



**Meeting Location:**  
Meeting is being held via Zoom

**Contact us:**  
Phone (360) 876-4991  
Email  
[publicworks@portorchardwa.gov](mailto:publicworks@portorchardwa.gov)  
[www.portorchardwa.gov](http://www.portorchardwa.gov)

---

**Utilities Committee  
Regular Meeting  
Tuesday, June 9, 2026  
4:30 PM**

**Remote Access**

Link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83010316633>

Zoom Meeting ID: 830 1031 6633

Zoom Call-In: 1 253 215 8782

**1. Call to Order**

**A. Committee:** Jay Rosapepe, Heidi Fenton, Shirah Dedman  
**Staff:** Denis Ryan, Jeff Heglund, Scott Wolf

**2. Discussion Items**

(No Action to Be Taken.)

- A.** Old Clifton Intertie Design Update
- B.** Foster Pilot Update
- C.** PRV 290-360 Zone Update

**3. Other Business**

**A.** Presentation: Water Quality Reports - Breakdown

- POWS 2025 Water Quality Report: [CCR - Port Orchard Water System](#)
- MWWS 2025 Water Quality Report: [CCR - McCormick Woods Water System](#)

**B.** Presentation: Summer 2026 Conservation

**4. Adjournment**

**5. Next Utilities Committee Meeting: July 14, 2026**

---

PORT ORCHARD WATER SYSTEM, ID #68900

# 2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

*A comprehensive summary of your community's water quality & more.*

# OUR COMMUNITY & OUR WATER

The City of Port Orchard is proud to serve a vibrant, close-knit community set along the beautiful waterfront of the Pacific Northwest. Our natural environment, paired with our amazing residents, makes Port Orchard a truly special place to call home. Among our community's most essential resources is the drinking water we all rely on every day—water that we are committed to protecting, maintaining, and continually improving. The City of Port Orchard is pleased to announce that all federal standards established under the Safe Drinking Water Act have been met for 2025. The City remains dedicated to maintaining these standards and to consistently going above and beyond expectations.



This commitment is supported by thoughtful planning, ongoing investment in new infrastructure, and a focus on long-term water reliability. In recent years, the City brought a modern treatment facility online to address aesthetic concerns such as naturally occurring manganese, helping ensure clear, clean water at the tap. Looking ahead, planning for additional wells will support future growth and system resilience. This dedication continues to guide every decision we make as we work to safeguard this invaluable resource for today's residents and for generations to come.

## WHY IT MATTERS...

Enacted in 1974, the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) empowers the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to protect public health by setting and enforcing nationally recognized standards for drinking water. Administered by the Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water in collaboration with states, tribes, and other partners, the SDWA requires public water systems to test for a variety of different contaminants and undertake daily monitoring to guarantee safety. Major amendments to the act have significantly strengthened its impact, including the 1986 and the 1996 amendments. The 1986 update introduced the Lead & Copper Rule, requiring specific monitoring for these contaminants. The 1996 amendment established the annual Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs)—user-friendly disclosures that inform residents about the quality of their tap water. This report contains not only the water quality test results, but the water system's compliance status, source and treatment information, and much more. The City of Port Orchard supports the EPA's mission and remains committed to keeping residents informed and confident in the purity of their drinking water.

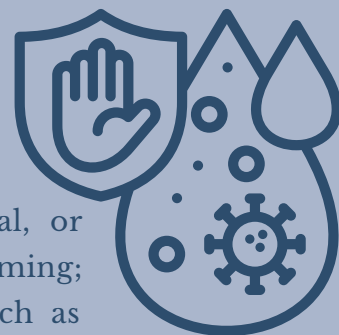
**National Primary  
Drinking Water  
Standards:**



# A MESSAGE FROM THE EPA: THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER QUALITY DATA

**Sources of drinking water**—both tap and bottled—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. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Because of this, drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects is available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

**Contaminants found in drinking water may include:** microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.



**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/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 (800-426-4791).

More information from the Department of Health's Office of Drinking Water can be found on their website. To access the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, scan the QR code to the right.

**Safe Drinking  
Water Hotline:  
1-800-426-4791**



# ABOUT YOUR SYSTEM

## SOURCES, TREATMENT, & PRODUCTION

**Our Sources** - The Port Orchard Water System benefits from abundant rainfall that replenishes the deep aquifers supplying our drinking water. The City draws its water from four groundwater wells located throughout the community, ranging from 240 to 806 feet in depth and serving two separate pressure zones. Two of these wells are artesian, meaning natural underground pressure brings water to the surface without the need for pumping. The City also maintains emergency interties with the City of Bremerton and West Sound Utility District, with agreements in place to purchase water in the event that there is a supply shortage.

