Washington State, if available. An interactive map of the assessment data and Manchester Water District's susceptibility rating can be found at [www.doh.wa.gov/communityandenvironment/drinkingwater/sourcewaterprotection/assessment.aspx](http://www.doh.wa.gov/communityandenvironment/drinkingwater/sourcewaterprotection/assessment.aspx)

Manchester Water District Sampling Schedule	
Parameter	Monitoring Schedule
Chlorine Residual	Daily Monitoring
Fluoride Residual	Daily Monitoring
Total Coliform—E Coli	Monthly Monitoring
Lead & Copper	Every 3 Years
Asbestos	Every 9 Years
Total Trihalomethane (THM)	Annual Monitoring
Halo-Acetic Acids (HAA5)	Annual Monitoring
Nitrates	Annual Monitoring
Inorganic Chemicals	Every 9 Years
Volatile Organic Chemicals	Every 6 Years
Herbicides	Every 9 Years
Pesticides	Every 9 Years
Soil Fumigants	Every 3 Years
Radionuclides	Every 6 Years

Contaminants that may be included in source water include:

<b>Microbial Contaminants</b>	Such as viruses, parasites, and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	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.
<b>Pesticides &amp; Herbicides</b>	Which may come from various sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
<b>Organic Chemical Contaminants</b>	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.
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	Which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

Listed within this report are the few substances that were detected in Manchester Water District's most recent set of sampling results. Manchester Water District takes hundreds of samples each year. We have not listed the substances that were tested, but NOT detected. The Department of Health has granted complete waivers for dioxin, endoathal, glyphosate, diquat, and insecticides. While we strive to make this report as user-friendly as possible, we understand that some questions may arise. For additional water quality questions or concerns, please contact the Manchester Water District office at (360) 871-0500. There are certified Water Distribution Managers who will be more than happy to assist you.

## 2020 Water Quality Analysis

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected between January 1 and December 31, 2020. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented represents water quality testing performed during the 2020 calendar year. Washington State requires Manchester Water District to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Data that is not from 2020 will be noted with the most recent sample date.

Parameter	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Potential Sources	Average Level Detected in Most Recent Samples	Range of Levels Detected in Most Recent Samples	Meets Standards
<b>Sampled in the Distribution System</b>						
<b>Asbestos</b> <i>2019 Sample</i>	7 MFL	N/A	Decay of asbestos cement (AC) water mains; Erosion of natural deposits	ND	N/A	YES
<b>Halo-Acetic Acid</b> <i>Monitored Annually</i>	60 ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	5.4 ppb	N/A	YES
<b>Trihalomethanes</b> <i>Monitored Annually</i>	80 ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	9.8 ppb	N/A	YES
<b>Chlorine</b> <i>Monitored Daily</i>	4 ppm	4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes	.50 ppm	.26—.72 ppm	YES
<b>Fluoride</b> <i>Monitored Daily</i>	4 ppm	4 ppm	Water additive to promote dental health	.71 ppm	.52—.91 ppm	YES
<b>Total Coliform</b> <i>Monitored Routinely</i>	0	0	Naturally occurring organism	<i>No coliform was detected in any of the 120 samples taken in 2020</i>		YES
<b>Sampled at Groundwater Sources</b>						
<b>Nitrates</b> <i>Monitored Annually</i>	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	.85 ppm	ND—2.38 ppm	YES
<b>Gross Alpha</b> <i>2018 Sample</i>	15 pCi/L	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	.33 pCi/L	ND—1.30 pCi/L	YES
<b>Radium 228</b> <i>2019 Sample</i>	5 pCi/L	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	ND	ND	YES
<b>Iron*</b> <i>2020 Sample</i> <i>SMCL</i>	.3 ppm	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	.07 ppm	ND—.13 ppm*	YES
<b>Manganese*</b> <i>2020 Sample</i> <i>SMCL</i>	.05 ppm	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits	.102 ppm	.102 ppm*	YES
<b>Sampled at Customer Taps</b>						
<b>Lead**</b> <i>2019 Sample</i>	15 ppb <i>Action Level</i>	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	1 ppb <i>90th Percentile</i>	<i>0 sample sites out of 20 exceeded the Action Level</i>	YES
<b>Copper**</b> <i>2019 Sample</i>	1.3 ppm <i>Action Level</i>	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	.14 ppm <i>90th Percentile</i>	<i>0 sample sites out of 20 exceeded the Action Level</i>	YES

Explanation of Terms	
<b>MCL</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level</b> —Highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using best available treatment technology.
<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</b> —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.
<b>SMCL</b>	<b>Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level</b> —Secondary Contaminant standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.
<b>Action Level</b>	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b> <i>90th Percentile</i>	<b>Specific to Lead &amp; Copper Testing</b> —Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

**A Note about Lead & Copper in Drinking Water from the Environmental Protection Agency
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. Manchester 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 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 <i>Safe Drinking Water Hotline</i> , or at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>

Units of Measurement	
<b>ppm</b>	Parts per Million
<b>ppb</b>	Parts per Billion
<b>pCi/L</b>	Picocuries per Liter
<b>MFL</b>	Millions of Fibers per Liter
<b>ND</b>	Not Detected in laboratory samples
<b>N/A</b>	Not Applicable

*Iron & Manganese in Drinking Water
Iron & Manganese standards are achieved through blending of other drinking water sources.
There are no adverse health effects from Iron & Manganese in drinking water at the levels detected. The primary impact of Iron & Manganese in drinking water is aesthetic quality. Elevated levels may cause discoloration in water. This can stain laundry and porcelain fixtures, promote bacterial growth in the distribution system, and in high concentrations customers may notice a metallic taste.
Manchester Water District employs various methods to reduce the impact of Iron & Manganese on drinking water quality. This includes, but is not limited to; blending drinking water sources and regularly flushing the distribution system in affected areas.