



Vera Water and Power 2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Mandatory health-related standards are established by the [Washington State Department of Health](#)

Your Water Utility

System ID 914505

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Water pumped in 2017

Vera Water and Power pumped 3.38 billion gallons of water to its customers in 2017. Of the 3.38 billion gallons pumped, the District reported a 10.1 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.

Parameter	Unit of measure		Highest detected level pump stations											Likely source of contamination			
	MCL	MCLG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	33					
Microbiology 300 tests were taken during this reporting period. Zero sample sites had total coliform present. Zero sample sites had fecal coliform and E. Coli present. (25 samples monthly)																	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic chemicals 29 Inorganic Chemicals have been tested for in 2016 at Well No. 4																	
Nitrates One sample annually	Measured in ppm 10	10	2.56	.65	1.24	2.82	1.32	1.37		.78	.74	1.22					Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion or natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Compounds 85 Synthetic Organic Chemicals have been tested for in 2016.																	Herbicides Pesticides
Volatile Organic Compound 62 Volatile Organic Chemicals have been tested for in 2017 at Well No. 5.																	Erosions of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper 30 homes were tested in 2016 for Lead and Copper, which is regulated at the customer's tap every three years.	Ph .015 mg/L Cu 1.3 mg/L																Leaching/corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Disinfection Byproduct Rule two samples annually TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	80 60																

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.

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