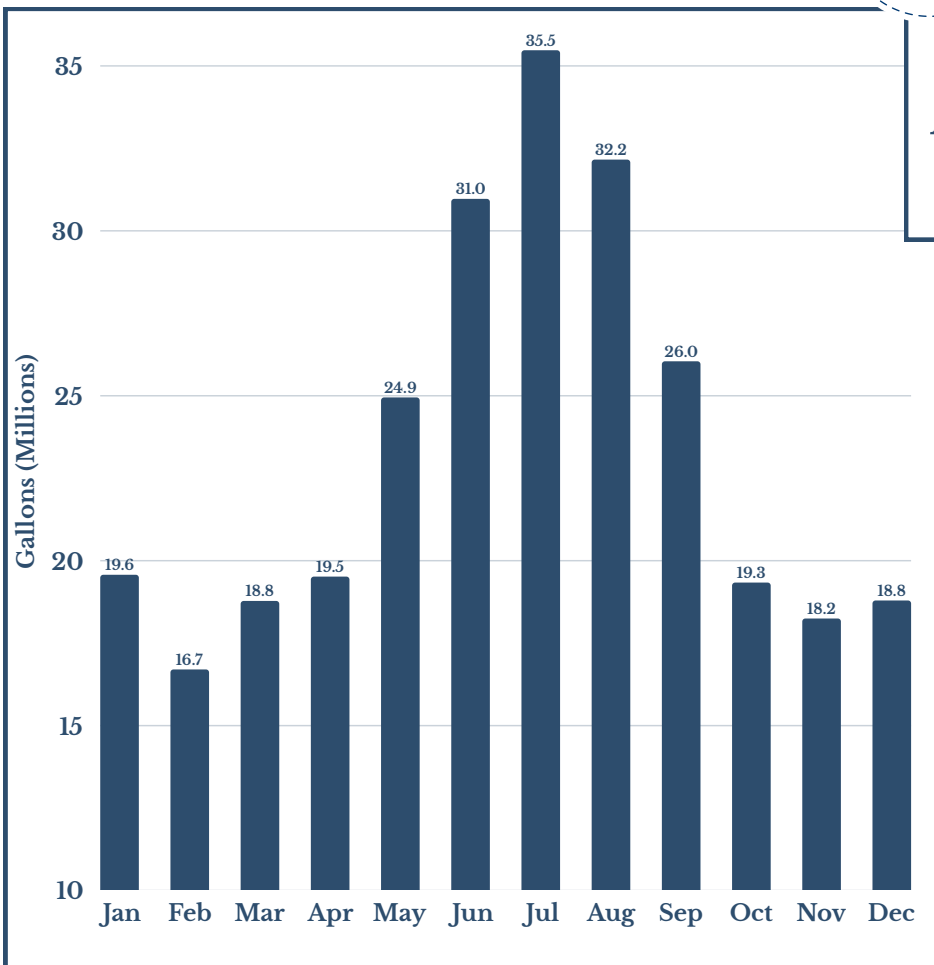
**Source Protection** - In 2012, the City adopted the Wellhead Protection Plan to safeguard our water sources. This plan identifies well recharge areas and potential contamination risks, and it's available for viewing upon request.



### DID YOU KNOW...

*In 2025, the Port Orchard Water System produced more than 280 million gallons of water!*

### Monthly Water Production



**Our Treatment** - To ensure the water is safe to drink, the City disinfects the supply with chlorine and adds a small amount of fluoride to support dental health. Chlorine and fluoride levels are tested multiple times a week to confirm they remain within state and federal standards. In addition to these routine checks, the Water Division regularly samples and analyzes water for a wide range of contaminants in accordance with the EPA's requirements.

**Public Works Website:**



# WATER QUALITY DATA



## The Port Orchard Water System has met all drinking water standards!

The water quality information in this table comes from the most recent testing, which is done according to the Department of Health and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations. The data contains *only* the contaminants detected in the last sampling period. The presence of contaminants doesn't always mean the water is unsafe to drink. The EPA, through the Washington State Department of Health's Office of Drinking Water, requires us to test for certain contaminants less than once a year because their levels don't change often. Some of the data might be over a year old, but it still reflects the current water quality.

