Whitworth Water District No. 2





Whitworth Water is required to calculate its distribution system leakage annually based on a State Department of Health directive. Their water use efficiency standard establishes a 10% or less distribution system loss based on a 3-year rolling average for the previous three years. The System Leakage graph details our annual system leakage results for the past 12 years, all of which have been below the requisite 10%.

WATER USE EFFICIENCY -2015 REPORT CARD-

Since 1998 Whitworth Water District customers have successfully met or exceeded the District's mandated water use efficiency goal with the exception of two years. While water use has continued to decline across the residential sector in the U.S even as population increased, this was not the case with our own customers in 2015. Last year proved to be the year when water conservation was forgotten by our customers and excessive water use in the summer months was the norm.

As you are all aware, water purveyors in Washington State are mandated to reduce the water use of their customers and to meet their water reduction goal each year. This is not something the District can do by itself by shutting its pumps off five days a month or disconnecting sprinkler systems (manual or automatic) if a property shows excessive use. Only you, our customers, can reduce your household water consumption by using conservation strategies in your daily life both inside and outside your home.

Water use efficiency requires a life style change by all of our customers every day regardless of temperature or weather conditions and especially during the months when the water is being put onto the lawn. You all know the rules. Install more efficient water fixtures and appliances when you can. Quickly fix leaks both inside and outside the home. Turn off the water while brushing your teeth. Don't let water run continuously from a hose; buy a nozzle with an automatic shutoff that prevents water from spurting out unless it is actually needed. Turn off your sprinkler systems and manual sprinklers if it is raining, reset your timers to run longer one day a week rather than every day for a short period of time. Install rain and moisture sensor units on your sprinkler systems. The list of water conservation strategies goes on and on!!

Help us make 2016 a year when our water efficiency goal is met.

EFFECTS OF SUMMER WATERING

3.5 billion gallons of water were used by Whitworth customers in 2015.

3.4 billion gallons of that went into watering landscape and

50% of that was wasted because of over-watering, watering in the heat of the day or watering when it was raining or windy and

14% more water was used in 2015 than 2014 ... and 17% more water outdoor water was used in 2015 than 2014

2015 Report Card

Goal: average monthly water use per connection not to exceed 3752 cubic feet

YEARS	GRADE
1999 - 2005	А
2006 - 2007	В
2008- 2014	А
2015	F



WATER USE **SPIKES** IN THE SUMMER



During the summer it can be up to 2,344 gallons per day or more. 66666 88666

HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW ...

"Mary, Mary, quite contrary, how does your garden grow? With silver bells and cockle shells, and so my garden grows."* With round-the-clock sprinklers going, expanses of lawn to water and mow, non native plants that needs constant water and chemicals, not to mention your dough. Sit down, Mary, and hear what I have to say. No need to wipe out your lawn and go back to dirt and throw your plants away. Rethink what you do and what you use and grow and you will still have those pretty flowers in a row.

Times have changed and how you tend your garden has affected our water; we need it preserved for the future to come. There are new products to try, new plants to buy, wiser ways to water and tools to use. Organic fertilizers or maybe no fertilizer at all. Less lawn and more drought tolerant ground covers, shrubs and perennials. More organic matter applied to your soil; it will hold the water longer. Disease and pest resistant plants and fabric covers and mulch for weed control. Less toxic chemicals can even be used-horticulture oils, soaps and botanical insecticides. And, alas, drip irrigation to make your flowers and shrubs blossom and grow.

Now, Mary, pick up your hoe and back to the garden you go; practice what I told you, buy new seeds to sow. Do what I say, you will enjoy and see, your garden so fine as any can be.

*Tommy Thumbs Pretty Song Book.

PLUMBING PROJECT ALERT!!

When planning a plumbing project whether installing something new or for repairs, if you need the water turned on or off on a weekend or holiday or after 4:00 p.m. on week days, you will be charged a 2 hour minimum callout fee (\$120.00). If you request that a turn on and off be made between 7:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. weekdays, the On/Off fee is only \$30.00.



