Whitworth Water District No. 2



WHAT'S ON TAP? Issue 29 May 2017

Hours: 7:30 AM - 4:00 PM Monday - Friday Office 466-0550 Emergency 466-7511 webmaster@whitworthwater.com Board Meeting: 4:30 PM 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month

CLEAN WATER ACTION

CLEAN WATER FUND

LEAD NEWS UPDATE

The issue about lead in water, post Flint, Michigan, has not gone away. Even though water is one of the less common sources of lead exposure, it seems to be taking the brunt of exposure in the news while the greatest sources continue to be neither mentioned nor dealt with. It is a few pipes and fittings, not the water, that has caused this concern.

Lead can enter the drinking water when service lines, pipes in the home and other plumbing fixtures, or solder that contain lead corrode. Lead is not usually present in the drinking water source but results from on site plumbing itself. It gets into the water at the tap when water with a corrosive chemistry comes into contact with lead in pipes and solder.

Lead has been used for thousands of years and was commonly used to make water pipes and for many other uses in the Roman Empire. In the Industrial

How Lead Gets Into Drinking Water

There are a number of ways that lead can enter drinking water. Older homes and pipes are more likely to contain lead, as lead has been phased out over time for most uses in drinking water distribution. Many systems add "corrosion control" chemicals that coat the pipes and prevent leaching.



In-Home Pipes

Lead

Solder

Faucets, Fixtures

and Fittings

Revolution new uses for lead emerged like lead based paint and leaded gasoline. As lead use increased, understanding the health risks also increased and this new understanding has helped to decrease the use of lead in many items.

The main sources of lead exposure comes from lead-based paint and lead contaminated dust and homes built before 1978 are likely to contain this lead-based paint. In fact, lead paint and dust account for 70% of the elevated blood lead levels in children. The remaining 30% is from other notable sources including contaminated soil, children's toys and jewelry, workplace and hobby hazards, imported candy, aviation fuel, traditional home remedies, cosmetics and lead fittings and pipes in homeowner owned services and homes.

Since the unfortunate Flint, Michigan event, both Federal and Washington State assessments have been made of water systems to determine the presence of lead in both service lines and goosenecks. The national results noted that there were 6.1 million such services nationwide. Based on this assessment, Washington State was reported as having one of the lowest rates of occurrence of lead service lines in the country with an estimated 4 lead service lines per 1000 people. **Continued on Page 2....**

Whitworth Water District #2

Continued from Page 1

Governor Inslee also instructed state agencies to work with a variety of partners to address a number of potential sources of lead exposure and to attempt to find ways to minimize these. Identifying potential exposures to lead from lead service lines and lead components in Group A Public Water systems was specifically spelled out in the directive and the Washington State Department of Health was charged with being the lead agency for this Public Water System project.

In carrying out their task, the Department of Health developed an online survey for Group A Public Water Systems as well as to determine the extent to which lead service lines and components existed in Washington State owners and operators of non-community water systems, like campgrounds. Responses were received from 686 systems and of these, seven reported a combined total of 1,297 lead service lines. This number represents 0.06 percent of the total number of connections served by respondents. In addition, 15 respondents indicated they had a combined total of 6,371 lead goosenecks, representing 0.28 percent of the total number of connections served by those responding. Based on information derived State Department of Health now has a much better idea of the presence

of lead service lines and lead components in Washington State.

Whitworth Water, through their testing program, has identified homes that were in a high risk category for having lead in their homes and service lines and through testing at these sites, determined only a few showed marginal levels of lead which were well below the federal drinking water standard of 15 parts per billion for lead. Property owners of all homes tested

What is a "Lead Gooseneck"?



2-foot section of lead pipe that connects to the water main

Flexible to allow movement between the main and galvanized service line

were notified of the results and we continue to test these properties for any changes in lead levels from the service line pipe and plumbing fittings within the home.





GENERAL STATISTICS ~ 2016

New meters installed	87
Hydrants Repaired/Replac	ed 48
Meters Repaired/Replaced	1,555
Service Location Requests	2,498
Number of Services	9,869
Booster Stations	16
Wells	20
Reservoirs (15,035,000 gal)	13
Mains installed (Total)	284 miles
Water pumped (in gallons)	3,513,685,200
Unaccounted for Water	5.74%



Water	Sampl	les -2016
Automatical Statistical Statistics		and the second of the second second

Types of Samples	<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>c</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Bacteriologic	480	\$	9,600
Volatile Organic	4	\$	640
Nitrates	12	\$	240
Inorganic Chemical	0	\$	0

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 14 years, all of which have been below the requisite 10%.

WATER USE EFFICIENCY -2016 REPORT CARD-

Since 1998 Whitworth Water District customers have successfully met or exceeded the District's mandated water use efficiency goal 12 out of 17 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 or 2016. Last year proved to be the year when water conservation was not completely forgotten by you and water use decreased from that in 2015; just not quite enough for the District to meet its goal.

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 2017 another year when our water efficiency goal is met.