Contaminant	MCL (EPA's Action Level)	MCLG (Ideal Goals)	Results (Highest Detection in the System)	Range of Detections	Sample Year	Violation (Yes/No)	Potential Source of Contaminant
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> <small>(Note: there is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)</small>							
<b>TTHMs</b> <small>[Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)</small>	80 ug/L	N/A	24.5 ug/L	0.380 - 24.5 ug/L	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
<b>Arsenic</b> (ppb)	10 ug/L	0 ug/L	3.6 ug/L	1.7 - 3.6 ug/L	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production waste
<b>Fluoride</b> (ppm)	4 mg/L	4 mg/L	0.92 mg/L	0.38 - 0.92 mg/L	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
<b>Turbidity</b> (NTU)	TT	N/A	0.65 NTU	ND - 0.65 NTU	2025	No	Soil runoff
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
<b>Gross Alpha</b> (ppb)	15 ug/L	N/A	2.47 ug/L	2.47 ug/L	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radium 228</b> (ppb)	5 ug/L	N/A	0.777 ug/L	0.777 ug/L	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits

## DEFINITIONS

**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 treatment available.

**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.

**TT ~ Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**ND ~ Not Detected**

**NA ~ Not Applicable**

**NTU ~ Nephelometric Turbidity Unit:** Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks.

**PPM ~ 1 part per million = 1 mg/L = 1 milligram per liter**

**PPB ~ 1 part per billion = 1 ug/L = 1 microgram per liter**  
(1 ppm = 1000 ppb)

**PPT ~ 1 part per trillion = 1 ng/L = 1 nanogram per liter**  
(1 ppb = 1000 ppt)

# PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a broad group of chemicals that have been manufactured since the mid-20th century. They are used to create many common consumer products that resist stains, water, or heat. Items such as certain food packaging, outdoor gear, and non-stick cookware often contain PFAS. These chemicals are also used in a variety of industrial applications. In Washington, PFAS have been components of some specialized firefighting foams historically used by the U.S. military, local fire agencies, and airports.



PFAS can enter drinking water when the chemicals are produced, applied, disposed of, or released near a drinking water source. Because they break down very slowly, they can remain in groundwater or surface water for extended periods, hence the nickname *forever chemicals*.

The Port Orchard Water System is monitored regularly, and we follow all state and federal guidance for tracking PFAS and other emerging contaminants. Per our compliance requirements, we tested for 29 PFAS contaminants throughout the year, with the results listed below. Out of all of these contaminants that we tested for, only one was detected in our water system, with numbers below the State Action Level. By closely monitoring the source of PFAS detection, we can ensure your water remains safe and of high quality.

2025 Detected PFAS				
Contaminant	Result	SAL ~ 2025 (Valid through 1/15/2026)	SAL ~ 2026 (Effective 1/15/2026)	MCL (Effective 4/26/2029)
PFOA (ppt)	3.67 ng/L	10 ng/L	4.0 ng/L	4.0 ng/L

## DEFINITIONS

**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 treatment available.

**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.

**SAL ~ State Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow. Ninety percent (90%) of all samples, for any individual contaminant, must be below this amount.

**PPT ~ 1 part per trillion= 1 ng/L = 1 nanogram per liter**  
(1 ppb = 1000 ppt)

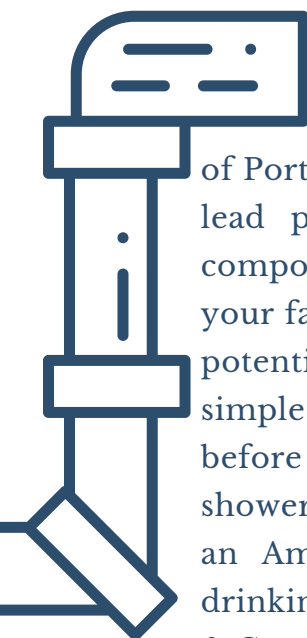
**Note: 1 part per trillion is equivalent to 1 second in 32,000 years!**

EPA on PFOA - Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the SAL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including kidney and testicular cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

PFAS in  
Drinking Water:



# LEAD & COPPER



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. The City of Port Orchard is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing components of your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from possible lead in your household plumbing. You can help manage the potential risks by identifying and removing lead materials and by implementing simple preventative measures. This includes flushing your pipes for several minutes before drinking water from tap, which you can do by running your tap itself, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. The Port Orchard Water System remains in compliance with the Lead & Copper Rule, with the most recent test results shown below.