Whitworth Water District #2



GENERAL STATIST	ICS ~ 2015
New meters installed	97
Hydrants Repaired/Replace	d 44
Meters Repaired/Replaced	1,260
Service Location Requests	2,503
Number of Services	9,772
Booster Stations	14
Wells	-15
Reservoirs (15,035,000 gal)	14
Mains installed (Total)	277 miles
Water pumped (in gallons) 3	3,787,999,200
Unaccounted for Water	8.35%

Whitworth Water District #2

LEAD IN WATER

Lead is a common metal. It comes from a variety of sources including vehicle exhausts, lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, food, some types of pottery, porcelain, pewter and in drinking water. Water is not a primary source of lead exposure. It ranks far behind lead-based paint, dust and contaminated soil. Lead does not come from water mains; it comes from corrosion of lead service lines running between the water main in the street and the home and from plumbing fixtures inside the home. Lead enters drinking water mainly as a result of corrosion of materials containing lead.

In Washington State lead service lines are rare and we have not found any lead service lines or fittings in the Whitworth Water distribution system. Also, Whitworth Water residents are at low risk for lead exposure in drinking water because of the properties of the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer. The aquifer water is not acidic, it is slightly alkaline and it has a mineral hardness that protects against corrosion.

Whitworth Water has complied with the federal regulations on testing for lead, which originally required identifying homes built between January 1, 1983 and March 1987 that were considered to be in the highest risk category prior to the lead ban. This was done through a search of Spokane County building records. After identified, tap water from these were tested to determine what, if any, level of lead showed up above a specific defined level. Customers that fit the criteria were notified of the test result on their home. The District continues to test water from homes that are served by customer owned service lines that have lead soldered joints and all of the locations tested have met the federal drinking water standard of 15 parts per billion for lead.

At Whitworth Water we feel our first job is to protect the families we serve and our obligation, when managing and delivering

FILL STATION COMPLETED

The District's new fill station that was constructed to replace the Kellogg Well fill station was completed in December 2015 with lots of cheers and gratification. The need for a new facility became apparent when the Kellogg Well access point could not safely handle the increased number of people hauling water whose wells had dried up as a result of last summer's drought. The new fill station is located across from Cat Tails at 17315 N. Newport Road. The project was funded from both the District's Construction Account and a \$56,500 WA State Department of Ecology Drought Relief Grant. The end result of the project ... a fill station facility that has



Holidays Observed

New Year's Day.... January 1st Martin Luther King Day..... 3rd Mon. in January President's Day..... 3rd Mon. in Feb. Last Mon. in May Memorial Day Independence Day.. July 4th 1st Mon. in Sept. Labor Day..... Veterans Day..... November 11th Thanksgiving..... 4th Thurs. and Fri. in November Half day - Dec.24th Christmas Eve..... Full day - Dec.25th Christmas Day..... Half day - Dec.31st New Year's Eve.....





safe, easy access and exit points, a card lock system for those withdrawing from the station, heated driveway to minimize snow and ice conditions in the winter and improved lighting for night time station users. The Portologic system also benefits the District by making it possible to see how much water is actually being drawn from the station and by whom. If you need to haul water from his station, call Ron at 466-0550; he can set you up with a card and account and simple to use instructions to get you started.



Have you ever thought about how clean water gets to you or where the dirty water goes? Luckily you don't have to. Pumps, pipes, reservoirs and treatment plants bring us clean water and take our wastewater away. They deliver life's most precious resource, water, to you all day every day.

Water is all things made by man. We rely on water for manufacturing, energy production, farm irrigation, for the transport of materials and products around the world and for people working in the jobs that keep the U.S. economy from grinding to a halt. (Forty-six percent of water consumed in America alone is used to produce the manufactured products you buy). It is the energy production that keeps you warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

Water constantly brings us happiness. Water is swimming in a lake or pool, riding in a boat, fishing in a stream, running through a sprinkler and skiing in the snow. It is parties, weddings, picnics, family gatherings and holiday celebrations. Water makes us smile and laugh, brings us together and binds us through fellowship and joy.

Water is a cleaner planet. It is flowers, trees, forests and fields; it is food, cars and homes. Water is all things living that nourish, clean and sustain our bodies and provides us with energy and good health. Water is you. Water is a gift given to us from the beginning of time that needs to be protected forever so it can be is given as an unblemished, perfect gift for the future.



