ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

CLINTON WATER DISTRICT

JUNE 2024

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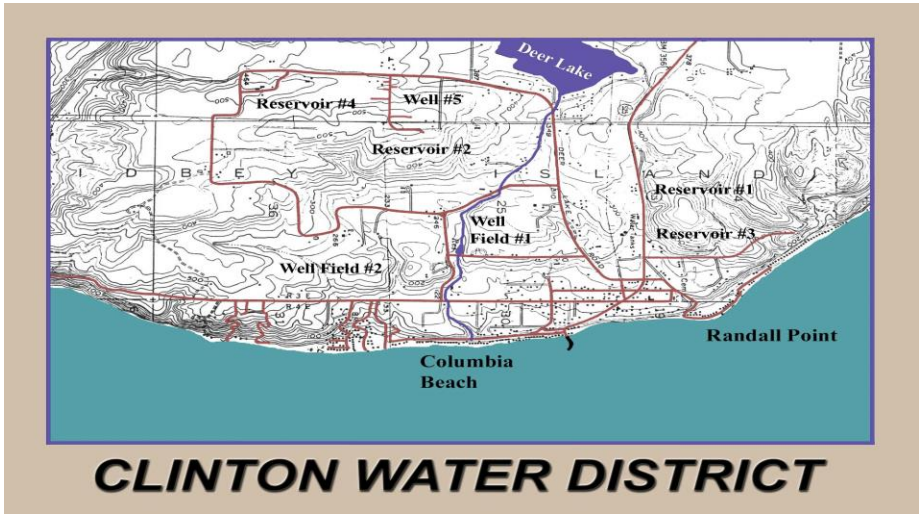
About Your Drinking Water

The Clinton Water District is pleased to provide you with our 2023 annual drinking water report. The purpose of this report is to inform you about the high quality of your drinking water and your water system. We want you to know where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to stringent state and federal water quality standards. The report contains the most recent water sampling results for your drinking water.

The water you drink is supplied by six municipal wells operated by the District. These wells tap area groundwater as our source of supply. The map to the right denotes the general location of these wells. The Clinton Water District is current with all required testing by the State Department of Health. The District's sampling for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC) has shown no detection of any of the regulated contaminants established by the Environmental Protection Agency. If you would like to be more involved, the Clinton Water District Board meeting dates are posted on the District's office window and at https://clintonwaterdistrict.org. Meetings are held at the District office located at 6437 S. Harding Ave., Clinton, WA.



Water Use Efficiency

Saving Water Is Easy And It Starts With You.

When water is used efficiently it can save you money! The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Water Sense Program predicts that: Each person uses an average of 100 gallons of water daily and the average person unknowingly wastes up to 30 gallons of water every day for indoor use. That's roughly 900 gallons a month that are being wasted by the average person. To help you save on water usage there are many small things you can do. Fixing that dripping faucet (60 drops per minute = 192 gallons per month), your water bill and meter are tools to help you discover leaks (simply divide your usage by 60 and you'll have your gallons per day) if you think it is more then what you use per day, we are happy to come out and check you meter to see if you have a leak. Installing low flow shower heads and/or shortening your shower by a minute or two will also save you a lot on water. Grass only needs one inch of water per week to grow (set out a rain gage while watering). For more long-term water savings you can install WaterSense labeled products, such as washing machines, dishwashers, toilets, and faucets. These products use 20% less water than standard products. By doing your part to use water efficiently not only will you be saving money but also saving your water resources for the next generation. For more water conservation tips go to the Department of Health website and see what else you can do to use water efficiently.

Figure 1. Indoor household use by fixture gphd=gallons per household per day

Toilet	Faucet	Shower	Clothes washer	Leak	Bath	Other*	Dishwasher
24%	20%	20%	16%	13%	3%	3%	2%
32.6 gphd	27.0 gphd	26.9 gphd	22.0 gphd	17.8 gphd	4.4 gphd	4.0 gphd	2.2 gphd

* The "Other" category includes evaporative cooling, humidification, water softening, and other uncategorized indoor uses.

Source: Water Research Foundation: Residential End Uses of Water, Version 2 Executive Report 2016

Water Monitoring

2023 Water Quality Monitoring Results

As water travels through the ground and across the land, it dissolves natural minerals and picks up other substances produced by human and animal activities. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets national standards for over 100 potential drinking water contaminants.

The results for the 2016 testing of your water supply are illustrated in these tables below. Our next round of testing for these contaminants will be completed in 2025. The first column lists each compound tested for and the units of measure. The third column indicates the highest levels allowed by the U.S. EPA. Columns four through six illustrate the levels found in District's water sources. Column seven indicates if these levels meet compliance levels. All of the compounds found in Clinton's water supply were found to be at lower levels than the U.S. EPA allows. **Also, the District adds no additional fluoride to your water.**

Detected Parameter & Units of Measure	*Ideal Goals*	*Highest to be Allowed*	*Clinton Water District Water Sources*				
	(MCLG)	(MCL)	*Well Field #1*	*Well #5*	*Well Field #2*	*Meets MCL*	*Typical Sources*
CLARITY							
Turbidity, NTU	N/A	1.0	0.23	0.14	0.29	Yes	Soil erosion
INORGANIC[1] AND ORGANIC PARAMETERS							
Arsenic, ppm	0.1	0.1	0.0011	ND	0.001	Yes	
Barium, ppm	2	2	0.009	0.006	0.0035	Yes	
Cadmium, ppb	5	5	ND	ND	ND	Yes	
Chromium, ppb	100	100	ND	0.002	ND	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury, ppb	2	2	ND	ND	ND	Yes	
Selenium, ppb	50	50	ND	ND	ND	Yes	
Fluoride, ppm	4	4	0.1	ND	0.18	Yes	
Nitrate, ppm	<10	10	.73	1.56	ND	Yes	