## Lead & Copper ~ Sampled Every 3 Years

Contaminant	Action Level 90% of samples must be below the AL	MCLG	Results 90% of samples were at or below this level	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Year	Violation (Yes/No)
Lead (ppb)	15 ug/L	0 ug/L	4 ug/L	0	2024	No
Copper (ppm)	1.3 mg/L	1.3 mg/L	0.05 mg/L	0	2024	No

### DEFINITIONS

**PPB** ~ 1 part per billion = 1 ug/L = 1 microgram per liter (1 ppm = 1000 ppb)

**PPM** ~ 1 part per million = 1 mg/L = 1 milligram per liter (1 ppm = 1000 ppb)

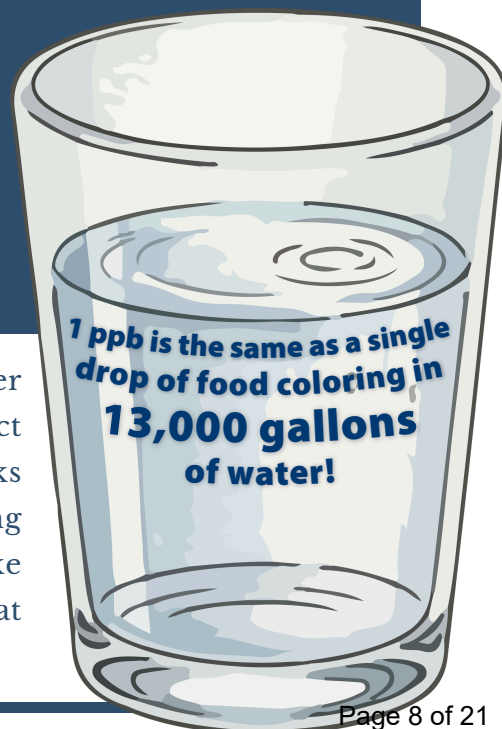
**AL ~ Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow. Ninety percent (90%) of all samples, for any individual contaminant, must be below this amount.

**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.

### Lead & Copper Rule:



If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Port Orchard Public Works Department. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



# CONSERVATION

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Port Orchard may be surrounded by the waters of Puget Sound, framed by snow-capped mountains, and known for its frequent rainfall, but this abundance can create a misleading sense of unlimited water. Even in the Pacific Northwest, water is a finite resource. When it's wasted, we not only lose a valuable natural asset—we also place added strain on the entire system that delivers it. In preparing this report, we want to recognize and celebrate the ongoing work that ensures high-quality water for our community. At the same time, we hope to highlight the true value of water. Every step in providing it—from sourcing, to treatment, to distribution—carries real costs that extend far beyond what appears on your monthly bill.

## 2.1B

*This is the number of people around the world that live without access to safe, clean water. That's 1 in 4 people!*

### EPA'S TIPS FOR SAVING WATER:

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil absorbs it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure future generations use water wisely and more consciously. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) or scan the QR code to the right for more information.



# CROSS CONNECTIONS

## PREVENTING BACKFLOW EVENTS

Water must undergo a complex process of treatment in order for it to enter the distribution system. The treated (potable) water can then make its way to the customer's tap. A cross connection is any point where the drinking water system is connected to a non-potable source, such as household plumbing fixtures. One way we protect our water systems from contamination is by identifying and regulating cross connections. This often-overlooked preventative measure is part of the City of Port Orchard's mandated Cross Connection Control Program.



### CONTAMINATION FROM CROSS CONNECTIONS

While water typically flows in one direction from source to tap, there are certain situations in which non-potable water may flow backwards into the distribution system. These occurrences, referred to as backflow events, are caused when a backpressure or backsiphonage condition is created in a water line. In most cases, there is a sudden change in pressure within the water system. For example, if a customer has a hose submerged in a swimming pool at the time of a water main break, the water from the pool could be siphoned into the house's plumbing and back into the public water system (*backsiphonage*).

### BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLIES

Backflow prevention assemblies use specially engineered check valves to stop contaminated water from making its way back into the system. These check valves ensure that water flows in only one direction, keeping contaminants out of the public water supply.

### HOW DO I KNOW IF I HAVE ONE?

Common cross connections include submerged outdoor hoses (as mentioned in the example above), underground lawn irrigation systems, chemical spray applicators, boilers/radiant heaters (water heaters not included), a pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included), any additional source(s) of water on the property, a decorative pond, or a watering trough. Most residents or businesses with irrigation systems are required to have backflow assemblies. If you are ever unsure, feel free to contact the Port Orchard Public Works Department for assistance.

### WHAT MAINTENANCE DOES IT REQUIRE?

Every year, each backflow assembly device must be professionally inspected and tested by a certified backflow assembly tester (BAT). When inspecting an assembly, BATs should be conducting any necessary maintenance, whether that be simple repairs or replacing an assembly altogether. **Please note: the City's Public Works Department MUST be notified if an assembly is removed, repaired, or replaced.** The Department of Health Office of Drinking Water keeps an updated list of certified BATs on their website. More information can be found via the QR code to the right.