GALLONS OF WATER TO GROW ONE APPLE

GALLONS OF WATER TO MAKE ONE GLASS OF WINE

Whitworth Water District No. 2



Monday - Friday Office 466-0550 Emergency 466-7511 webmaster@whitworthwater.com Board Meeting: 4:30 PM 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month







2110 GALLONS OF WATER TO MAKE ONE PAIR OF SHOES



40,000 GALLONS OF WATER TO MAKE ONE CAR (not including the gas)

Whitworth Water District #2

Projects Scheduled - 2016

Zone 2	Bore 12" main under Highway 2 from north of Camelot entrance to just north of Pan Abode on east side of Highway 2.	\$	150,000			
Zone 8	Repair Midway Reservoir repair cement work around roof and roof top cover.	\$	200,000			
Zone 8	Install 12" Main north side of Midway Road (east of elementary school), connecting main at Little Spokane Drive.					
Zone 8	Install 11,600' of main and hydrants in Yale and Chattaroy Road area to provide water to contaminated community system at the request of the State Department of Health (Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan project). 50% Complete	\$	1,329,400			
Zone 8	Decommission 3 wells transferred from water systems that Whitworth Water took over.	\$	15,000			
Zone 9	Landscape Newport Highway fill station area. (Completed)	\$	14,906			
Zone 9	Install 24,500' of 8", 12" and 16" main in Bernhill Road, hydrants, service lines and a booster station to provide water to a community water system experiencing water quality and quantity problems (Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan project). (98% Complete)	\$	2,100,000			
Zone 9	Upgrade Midway Booster Station pumps and electrical.	\$	86,000			
Zone 9	Landscape Chattaroy Hills Reservoir property. (Completed)	\$	15,988			
Zone 9	Paint Chattaroy Hills Reservoir.	\$	85,000			





Projects Completed - 2015

Zone 1	Landscape Well 1 property on Wall.	\$	9,761
Zone 2	Installed 12" main east side of Highway 2 from south of the Border Patrol to Hawthorne/Nevada intersection. (Completed)	\$	45,755
Zone 8	Completed upgrade to MacDonald Booster station electrical and pumps	\$	85,161
Zone 8	Landscaped Well and Shady Slope Road.	\$	7,859
Zone 9	Constructed new water fill station for haulers on the Newport Highway, - building, electrical, piping, recording unit, communications \$56,500 of funds came from WA State Department of Ecology Drought Relief Grant.	\$	178,104
All Zones	Continued upgrading control/communications systems all zones	¢	16 126

WATER QUALITY REPORT - 2015

SOURCE TYPE: Wells, Spokane-Rat		Wells, Spokane-Rathe	drum Aquifer				
WATER	HARDNESS:	176 ppm					
MCL	ACL = Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.						
MCLG	: =	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to bealth. MCLC's allow for a margin of safety.					
TT	=	Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.					
IOC VOC	= Inorganic = Volatile O	Chemicals rganic Chemicals	mg/L ug/L	= Milligrams per liter = 1 ppm = Micrograms per liter = 1 ppb	pCi/L ND	 Picocuries per liter Not detected above 	

= Less than <

= Action Level

AL

quantifiable limits

Source Water Testing

Contaminant	Most Stringent Standard (MCL)	MCLG	Highest Amount Detected	Complies With Standard	Possible Source
Nitrate - IOC	10.0 mg/L	10	3.20	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; septic tank leaching sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic -IOC	10 ug/L	0	4.16	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronic production wastes.
Radium 228	5 pCi/L	0	1.13	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	0	2.72	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
VOC	5 ug/L	0	.50	Yes	Dry cleaning solvent and metal degreaser

Distribution System Testing

Contaminant	Units	MCLG	MCL	90 th Percentile	High	# of Sites Exceeding AL	Possible Source
Lead (Tested 30 at risk homes in 2015)	ug/L	0	AL=15	1.6	5.61	0	Lead based products used in service lines and home plumbing during World War II and 1988.

The above information is provided to notify you of the results of our water quality monitoring in 2015. More than 82 compounds were tested for in 2015. In every case except those listed above, there were no levels detected. Where a level was detected, the compound was well below federal regulations established by the Environmental Protection Agency. The sources of drinking water for both tap and bottled water include wells and surface water sources (springs, lakes, ponds, rivers). As water moves through the ground or over land surfaces, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water hotline (800-426-4791).

Compounds that may be present in water include the following:

Organic	Synthetic and volatile compounds that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production.
	These can also come from gas station and urban storm runoff, and septic systems.
Inorganic	Salts and metals that are either naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining ,and farming.
Pesticides/ Herbicides	From agricultural and storm water runoff and domestic uses.
Biological	Viruses and bacteria occurring from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, feedlots and backflow in a public system.
Radioactive	Naturally occurring; also result of gas and oil production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno compromised people 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. Elevated drinking water lead levels can cause serious health risks for pregnant women and young children. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines are appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)426-4791. You may also contact our Water Quality Specialist at 466-7511 for more information on Whitworth Water District's water.