



City of Bremerton; ID 08200R Drinking Water Quality Report 2026



Customer's Views Welcome

Public Works & Utilities Department • 100 Oyster Bay Ave N • Bremerton, WA 98312

Contact **Customer Response** at 360-473-5920 or Bremerton1@ci.bremerton.wa.us.
Check out **Bremerton1** in your app store.

The Bremerton City Council meets on Wednesdays at 5:30 p.m.
at the Norm Dicks Government Center, 345 6th Street, Bremerton.

For billing information call 360-473-5316. The Bremerton Utility Billing Division
is located on the first floor of the Norm Dicks Government Center.

For flushing instructions call our Water Hotline at 360-473-5490.

Visit the City's website at www.BremertonWA.gov/e-News and sign up for
e-News to receive updates about the City of Bremerton.



**Celebrate National Drinking Water Week
First Full Week of May**

Call 360-473-5920 for more information.

Bremerton Drinking Water Quality is Excellent

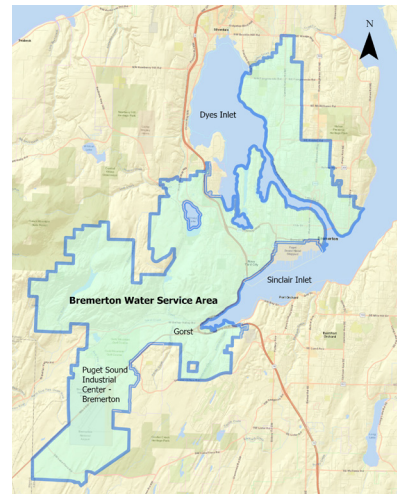
The City of Bremerton Water Utility is pleased to provide you with its annual water quality and efficiency report summarizing test results for water provided to over 72,000 customers last year. It reflects the commitment of Water Utility employees to deliver excellent quality water. Included are details about:

- where your water comes from,
- what it contains, and
- how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Protecting Our Water Supplies

Bremerton is fortunate to have high quality water supplies and is committed to safeguarding its surface and groundwater sources. Surface water from the Union River headwaters and groundwater from wells located in the Bremerton area provide Bremerton's water. Bremerton owns and protects the 3,000-acre watershed surrounding the Union River supply – this allows Bremerton's surface water system to remain one of only a few systems not required to filter. This is a great value to our rate payers as water filtration plants cost hundreds of millions of dollars to construct and over a million dollars a year to operate and maintain. To continue to ensure the source can remain unfiltered, access to the Union River Watershed is secured, patrolled, and limited to water supply and forestry management activities.

Groundwater wells are also safeguarded through the City's Wellhead Protection Program to protect critical areas around the wellheads. All sources are managed according to state and federal regulations and best management practices for water supply systems. The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) regularly inspects Bremerton's water system, including the surface supply. Bremerton was selected for an "Exemplary Source Water Protection" Award in 2017 by the American Water Works Association.



Source Water Assessment Program

The Washington State Department of Health Office of Drinking Water has compiled source water assessment data for all public water systems in Washington. This assessment shows wellhead protection zones and inventories potential contaminants as part of a coordinated effort to protect drinking water sources in Washington.

Washington DOH's Source Water Assessment Program is online at <https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/drinking-water/source-water/source-water-protection>.

BREMERTON SOURCES					
Source #	Source Name	Water Type	Depth (feet)	Susceptibility Assessment	Treatment
S01	Union River Main Stem	Surface Water		High	Chlorine, UV
S02	Union River West Branch	Surface Water		High	Chlorine, UV
S07	Bremerton Well 2R	Groundwater	273	Low	Chlorine
S08	Bremerton Well 3	Groundwater	316	Moderate	Chlorine
S13	Bremerton Well 8	Groundwater	578	Low	Chlorine
S14	Bremerton Well 13	Groundwater	273	Low	Chlorine
S15	Bremerton Well 14	Groundwater	278	Low	Chlorine
S17	Bremerton Well 17	Groundwater	293	Low	Chlorine
S20	Bremerton Well 15	Groundwater	294	High	Chlorine
S21	Bremerton Well 19	Groundwater	182	Moderate	Chlorine
S22	Bremerton Well 20	Groundwater	210.5	Low	Chlorine
S25	Bremerton Well 6R	Groundwater	645	Low	Chlorine
S27	Bremerton Well 18R	Groundwater	164	Moderate	Chlorine
S28	Bremerton Well 7A	Groundwater	659	Low	Chlorine

Outside Sources

Bremerton's distribution system in the area between Gorst and Port Orchard may receive a mix of water from both the City's sources and Port Orchard's McCormick Woods Water System, through a shared reservoir.