More on Backflow  
Prevention:



# THANK YOU

Thank you for taking the time to review the Consumer Confidence Report for the Port Orchard Water System. We're grateful to have you as part of our community and appreciate your trust in the water and services we provide. Your support motivates us to maintain high standards of safety, quality, and transparency. As always, please reach out to the City of Port Orchard if you have any questions or concerns.



## Public Works:

-  (360) 876-4991
-  [publicworks@portorchardwa.gov](mailto:publicworks@portorchardwa.gov)
-  216 Prospect St,  
Port Orchard, WA 98366

## Utility Billing:

-  (360) 876-5139
-  [utilitybilling@portorchardwa.gov](mailto:utilitybilling@portorchardwa.gov)
-  216 Prospect St,  
Port Orchard, WA 98366

## YOUR VOICE MATTERS!

### Check out the City's events calendar here:

City Council meets at 6:30 PM every 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Tuesday of the month in the Robert Geiger Council Chambers at City Hall (216 Prospect St). The public is always invited to attend and participate in shaping the future of our community.



---

MCCORMICK WOODS WATER SYSTEM, ID #40529

# 2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

*A comprehensive summary of your community's water quality & more.*

---

# OUR COMMUNITY & OUR WATER

The City of Port Orchard is proud to serve a vibrant, close-knit community set along the beautiful waterfront of the Pacific Northwest. Our natural environment, paired with our amazing residents, makes Port Orchard a truly special place to call home. Among our community's most essential resources is the drinking water we all rely on every day—water that we are committed to protecting, maintaining, and continually improving. The City of Port Orchard is pleased to announce that all federal standards established under the Safe Drinking Water Act have been met for 2025. The City remains dedicated to maintaining these standards and to consistently going above and beyond expectations.



This commitment is supported by thoughtful planning, ongoing investment in new infrastructure, and a focus on long-term water reliability. This last year, the City brought a new well online, maintained miles of water lines, and finished building a new reservoir for the McCormick Woods Water System. This dedication continues to guide every decision we make as we work to safeguard this invaluable resource for today's residents and for generations to come.

## WHY IT MATTERS...

Enacted in 1974, the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) empowers the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to protect public health by setting and enforcing nationally recognized standards for drinking water. Administered by the Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water in collaboration with states, tribes, and other partners, the SDWA requires public water systems to test for a variety of different contaminants and undertake daily monitoring to guarantee safety. Major amendments to the act have significantly strengthened its impact, including the 1986 and the 1996 amendments. The 1986 update introduced the Lead & Copper Rule, requiring specific monitoring for these contaminants. The 1996 amendment established the annual Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs)—user-friendly disclosures that inform residents about the quality of their tap water. This report contains not only the water quality test results, but the water system's compliance status, source and treatment information, and much more. The City of Port Orchard supports the EPA's mission and remains committed to keeping residents informed and confident in the purity of their drinking water.

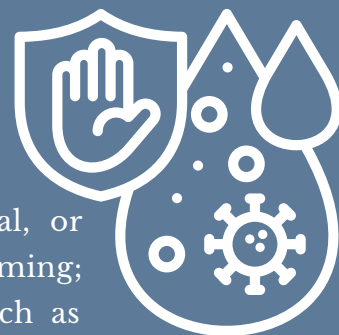
National Primary  
Drinking Water  
Standards:



# A MESSAGE FROM THE EPA: THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER QUALITY DATA

**Sources of drinking water**—both tap and bottled—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. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Because of this, drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects is available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

**Contaminants found in drinking water may include:** microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.



**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/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 (800-426-4791).

More information from the Department of Health's Office of Drinking Water can be found on their website. To access the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, scan the QR code to the right.

**Safe Drinking  
Water Hotline:  
1-800-426-4791**



# ABOUT YOUR SYSTEM

## SOURCES, TREATMENT, & STORAGE

**Our Sources** - The McCormick Woods Water System benefits from abundant rainfall that replenishes the aquifers in the area. This system draws its water from one deep, groundwater well, known as Well 11. In April of 2025, Well 11 officially came online and replaced the two previous groundwater wells, Wells 1 and 3. The City also maintains an emergency intertie with the City of Bremerton, with an agreement in place to purchase water in the event that there is a supply shortage. In 2025, the McCormick Woods Water System was required to obtain water from Bremerton to meet supply demands. Bremerton's system has met all federal standards and their Water Quality Report can be found online via this link: <https://www.bremertonwa.gov/282/Drinking-Water-Quality-Report>

**Source Protection** - In 2012, the City adopted the Wellhead Protection Plan to safeguard our water sources. This plan identifies well recharge areas and potential contamination risks, and it's available for viewing upon request.