MICROBIAL PARAMETERS				
Detected Parameter & Units of Measure	**Ideal Goals (MCLG)**	**Highest Allowed (MCL)**	**Clinton Water District Distribution System**	**Typical Sources**
Total Coliform, % positive samples	0	5%	No Positive Samples	Naturally present in the environment

OTHER TESTING

Each source was tested for 27 regulated primary and secondary chemical and physical substances, 8 unregulated substances.
Of these compounds, none were detected

DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Action Levels are reported at the 90th percentile for homes at greatest risk.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **ppm** – One part per million.
ppb – One part per billion.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

N/A – Not Applicable

ND – Not Detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Turbidity, which is a measure of the water's clarity, has no direct health effect but indicates the overall quality of the water.

Residential Tap Monitoring for Lead and Copper

Our source waters contain virtually no lead or copper. However, lead and copper can leach into residential drinking water from building plumbing systems. Lead and copper monitoring is conducted at homes categorized as high risk and compliance is determined on a regional basis.
The results listed below are from the 2021 sampling data of which none of the sampling sites exceeded the action level.

Total Coliforms: Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally occurring in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. If Coliform bacteria is found in two or more samples, this is taken as a warning of potential problems and usually triggers a precautionary notice. No Coliform bacteria were found in the samples taken last year. Had any been found, the District would add chlorine to the system and flush our main water lines to remove the problem.

Combined Regional Monitoring for Lead and Copper

Parameter & Units	MCLG	Action Level	90th % Level	# Homes Exceeding action level
Copper, parts per million	<1.3	1.3	0.517	0 of 10
Lead, parts per billion	<15	15	.006	0 of 10

Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Data from 2021 testing cycle. Next testing round of required sampling will be conducted in 2024.The 90th % Level is the highest result obtained in 90 percent of the samples collected when the results are ranked in order from lowest to highest.

Cross Connection Control

Protect Your Drinking Water From Contamination

Water normally flows in one direction, from the public water system through the customer's cold or hot water plumbing to a sink tap or another plumbing fixture. The plumbing fixture is the end of the potable water system and the start of the waste disposal system. Under certain conditions water can flow in the reverse direction either through the creation of an unexpected vacuum condition in the water system or a backpressure condition caused by irregular pumping on the customer's side of the system.

How to Prevent Contamination of your Drinking Water

DO	DON'T
- Keep the ends of hoses clear of all possible contaminants - If not already installed, buy, and install hose bib ty pe vacuum breakers on all threaded faucets around your home - Install an approved backflow prevention assembly on all underground lawn irrigation systems.	- Submerge hoses in buckets, pools, tubs, sinks, ponds, etc. - Use spray attachments without a backflow prevention device - Connect waste pipes from water softeners or other treatment vacuum breakers on all threaded faucets around your ho me. systems to the sewer or other submerged drainpipes. - Use a hose to unplug blocked toilets, sewers, etc.

Regulatory Agencies

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

(1-800-426-4791)

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) adopts regulations setting water quality standards for public water systems. The Federal Food and Drug Administration regulates contaminants in bottled water and is responsible for providing the same level of public health protection.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Some people may be more vulnerable than the general population to contaminants in drinking water. Immunocompromised persons – such as persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, or some elderly persons and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers.

In your drinking water supply, the potential contaminants and their sources include :

- ***Microbial Contaminants***, *such as viruses and bacteria, from wildlife.*
- ***Inorganic Contaminants***, *such as salts and metals which are naturally occurring.*
- ***Organic Contaminants***, *which are byproducts of disinfection processes; and*
- ***Radioactive Contaminants***, *which can be naturally occurring.*

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants, *Cryptosporidium* and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

District Technology Improvements

Meter Replacement Program

In 2023 the Clinton Water District started replacing water meters throughout the District. We have replaced half of the meters in the District so far. Prior to meter replacement in your neighborhood, you will be notified with a notice on your door and signage in your area. Before shutting off the water and replacing each meter we will attempt to make contact by knocking on your door. If no one answers, we will move forward with the replacement. The replacement of each individual meter should cause less than one hour service interruption. Due to the age of the water service lines in your area there is always a chance that the line could break causing a longer shut-off time. Breaks could also affect multiple residences. We will do our best to limit damage and will notify you should circumstance change.

The current mechanical meters slowly lose their calibration and tend to under report, especially low flows over time. The new ultrasonic meters have no moving parts and typically remain within their calibration for their entire service life. The new meters will increase reading accuracy and reduce water loss through leak management. During the meter reading process, the new meters will alert our operators to conditions such as a leak, burst pipe, no water, or tamper.

PFAS Monitoring

In 2024 the Clinton Water District preformed our first PFAS testing as required by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH). No contaminants were found. The District is in compliance with all Washington State PFAS regulations.

"Forever chemicals," specifically per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), are highly durable synthetic chemicals resistant to heat, water, and oil. They have been extensively used in various consumer products since the 1950s, including cookware, clothing, and firefighting foam. Due to their persistence, PFAS have become widespread environmental contaminants, found in humans, wildlife, and rainwater. Regulatory efforts have been limited but are evolving. States like Washington have taken more aggressive action, passing laws to restrict PFAS use and setting drinking water standards. Below is the link to the DOH website tracking PFAS testing results.

https://doh.wa.gov/data-and-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/pfas/dashboard