Sources of Contamination in Water

Sources of both tap and bottled drinking water include rivers, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring substances such as minerals and radioactive materials. It also dissolves substances resulting from animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water are microbes; pesticides; herbicides; and radioactive, organic and inorganic chemicals. To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Washington State Board of Health regulate the amount of certain contaminants in public drinking water.

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).

Bremerton Water Needs Minimal Treatment

Bremerton's water system is operated and maintained by experienced personnel certified by the State. Bremerton's Union River water source is such good quality that the City is not required to install a filtration facility as long as all water quality, operational, and watershed protection requirements are met. Bremerton consistently meets these high standards. Treatment of Bremerton's water currently consists of disinfection (chlorine and ultraviolet light) and corrosion control. Corrosion treatment increases the pH of water to about 8 and is required to prevent Bremerton's water from leaching lead from customers' household plumbing. Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause lead and copper to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and



copper, the City of Bremerton conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every three years. Bremerton treats water using sodium hydroxide to control corrosion, which was designated as the optimal corrosion control treatment by the Washington State Department of Health. To ensure the treatment is operating effectively, the City monitors water quality parameters set by DOH quarterly. Sampling results confirm this treatment is successful in achieving corrosion control.

The City of Bremerton performs systematic flushing of the water distribution system. Customers are notified about flushing through newspaper ads, neighborhood signs, the City's website, e-News, Facebook page, and the Water Hotline (360-473-5490). Flushing is a process of sending a rapid flow of water through the mains to clean them. This helps to maintain water quality by removing naturally occurring sediment. Flushing may cause temporary discoloration of your water. If this happens, call the Water Hotline or visit Bremerton's website for instructions on flushing your service. If your water does not clear up after the flushing process, please call the Customer Response Line at 360-473-5920.

Water Quality Summary

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Your drinking water is regularly tested in water sources and the distribution system according to federal and state regulations. Last year the City of Bremerton collected over 1,500 samples. Listed below are the few substances detected in Bremerton's water last year. **All results meet protective standards set by federal and state agencies.** Not listed are the substances that were tested but NOT detected.

The amounts allowed in drinking water are so small, they are measured in parts per million or parts per billion. We have tried to make this report easy to understand; however, drinking water quality issues can be technical. For additional water quality information, please call 360-473-5920. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than a year old as the results reflect the most recent required sampling period.

Waiver Information

The Washington State Department of Health reduced monitoring requirements for the Bremerton system for various contaminants because sources were determined not to be at risk of contamination. Inorganic compounds, including arsenic and sodium, are among the list of contaminants with a waiver; the year of the most recent sampling event is listed in the table, and results met all applicable standards.

SUBSTANCES DETECTED

Parameter	Highest Level Allowed EPA's MCL	Ideal Goals EPA's MCLG	Potential Sources	Highest Level Detected in 2025 to Determine Compliance	Ranges of Levels Detected in 2025	Meets Standards
Regulated at the Surface Water Source						
Turbidity	Treatment Technique 5 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff	1.15 NTUs	0.24 - 1.15 NTUs	Yes
Sodium <small>Most recently sampled in 2021</small>	No limit set	N/A	Naturally occurring	5.19 ppm	ND - 5.19 ppm	Yes
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	Fertilizer use	< 0.5 ppm	< 0.5 ppm	Yes
PFAS	For PFAS data, please refer to PFAS AND LITHIUM table below					
Regulated at the Groundwater Sources						
Arsenic <small>Most recently sampled in 2021</small>	10 ppb	0	Erosion of natural deposits	3 ppb	ND - 3 ppb	Yes
Sodium <small>Most recently sampled in 2021</small>	No limit set	N/A	Naturally occurring	11.7 ppm	< 5 - 11.7 ppm	Yes
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	Fertilizer use	0.62 ppm	< 0.5 - 0.62 ppm	Yes
PFAS	For PFAS data, please refer to PFAS AND LITHIUM table below					
Regulated in the Distribution System						
Total Coliform	Presence of coliform in less than 5% of monthly samples	0	Naturally occurring	In the 1009 samples taken in 2025, no coliforms were present..		Yes
Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination	65 ppb locational running annual average	9.1 - 81 ppb	Yes
Haloacetic acids	60 ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination	40 ppb locational running annual average	0 - 59 ppb	Yes
Chlorine	4 ppm	4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes	0.73 ppm annual average	0.17 - 1.40 ppm	Yes
Regulated at the Customer Tap						
Lead <small>Most recently sampled in 2023</small>	Action Level = 15 ppb	0	Household plumbing	4 ppb 90th percentile	One sample site exceeded Action Level	Yes
Copper <small>Most recently sampled in 2023</small>	Action Level = 1300 ppb	0	Household plumbing	60 ppb 90th percentile	No sample sites exceeded Action Level	Yes

