2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons 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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water sources come from two active and two inactive wells located on Cottonwood Lane and three active wells near the Chiwawa River on Kinnikinnick Dr. The blend Ratio is 90% Chiwawa to 10% Cottonwood.

Source water assessment and its availability

Sanitary Surveys are conducted every 3-5 years. The last Sanitary Survey was conducted in 2022. Copies of the report are available upon request.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:
microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you have questions about this report or your water utility, please get in touch with Dan Shaffer at 509-763-4309. We want members to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more or participate in water quality decisions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the fourth Saturday of April and September. You can find out the specific time and place by calling any of the current board members or checking the community blog at www.chiwawariverpines.wordpress.com. If you own a property with long-term renters, please pass this information on to them so they receive the information about their drinking water.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to

River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Upcoming Year Test Schedule

SO4
Nitrate Jul 2025
Volatile Organics (VOC) Jul 2025
PFAS Apr 2025
PFAS Apr 2025
PFAS Sep 2025

SO5
Nitrate Aug 2025
PFAS Apr 2025
PFAS Apr 2025
PFAS Sep 2025

SO7
Nitrate Apr 2025
Complete Inorganic (IOC) Apr 2025
PFAS Apr 2025
PFAS Apr 2025
PFAS Sep 2025

SO8
Nitrate Apr 2025
Complete Inorganic (IOC) May 2025
PFAS Oct 2025

Additional Information for Lead

The system inventory does not include lead service lines.
All portions of the system service lines are known NOT to be lead or galvanized requiring replacement GRR. This information was obtained through an evidence-based review of as- built drawings and site inspections.

Lead can cause serious 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. CHIWAWA COMMUNITIES ASSN is responsible for providing high

quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact CHIWAWA COMMUNITIES ASSN (Public Watersystem Id: WA5312850) by calling 5097634309 or emailing CHIWAWA@NWI.NET. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0	NA	0	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0	NA	0	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
								electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	.164	NA	.164	2024	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0265	.0265	.0265	2024	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)	NA		.0019	.0019	.0019	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.498	0	.498	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (RTCR) (% positive samples/month)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	5	.561	NA	NA	2024	No	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	.396	.184	.396	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0	.5	0	2024	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.39	NA	NA	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	NA	NA	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	.5 ug/L	0 ug/.L	No	
1,1-Dichloroethane	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
1,1-Dichloropropene	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
1,3-Dichloropropane	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
2,2-Dichloropropane	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
Bromobenzene	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
Bromochloromethane	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
Bromodichloromethane	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
Bromoform	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
Bromomethane	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
Chloride	250 mg/l	36.1 mg/l	No	
Chloroethane	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
Chloroform	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
Chloromethane	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	sample removed from lab results due to lab sample collection error
Conductivity		300 umhos/cm	No	300 @ 25 Degrees C
Dibromochloromethane	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
Dibromomethane	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
Ethylbenzene	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
Hardness		117 mgCaCO3/L	No	
Hexachlorobutadiene	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Isopropylbenzene	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
Maganese	.05 mg/l	0 mg/l	No	
Naphthalene	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
Nickel	.01 mg/l	0 mgl	No	
PFAS	2 ng/l	0 ng/l	No	
Silver	.1 mg/l	0 mg/l	No	
Sulfate	250 mgl	4.04 mgl	No	
TDS		148 mg/l	No	
Trichloroethene	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
Trichloroflouromethane	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
Zinc	5 mg/l	.167 mg/l	No	
m-Dichlorobenzene	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
n-Butylbenzene	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
n-Propylbenzene	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
o-Chlorotoluene	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
p-Chlorotoluene	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
p-isopropyltoluene	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
sec-Butylbenzene	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	
tert-Butylbenzene	.5 ug/L	0 ug/L	No	

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	ND	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead - source water (ppm)	NA		ND	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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