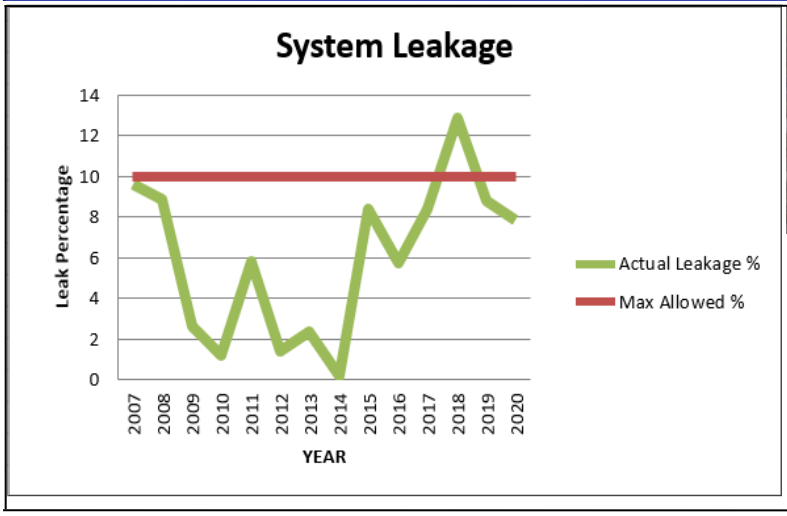
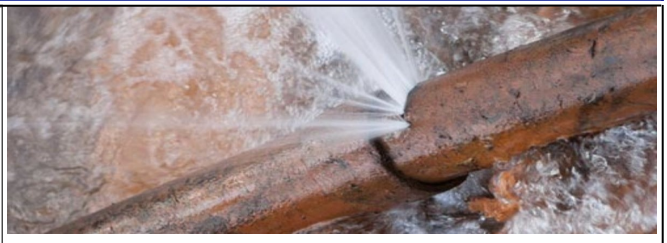
WHITWORTH WATER DISTRICT – CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – 2020





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. The Districts average for the last three years is 9.84%, which puts us at the requisite 10% for the seventeenth year in a row.

WATER USE EFFICIENCY

Since 1998 , water purveyors in Washington have been mandated to reduce the water use of their customers, with the current goal set at an average of 3,752 cubit feet per household per month. Meeting these water use goals is not, of course, something that the District can do on its own; we can't shut off our pumps a few days a month, or disconnect a high-use sprinkler system. Only our customers can assist us in achieving these goals, which is why Whitworth Water encourages you to implement effective water conservation strategies, both inside the house and out.

The District has met its water use efficiency goals in 17 of the past 21 years. However, even as residential water use continued to decline across the United States, water use was considerably higher than our goal for both 2015 and 2016. Subsequent years have shown a return to better water conservation and we hope to continue that trend.

2020 STATISTICS

New meters installed	117
Hydrants Repaired/Replaced	38
Meters Repaired/Replaced	835
Service Location Requests	2,594
Water pumped (in gallons)	3,482,015,100
Unaccounted for Water	7.85%

GENERAL STATISTICS

Number of Services	10,375
Booster Stations	16
Total District Wells	21
Reservoirs (16,535,000 gal)	14
Mains installed (Total)	294 miles

Water Samples - 2020

Types of Samples	No. Taken	Cost
Bacteriological	480	$12,000
Volatile Organic	1	$ 175
Nitrates	12	$ 300
Gross Alpha	2	$ 220
Radium 228	4	$ 380

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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
VOC = Volatile Organic Chemicals
< = Less than
mg/L = Milligrams per liter = 1 ppm
ug/L = Micrograms per liter = 1 ppb
AL = Action Level
pCi/L = Picocuries per liter
ND = Not detected above quantifiable limits

District Source Water Testing

Contaminant	2020 District Highest Amount Detected	EPA Most Stringent Standard (MCL)	MCLG	Complies With Standard	Possible Source
Nitrate - IOC	2.94 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	.66 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 90th 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.