**Our Treatment** - To ensure the water is safe to drink, the City disinfects the McCormick Woods supply with chlorine. Chlorine levels are tested multiple times a week to confirm they remain within state and federal standards. In addition to these routine checks, the Water Division regularly samples and analyzes water for a wide range of contaminants in accordance with the EPA's rules.

## **NEW INFRASTRUCTURE!**

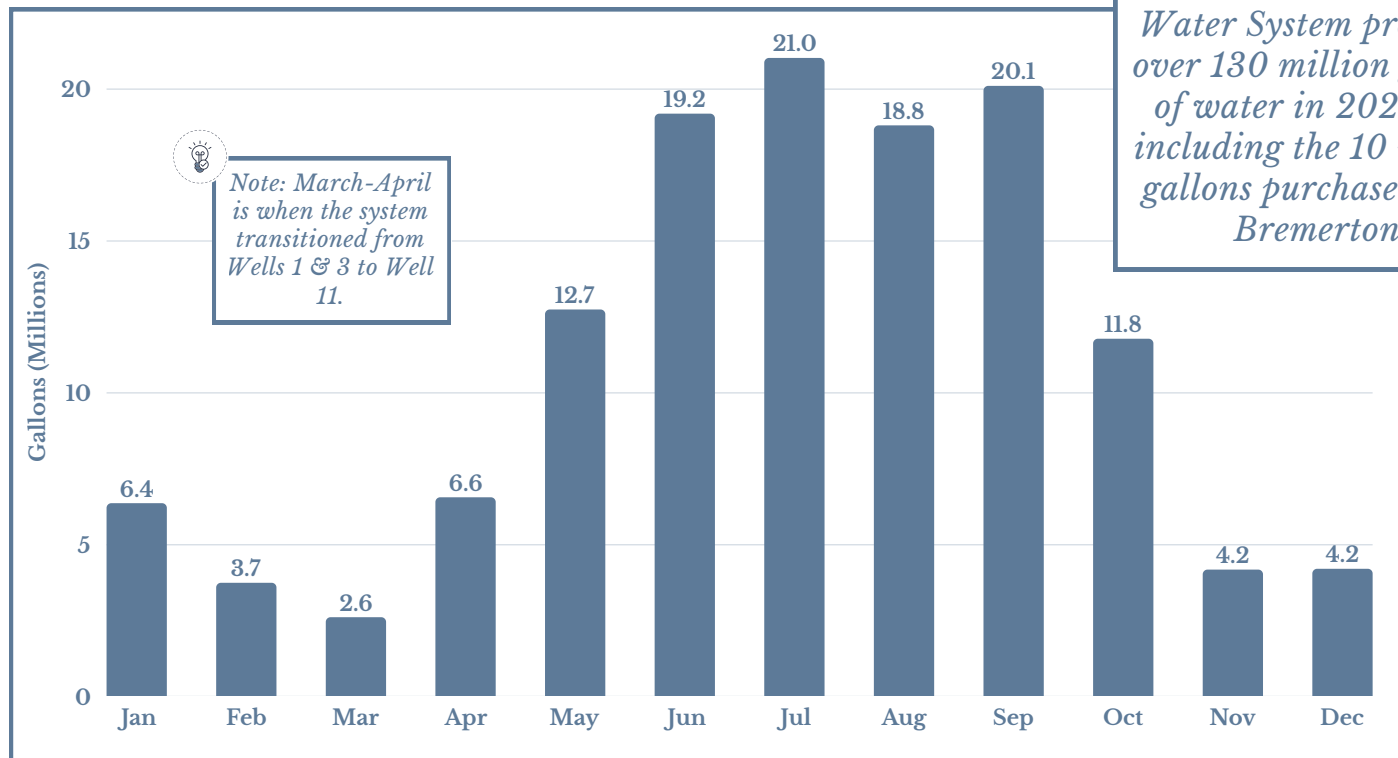
Not only was there a new well brought online, but 2025 also saw the addition a new reservoir in McCormick Woods. This reservoir is referred to as the 660 Reservoir (named for the pressure zone it serves) and some of its construction is pictured here:



**Public Works  
Website**



# Monthly Water Production:



## PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a broad group of chemicals that have been manufactured since the mid-20th century.

