

WATER QUALITY REPORT – 2019

SOURCE TYPE:	Wells, Spokane-Rathdrum Aquifer				
WATER HARDNESS:	200 ppm				
MCL	=	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 health. MCLG'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	=	Inorganic Chemicals	mg/L	= Milligrams per liter = 1 ppm	pCi/L = Picocuries per liter
VOC	=	Volatile Organic Chemicals	ug/L	= Micrograms per liter = 1 ppb	ND = Not detected above
<	=	Less than	AL	= Action Level	quantifiable limits



WHITWORTH
WATER DISTRICT

District Source Water Testing

Contaminant	2018 District Highest Amount Detected	EPA Most Stringent Standard (MCL)	MCLG	Complies With Standard	Possible Source
Nitrate - IOC	3.14 mg/L	10 mg/L	10	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; septic tank leaching sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic -IOC	4.1 ug/L	10 ug/L	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronic production wastes.
Radium 228	.7 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	5.82 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
VOC	.65 ug/L	5 ug/L	0	Yes	Dry cleaning solvent and metal degreaser

District Distribution System Testing

Contaminant	District Units	District MCLG	District MCL	District 90 th Percentile	District High	# of Sites Exceeding AL	Possible Source
Lead (Tested 30 at risk homes in 2018) Next testing in 2021	ug/L	0	AL=15	1.5	2.06	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 2018. More than 82 compounds were tested for in 2018. 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. Drinking 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 visiting their website at www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

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 for appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available by visiting the Safe Drinking Water website at www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water. You may also contact our Water Quality Specialist at 466-7511 for more information on Whitworth Water District's water.