Information From EPA about Lead

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. The City of Bremerton 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 thirty seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested by a state-certified laboratory: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/laboratorysearch/Default.aspx>. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

All public water systems are required to develop and maintain a Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI). Over the past 9 years the City of Bremerton field verified that there are no lead service lines within the Bremerton water system service area. Customers can access our service line inventory by clicking the Service Line Inventory link on this page <https://www.bremertonwa.gov/989/Lead>.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR) and PFAS Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to help the EPA determine their occurrence in drinking water and potential need for future regulation. Every 5 years, EPA selects the contaminants to be monitored for each UCMR cycle. These contaminants may be naturally occurring, or are, in some cases, byproducts of disinfection, or industrial release to water, air, or soil. UCMR5 included lithium and 29 species of PFAS.

Lithium is a naturally occurring element and may be found at higher concentrations in certain parts of the country. Levels may be higher in groundwater sources in arid locations in the Western U.S. where geologic formations contain lithium salts. Lithium, in various mixtures, has commercial uses, including use as a sanitizer for pools and hot tubs, in pharmaceuticals, and in batteries for electric cars and toys.

PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) are a large family of long-lasting, human-made chemicals (also called "forever chemicals") in use since the 1950s to make stain-resistant, water-resistant, and non-stick consumer products (including clothing, food packaging, and kitchenware). In Washington State, PFAS have been used in some types of firefighting foams used by the U.S. military, local fire departments, and airports. Some of the most common PFAS have been removed from most products because of health and environmental concerns. Some of these chemicals accumulate in the human body over time.

Research has shown that people can be exposed to PFAS by:

- Working in occupations such as firefighting or chemical manufacturing/processing
- Drinking water contaminated with PFAS
- Eating certain foods (including fish) that may contain PFAS
- Swallowing contaminated soil or dust, or breathing air containing PFAS
- Using products made with PFAS or that are packaged in materials containing PFAS (for example, using frying pans with non-stick coating or eating from a microwave popcorn bag)

Concurrent with EPA's decision to include PFAS in the most recent round of UCMR sampling, the WA State Board of Health adopted the PFAS Rule, which sets State Action Levels (SALs) for PFAS, and EPA promulgated the Federal PFAS Rule. Both require Group A public drinking water systems to test for PFAS chemicals in drinking water supplies. Only one of the 29 PFAS chemicals measured was detected, and only in one well. Required initial round of monitoring under UCMR 5 and state and federal PFAS rules was completed in 2024/2025. See table on next page for most recent sample results.

PFAS AND LITHIUM MONITORING IN 2025

Parameter	Highest Level Detected in 2025 ng/L	Range of Levels Detected in 2025 ng/L	MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) ng/L	SAL (State Action Level) ng/L
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ND	ND	---	---
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ND	ND	---	---
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	ND	ND	---	---
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)	ND	ND	10	10
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	ND	ND	---	---
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ND	ND	---	---
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	5.1	ND - 5.1	---	345
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	ND	ND	---	---
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ND	ND	---	---
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	ND	ND	---	---
perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEEESA)	ND	ND	---	---
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	ND	ND	---	---
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ND	ND	---	---
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	ND	ND	---	---
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ND	ND	10	10
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ND	ND	---	---
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	ND	ND	---	---
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	ND	ND	---	---
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ND	ND	10	10
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	ND	ND	---	---
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ND	ND	4	4
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ND	ND	4	4
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ND	ND	---	---
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	ND	ND	---	---
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	ND	ND	---	---
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	ND	ND	---	---
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	ND	ND	---	---
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	ND	ND	---	---
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	ND	ND	---	---
lithium	ND	ND	---	---

Definitions

Action Level is the concentration of contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.

Contaminant is any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in the water.

Hazard index or HI is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The hazard index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A hazard index greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) is 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 available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) is 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) is the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

pCi/l stands for picocuries per liter. This is in parts per trillion.

ppb is parts per billion and is the same as a microgram per liter (ug/L) (equivalent to one penny in \$10,000,000).

ppm is parts per million and is the same as a milligram per liter (mg/L) (equivalent to one penny in \$10,000).