They are used to create many common consumer products that resist stains, water, or heat. Items such as certain food packaging, outdoor gear, and non-stick cookware often contain PFAS. These chemicals are also used in a variety of industrial applications. In Washington, PFAS have been components of some specialized firefighting foams historically used by the U.S. military, local fire agencies, and airports.

PFAS can enter drinking water when the chemicals are produced, applied, disposed of, or released near a drinking water source. Because they break down very slowly, they can remain in groundwater or surface water for extended periods, hence the nickname forever chemicals.

The McCormick Woods Water System is monitored regularly, and we follow all state and federal guidance for tracking PFAS and other emerging contaminants. Per our compliance requirements, we tested for 29 PFAS contaminants throughout the year and had no detections. We continue to closely monitor potential sources of PFAS to ensure your water remains safe and of high quality.

**More on PFAS  
in Drinking  
Water:**



# WATER QUALITY DATA



## The McCormick Woods Water System has met all drinking water standards!

The water quality information in this table comes from the most recent testing, which is done according to the Department of Health and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations. The data contains *only* the contaminants detected in the last sampling period. The presence of contaminants doesn't always mean the water is unsafe to drink. The EPA, through the Washington State Department of Health's Office of Drinking Water, requires us to test for certain contaminants less than once a year because their levels don't change often. Some of the data might be over a year old, but it still reflects the current water quality.

Contaminant	MCL (EPA's Action Level)	MCLG (Ideal Goals)	Results (Highest Detection in the System)	Range of Detections	Sample Year	Violation (Yes/No)	Potential Source of Contaminant
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> <i>(Note: there is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)</i>							
<b>TTHMs</b> [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80 ug/L	N/A	26.7 ug/L	2.08 - 26.7 ug/L	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>HAA5</b> [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	60 ug/L	N/A	3.42 ug/L	ND - 3.42 ug/L	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
<b>Arsenic</b> (ppb)	10 ug/L	0 ug/L	1.8 ug/L	N/A	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production waste
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
<b>Turbidity</b> (NTU)	TT	N/A	0.25 NTU	N/A	2025	No	Soil runoff
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
<b>Radium 228</b> (pCi/L)	5 pCi/L	N/A	<0.198±0.337 pCi/L	N/A	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits

## DEFINITIONS

**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 treatment available.

**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.

**TT ~ Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ND ~ Not Detected

NA ~ Not Applicable

**NTU ~ Nephelometric Turbidity Unit:** Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks.

**PPM ~ 1 part per million = 1 mg/L = 1 milligram per liter**

**PPB ~ 1 part per billion = 1 ug/L = 1 microgram per liter**  
(1 ppm = 1000 ppb)

pCi/L

# LEAD & COPPER



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. The City of Port Orchard is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing components of your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from possible lead in your household plumbing. You can help manage the potential risks by identifying and removing lead materials and by implementing simple preventative measures. This includes flushing your pipes for several minutes before drinking water from tap, which you can do by running your tap itself, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. The McCormick Woods Water System remains in compliance with the Lead & Copper Rule, with the most recent test results shown below.

Lead & Copper						
Contaminant	Action Level 90% of samples must be below the AL	MCLG	Results 90% of samples were at or below this level	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Year	Violation (Yes/No)
Lead (ppb)	15 ug/L	0 ug/L	3 ug/L	0 (out of 20)	2025	No
Copper (ppm)	1.3 mg/L	1.3 mg/L	0.05 mg/L	0 (out of 20)	2025	No

## DEFINITIONS

**PPB** ~ 1 part per billion = 1 ug/L = 1 microgram per liter (1 ppm = 1000 ppb)

**PPM** ~ 1 part per million = 1 mg/L = 1 milligram per liter (1 ppm = 1000 ppb)

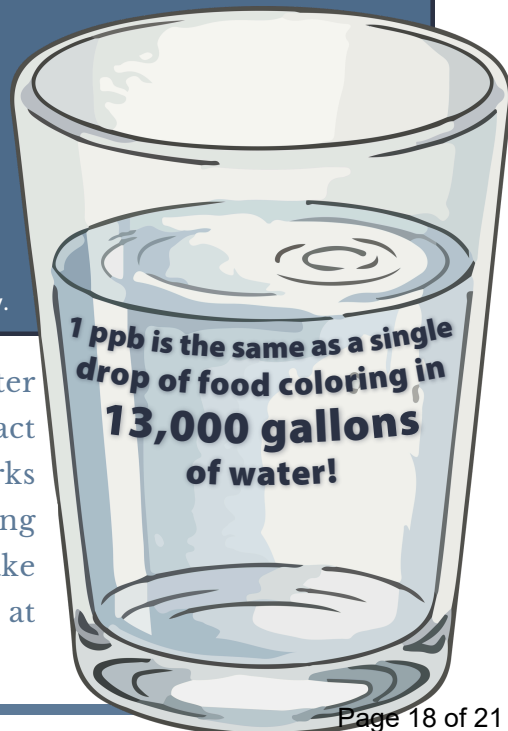
**AL ~ Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow. Ninety percent (90%) of all samples, for any individual contaminant, must be below this amount.

