City of Millwood Water Quality Report for 2020

Listed below are the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2020 calendar year. The presence of any contaminant in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1-December 31, 2020. The state requires us 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.

Keep in mind that the MCLs are set at very stringent levels. A person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. Health standards are set by the Washington State Department of Health.

Source Water Testing

Contaminant	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detection	Possible Source
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	1.87	Run off from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks or sewage
Gross Alpha (2016)	pCi/L	0	15	1.42	Erosion from natural deposits
Radium 228 (2016)	pCi/L	0	5	0.882	Erosion from natural deposits
VOC's (2016)	Ug/L				61 Constituents were tested – None exceeded the MCL
IOC's (2016)	mg/L				28 Constituents were tested – None exceeded the MCL

Distribution System Testing

Contaminant	Units	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Possible Source
Lead	ppm	0	0.015	0.002	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.092	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

10 homes were tested in 2018

Microbiology

Contaminant	MCLG	Samples Collected	Highest Detection	Possible Source
E. Coli Bacteria	0	46	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	46	10	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally found in the environment and are used as indicators that other potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. The samples that show the presence of coliform are tested further to see if other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or E Coli were present. **None of these bacteria were found.**

Terms and Abbreviations

Al – Action level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant 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.

ND – Not Detected

NA – Not Applicable

VOC – Volitile Organic Chemical

pCi/L - Pico Curies per Liter – a unit of radioactivity

ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter

mg/L – Milligrams per liter

City of Millwood Water Quality Report for 2020

Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Report

The Municipal Water Supply Efficiency Requirements Act, known as the Municipal Water Law, adopted in 2003 requires the City of Millwood to adopt a water conservation program which will:

- Publicly establish water saving goals specifically directed towards their customers
- Evaluate or implement specific water saving measures to achieve customer goals
- Develop a WUE planning program to support the established goals
- Meet a 10% water loss standard
- Report annually on progress towards achieving goals and water loss

In 2017 the City of Millwood reviewed our data and current Water Use Efficiency (WUE) plan to determine the next step to reduce water loss and implement a new WUE plan.
The new goal is to reduce water use per connection on the average day of the peak 3 months (usually June, July and August) by 1% (based on a 3-year average). The City will monitor annual water use and average customer use to determine how WUE measures reduce actual water use.
During 2020 the 3-year average was 1236 gpd/connection which is a decrease by 158 gpd/connection or 11% from 2016 data. The decrease is likely due to the fluctuation in temperatures during the summer months of 2018 through 2020. Irrigation season is the targeted time frame since this could produce the biggest reduction in use through customer education. We are planning to meet with our highest users which are public and private irrigators to inform them about the benefits of smart controllers and rain sensors.

Examples of efficiency measures that can be achieved by the customers include:

- Better irrigation practices: turning off sprinklers when it rains; avoid over watering, installing a rain sensor on sprinkler systems
- Turn off the tap when brushing teeth and while washing dishes
- Installation of low flow toilets, dual-flush toilets and low flow shower heads

The total pumped for 2020 increased by 118,000 gallons from the previous year.

Total Water Produced	(water pumped)	220,125,000 gallons
Authorized Consumption	(metered water and calculated flushing)	168,613,761 gallons
System Leakage	(unmetered water and leaks)	51,511,239 gallons

Sprinkler Systems

All sprinkler systems require backflow protection. Please check your system to see that it has an approved backflow device and is installed properly. If you need assistance, please contact the Millwood Water Department to be sure you have a correct device and that it is properly installed. Backflow installation and testing are mandatory State regulations and are to be tested annually.

Questions regarding this report or for changes in billing, contact:

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Office hours:
8:00 a.m. – noon and 1 p.m.-5 p.m. Mon. –Fri.
City Council Meetings are held every second Tuesday at 7:00 p.m.