SPRING SAFETY REMINDER

Home improvement projects, gardening season and spring go hand in hand. Remember damage to underground utility lines and water facilities caused by unsafe digging is your responsibility.

Call 811 two business days before digging into your next project; it's the law and we want you to be safe.

2016 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
2016	С



WATER QUALITY REPORT - 2016

SOURCE	TYPE:	Wells, Spokane-Rathd	rum Aquifer				
WATER H	ARDNESS:	176 ppm					
MCL	=	Maximum Contaminar	nt Level – The	e highest level of a contan	ninant that is a	llowed in drink	king water.
MCLG	=	Maximum Contaminar is no known or expect	nt Level Goal ed risk to he	- The level of a contamination - The level of a contamination	ant in drinking nargin of safet	water below w y.	hich there
TT	=	Treatment Technique -	- A required	process intended to reduc	ce the level of a	contaminant	in drinking water.
100	= Inorganic	Chemicals	mg/L	= Milligrams per liter	= 1 ppm	pCi/L	= Picocuries per liter

- VOC = Volatile Organic Chemicals = Micrograms per liter = 1 ppb = Not detected above ug/L ND
- < Less than

AL = Action Level

- 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	2.69	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	.69	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	0	1.23	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 2016. More than 82 compounds were tested for in 2016. 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/	From agricultural and storm water runoff and domestic uses.
Herbicides	
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.

Whitworth Water District #2

Projects Scheduled - 2017

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 2	Hawthorne to Elm main to form loop	\$ 150,000
Zone 8	Repair Midway Reservoir 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 to the main at Little Spokane Drive.	\$ 160,000
Zone 8	Decommission 3 wells transferred from water systems that Whitworth Water took over.	\$ 45,000
Zone 8	Construct second water fill station on Highway 395 for haulers, includes building, electrical, piping, recording unit, communication system, land purchase, landscaping.	\$ 210,000
Zone 8	Install 2,000' of 12" main and 2,400' of 8" main from north Hardesty Ridge Lane south to Rae Lane.	\$ 270,000
Zone 9	Upgrade Midway Booster Station pumps and electrical (95% complete).	\$ 110,000
Zone 9	Complete pre-construction engineering and miscellaneous work for Green Bluff Water Association main, booster, reservoir construction project.	\$ 755,475
Zone 9	Paint Chattaroy Hills Reservoir	\$ 85.000



Projects Completed - 2016

Zone 8	Installed 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).	\$ 1,699,563
Zone 9	Landscaped Newport Highway fill station area.	\$ 14,906
Zone 9	Installed 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).	\$ 2,100,000
Zone 9	Installed 1,350' of 12" and 660' of 8" main from Bernhill Road South to Hardesty Ridge Lane	\$ 131,092
Zone 9	Landscaped Chattaroy Hills Reservoir property.	\$ 15,988

Whitworth Water District #2

Did you know that your children are not the biggest water wasters in your home?

The three biggest culprits





-leaks and drips



-the toilet



-your lawn

Reducing the amount of water that goes down the drain saves on your water and sewer bills and helps to reduce pumping costs and wear and tear on the pumping infrastructure.

According to the World Health Organization, a minimum of 25 liters (261/2 quarts) of water per day is required for basic needs. In the U.S. per capita use is 10 times that averaging 262 liters (277 quarts) per day.

Humans use over half the accessible water runoff. Of this, only 10% is used for domestic use. Even though households are the smallest consumers, they have the largest potential impact and most influence at the household level to experiment with water saving habits and devices that can then be implemented outside the home for changing social behavior for water use reduction in agriculture and industry.

Installation of metering equipment by public water systems and water saving devices by homeowners is crucial to encourage water saving behavior like turning off the tap water when brushing teeth and sweeping the driveway

instead of washing it down. When the water bill decreases, the incentive to find other ways to reduce water use increase. Assuming rational and normal customers, they will change when it is to their benefit to do so. That is why it is believed that the best tool for reducing water consumption and waste is to increase the price of water for a high standard product (water).



Thank you from all of us at Whitworth Water District!!!

<u>Holidays</u> <u>Observed</u>

January 1st

New Year's Day.... Martin Luther King Day..... President's Day.... Memorial Day Independence Day.. Labor Day..... Veterans Day..... Thanksgiving.....

Christmas Eve..... Christmas Day..... New Year's Eve..... 3rd Mon. in January 3rd Mon. in Feb. Last Mon. in May July 4th 1st Mon. in Sept. November 11th 4th Thurs. and Fri. in November Half day - Dec.24th Full day - Dec.25th Half day - Dec.31st

Imagine a Day Without Water

No water to drink or cook with; no water for laundry or showers, or flushing a toilet; no need for faucets or glasses or other drinking vessels; no green lawns and landscape; no water to put out fires; no food production; no water for farming or manufacturing goods; no jobs.

Imagine going even a day without our most precious resource, water. And then consider that some



communities in America are already faced with this.

REPORT A LEAK