N/A means not applicable.

ND or < means the laboratory did not detect this substance at or above the detection limit, and < means less than.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit) is the measurement of water clarity. Monitoring turbidity is a good indicator of water quality.

State Action Level (SAL) is the concentration of a contaminant or group of contaminants, without an MCL, in drinking water established to protect public health and which, if exceeded, triggers actions a water system purveyor must take. SALs are established for contaminants without an MCL, federal action level, or treatment technique.

Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant. Bremerton's surface supply is shut off when turbidity increases above set points.

Be Prepared for Emergencies

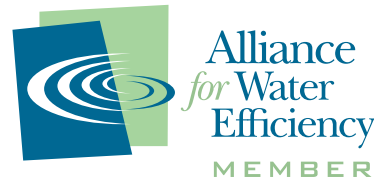
Normally your water is safe to drink, but should a disaster happen, you will need to treat it or have an emergency supply on hand if the city's water supply is interrupted. To prepare for a drinking water emergency, the American Red Cross recommends storing one gallon of water per person per day – consider storing about a two-week supply at home, or at least 3 days for evacuation - for drinking, food preparation, and sanitation. For more information on preparing for emergencies we recommend the following resources:

"Treating Drinking Water for Emergency Use," WA Dept. of Health: <http://www.doh.wa.gov/portals/1/Documents/pubs/331-115.pdf>

"Preparedness," Kitsap County Department of Emergency Management: <https://www.kitsapdem.com/get-prepared/>

Water Use Efficiency Performance Report for 2025

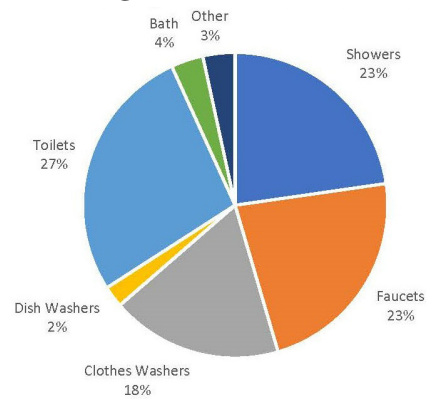
Efficient water use benefits the environment, public health, and economy by helping to improve water quality, maintain aquatic ecosystems, and protect water resources. The City of Bremerton has emphasized water use efficiency since the 1990s. The City has a customer conservation program and is active in water use efficiency programs such as the Water Purveyors Association of Kitsap County, the American Water Works Association, the Alliance for Water Efficiency, and EPA's WaterSense.



2025 Total Annual Water Production—7.0 Million Gallons per Day

Bremerton's Main System Water Use Efficiency	
Goal	How Goal Was Met Last Year
Maintain water use per single family residence to below 160 gallons per day on a three-year average.	Three-year average water use per single family residence was 141 gallons per day. Goal was met. Great job by our customers!
State Regulation	How Regulation Was Met Last Year
Keep distribution system leakage less than 10% on a three-year average.	Bremerton water system leakage was 5.9% on a three-year average.

National Average Residential Indoor Water Use



Source: American Water Works Association Water Research Foundation, "Indoor Household Use by Fixture", 2016

How to Use Water Wisely

Rain fills the reservoir and feeds underground aquifers to supply our drinking water. Wise water use is always recommended and your conservation efforts are important. Use water wisely to save money and this remarkable resource.

Tackle the biggest water guzzlers first!

- Install high efficiency low flow toilets.
- Consider purchasing a water/energy efficient clothes washer/dishwasher.
- Repair leaky toilets and faucets.
- Use water-saving habits such as washing full loads only. Turn off the faucet when you shave or brush your teeth, and take shorter showers.
- Install low flow showerheads.
- Look for the WaterSense label on new plumbing fixtures.

Nearly 1/3 of the water demand in the summer is used outdoors.

- Water late in the evening or early in the morning.
- Consider drought tolerant plants and native plants in your landscape.
- Use soaker hoses or install drip irrigation.
- Repair broken irrigation system sprinkler heads.
- Water lawns only 1 inch per week.
- Install a rainwater collection barrel.
- Wash your car in a commercial car wash that recycles.

Bremerton Water is a Great Value

Your water rates pay for delivering high-quality water to your tap and keeping the water system in top condition. City customers pay water rates among the lowest in Washington State and nationwide. We keep rates low through ownership of the watershed and conscientious system operation and maintenance.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.