WHITWORTH WATER DISTRICT – CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT - 2021

Providing our customers with a cost effective supply of safe and dependable water for generations to come

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Public Water System Number: **96601Y**

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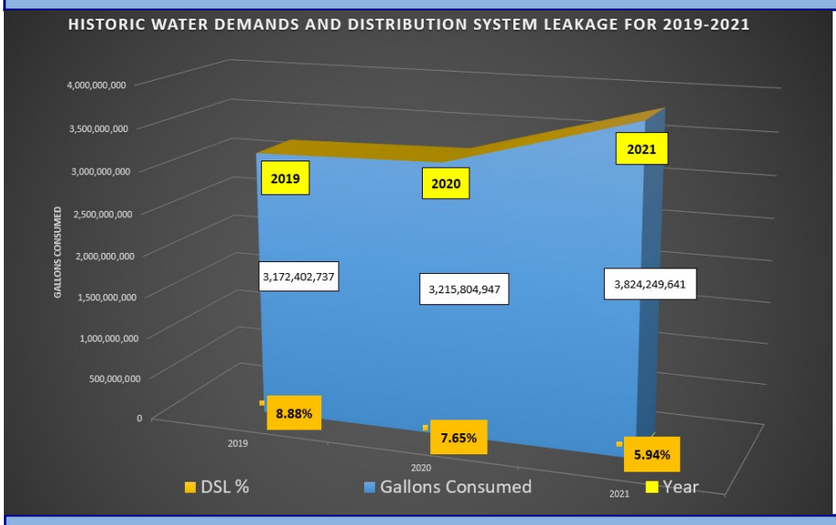
Board of Commissioner's Meetings are held the first and third Thursday of every month

What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

A consumer confidence report is a brief annual water quality report from a public water system to its customers. The primary purpose of the consumer confidence report is to summarize water quality data that Whitworth Water District already collects. It will also include information on compliance, source water, and some required educational information.

A consumer confidence report tells people where their water comes from and what the water system does to deliver safe water to their homes. It also tells them what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water and how these contaminants could affect their health. Reporting this information allows the customer to make informed decisions about their drinking water.

Whitworth Water District is proud to provide customers with a cost effective supply of safe and dependable water for generations to come. The reporting period for this report is from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021.



Distribution System Leakage

Whitworth Water is required to calculate its distribution system leakage (DSL) 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 7.49%, which puts us below the requisite 10% for the eighteenth year in a row.

The graph to the left shows the historic water demands of gallons consumed and the distribution system leakage (DSL) for the last 3 years.

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 cubic feet per household per month. Only our customers can assist us in achieving these goals, which is why Whitworth Water District encourages you to implement effective water conservation strategies, both inside the house and out.

The District has met its water use efficiency goals in 18 of the past 22 years. Even last year we were able to meet the goal with our unseasonably warm spring and a very hot summer. We look forward to meeting our goal of 3,752 cubic feet per household this year with the continued effort from our customers to help us promote our conservation efforts.

For more information regarding ways to save water, visit our website regularly at https://whitworthwater.com/conservation/, follow us on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, or search "water conservation tips" in your web browser.

2021 STATISTICS

New meters installed	123
Hydrants Repaired/Replaced	40
Meters Repaired/Replaced	745
Service Location Requests	2,896
Water pumped (in gallons)	4,065,820,758
Unaccounted for Water (DSL)	5.94%

GENERAL STATISTICS

Number of Services	10,510
Booster Stations	15
Total District Wells	13
Reservoirs (16,165,000 gal)	12
Mains installed (Total)	288 miles

Water Samples - 2021

Types of Samples	No. Taken	Cost
Bacteriological	480	$12,000
Volatile Organic	4	$ 700
Nitrates	12	$ 300
Gross Alpha	5	$ 570
Radium 228	5	$ 570
Radium 226	2	$ 180
Lead & Copper	30	$ 1,400

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SOURCE TYPE: 13 Wells, Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer, Little Spokane River Aquifer
WATER HARDNESS: 200 ppm Average
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 (parts per million)
ug/L = Micrograms per liter = 1 ppb (parts per billion)
AL = Action Level
pCi/L = Picocuries per liter
ND = Not detected above quantifiable limits

District Source Water Testing

Contaminant	2021 District Highest Amount Detected	EPA Most Stringent Standard (MCL)	MCLG	Complies With Standard	Possible Source
Nitrate - IOC	2.99 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	1.18 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	1.23 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
VOC	.59 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 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 through 1988.

Contaminant	District Units	District MCLG	District MCL	District 90th Percentile	District High	# of Sites Exceeding AL	Possible Source
Copper (Tested 30 at risk homes in 2021)	mg/L	0	AL=1.3	0	1.0	0	Copper based products used in service lines and home plumbing.

The above information is provided to notify you of the results of our water quality monitoring in 2021. 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.

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 potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

EPA Lead Statement:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Whitworth Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have you water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available fro the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead