In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead, flush tap water that has not been used for six hours or more through the tap until it is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking, cooking or cleaning. Use cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula, since hot water is more likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in your drinking water is available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

### Water pumped in 2018
Vera Water and Power pumped 3.3 billion gallons of water to its customers in 2018. Of the 3.3 billion gallons pumped, the District reported a 11.1 percent leakage.

Vera is required under the State Water Use Efficiency Rule to sustain an average loss of 10 percent or less for three years running. Vera has not met the requirement this year. We work to maintain Vera’s water system with a strong leak detection program and aggressive hydrant use metering policies to reduce the loss of water each year.

Water loss also results during construction occurring in the District and accidental digging into water lines. Vera’s conservation requirements make it essential that our leaks and construction dig-in repairs receive top priority. Vera’s goal is to preserve an adequate supply of safe, reliable drinking water for our future generations.

### Definitions and Abbreviations
**Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  
**MCL:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.  
**MCLG:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.  
**Federal Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.  
**ND:** Not detected  
**ppm:** parts per million  
**ppb:** parts per billion  
**AL:** Action level

### Lead in drinking water
In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead, flush tap water that has not been used for six hours or more through the tap until it is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking, cooking or cleaning. Use cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula, since hot water is more likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in your drinking water is available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

### Your Water Utility
System ID 914505  
**Mailing address:** Vera Water and Power  
PO Box 630  
Spokane Valley, WA 99037  
(888) 774-8272  
[verawaterandpower.com](http://verawaterandpower.com)

**Contact person:** Todd Henry, Director of Operations  
thenry@verawaterandpower.com

### Water pumped in 2018
Vera Water and Power pumped 3.3 billion gallons of water to its customers in 2018. Of the 3.3 billion gallons pumped, the District reported a 11.1 percent leakage.

Vera is required under the State Water Use Efficiency Rule to sustain an average loss of 10 percent or less for three years running. Vera has not met the requirement this year. We work to maintain Vera’s water system with a strong leak detection program and aggressive hydrant use metering policies to reduce the loss of water each year.

Water loss also results during construction occurring in the District and accidental digging into water lines. Vera’s conservation requirements make it essential that our leaks and construction dig-in repairs receive top priority. Vera’s goal is to preserve an adequate supply of safe, reliable drinking water for our future generations.

### Lead in drinking water
In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead, flush tap water that has not been used for six hours or more through the tap until it is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking, cooking or cleaning. Use cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula, since hot water is more likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in your drinking water is available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

### Definitions and Abbreviations
**Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  
**MCL:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.  
**MCLG:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.  
**Federal Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.  
**ND:** Not detected  
**ppm:** parts per million  
**ppb:** parts per billion  
**AL:** Action level

### Lead in drinking water
In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead, flush tap water that has not been used for six hours or more through the tap until it is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking, cooking or cleaning. Use cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula, since hot water is more likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in your drinking water is available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).