**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.

### Lead & Copper Rule:



If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Port Orchard Public Works Department. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



# CONSERVATION

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Port Orchard may be surrounded by the waters of Puget Sound, framed by snow-capped mountains, and known for its frequent rainfall, but this abundance can create a misleading sense of unlimited water. Even in the Pacific Northwest, water is a finite resource. When it's wasted, we not only lose a valuable natural asset—we also place added strain on the entire system that delivers it. In preparing this report, we want to recognize and celebrate the ongoing work that ensures high-quality water for our community. At the same time, we hope to highlight the true value of water. Every step in providing it—from sourcing, to treatment, to distribution—carries real costs that extend far beyond what appears on your monthly bill.

## 2.1B

*This is the number of people around the world that live without access to safe, clean water. That's 1 in 4 people!*

### EPA'S TIPS FOR SAVING WATER:

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil absorbs it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure future generations use water wisely and more consciously. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) or scan the QR code to the right for more information.



# CROSS CONNECTIONS

## PREVENTING BACKFLOW EVENTS

Water must undergo a complex process of treatment in order for it to enter the distribution system. The treated (potable) water can then make its way to the customer's tap. A cross connection is any point where the drinking water system is connected to a non-potable source, such as household plumbing fixtures. One way we protect our water systems from contamination is by identifying and regulating cross connections. This often-overlooked preventative measure is part of the City of Port Orchard's mandated Cross Connection Control Program.



### CONTAMINATION FROM CROSS CONNECTIONS

While water typically flows in one direction from source to tap, there are certain situations in which non-potable water may flow backwards into the distribution system. These occurrences, referred to as backflow events, are caused when a backpressure or backsiphonage condition is created in a water line. In most cases, there is a sudden change in pressure within the water system. For example, if a customer has a hose submerged in a swimming pool at the time of a water main break, the water from the pool could be siphoned into the house's plumbing and back into the public water system (*backsiphonage*).

### BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLIES

Backflow prevention assemblies use specially engineered check valves to stop contaminated water from making its way back into the system. These check valves ensure that water flows in only one direction, keeping contaminants out of the public water supply.

### HOW DO I KNOW IF I HAVE ONE?

Common cross connections include submerged outdoor hoses (as mentioned in the example above), underground lawn irrigation systems, chemical spray applicators, boilers/radiant heaters (water heaters not included), a pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included), any additional source(s) of water on the property, a decorative pond, or a watering trough. Most residents or businesses with irrigation systems are required to have backflow assemblies. If you are ever unsure, feel free to contact the Port Orchard Public Works Department for assistance.

### WHAT MAINTENANCE DOES IT REQUIRE?

Every year, each backflow assembly device must be professionally inspected and tested by a certified backflow assembly tester (BAT). When inspecting an assembly, BATs should be conducting any necessary maintenance, whether that be simple repairs or replacing an assembly altogether. **Please note: the City's Public Works Department MUST be notified if an assembly is removed, repaired, or replaced.** The Department of Health Office of Drinking Water keeps an updated list of certified BATs on their website. More information can be found via the QR code to the right.

More on Backflow  
Prevention:



# THANK YOU

Thank you for taking the time to review our Consumer Confidence Report. We're grateful to have you as part of our community and appreciate your trust in the water and services we provide. Your support motivates us to maintain high standards of safety, quality, and transparency. As always, please reach out to the City of Port Orchard if you have any questions or concerns.



## Public Works:

- 📞 (360) 876-4991
- ✉️ [publicworks@portorchardwa.gov](mailto:publicworks@portorchardwa.gov)
- 📍 216 Prospect St,  
Port Orchard, WA 98366

## Utility Billing:

- 📞 (360) 876-5139
- ✉️ [utilitybilling@portorchardwa.gov](mailto:utilitybilling@portorchardwa.gov)
- 📍 216 Prospect St,  
Port Orchard, WA 98366

## YOUR VOICE MATTERS!

### Check out the City's events calendar here:

City Council meets at 6:30 PM every 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Tuesday of the month in the Robert Geiger Council Chambers at City Hall (216 Prospect St). The public is always invited to attend and participate in shaping the future of our community.

