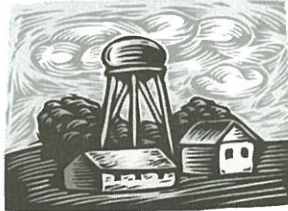


2011 DRINKING WATER REPORT

PWS # 66300Y

Your Water Provider

Your drinking water is distributed to your home by Pasadena Park Irrigation District #17. Water District Board Meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at 7:00 pm at the District Office. If you have questions please feel free to contact us.



Pasadena Park Irrigation District #17

9227 E. Upriver Drive
Spokane, WA 99206
509-926-5535

Your drinking water comes from the **Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer** (see reverse for map). This pristine and abundant aquifer lies in two states, holds ten trillion gallons of water, and is the sole source of drinking water for almost half a million people in the region. This groundwater source is recharged by the local precipitation and the snow pack in northern Idaho and western Montana and is naturally filtered by surface vegetation and the layers of gravel above the water line. The aquifer travels through northern Idaho and into Washington where it discharges into the Spokane River and the Little Spokane River.

In the past one hundred years aquifer levels have remained constant, however scientific models have shown us that even though the aquifer is plentiful it is not unlimited. Careful planning will be required in the coming years to ensure that this aquifer remains clean and available for our community.

Our Commitment to the Community

PPID#17 strives to be a good steward of the aquifer and your water system. Year round water quality monitoring, replacing aging or leaking pipes and pumps, and planning for growth are just some of the responsibilities assumed by the district. Last year we reported on goals we had set for water conservation. Below is an update on how we are doing with those goals.

Goal: Reduce water loss to less than 10% over a three year period.

Progress: System water loss of 15% was maintained in 2011. We continue to search for ways to reduce our numbers.

Goal: Reduce customer demand by 3% by 2015.

Progress: Manual read water meters are being currently replaced with radio-read water meters with a customer leak detection alert feature and customer water demand recording. This information will be used to assist customers with conservation efforts, see paragraph above to learn more.

ENGLISH

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.

SPANISH

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

RUSSIAN

В этом сообщении содержится важная информация о воде, которую вы пьёте. Попросите кого-нибудь перевести для вас это сообщение или поговорите с человеком, который понимает его содержание.

VIETNAMESE

Tài liệu này có tin tức quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị. Hãy nhờ người dịch cho quý vị, hoặc hỏi người nào hiểu tài liệu này.

****Replacing Water Meters****

As part of our ongoing effort to make PPID#17 even more efficient, we will be replacing the water manual read meters in residences with new radio read meters. The installation is done at no cost to the home owner and the new meters provide many benefits. They will be able to track monthly water usage and provide feedback to the residents. They are also more convenient for the workers to read and will cause less disruption for the homeowner.

***Please call 509-926-5535 to schedule your meter replacement. ***

Drinking Water Quality

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 the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

LEAD 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: for any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is 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 drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

RADON Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that is common in the Spokane area. Exposure to excessive amounts of radon may increase cancer risk. Your drinking water, in most cases is a very small source of radon in indoor air. For local assistance concerning radon in your home, contact the Spokane County Health District at (509) 324-1560 ext. 5

In order to insure that your water is *clean and safe*, your PPID#17 tests for contaminants all year long. We are proud to report that your water meets or exceeds all state and federal regulations. While some contaminants were found in the water, the Environmental Protection Agency has determined that your water is safe at these levels for you and your family. Keep in mind that the presence of contaminants doesn't mean the water is unsafe. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. A person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Health related standards are set by the Washington State Department of Health

2011 DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANT TESTING

SOURCE WATER TESTING

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
ARSENIC (2007)	ppm	NA	50	0.003	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards and glass and electronic production waste
BARIUM (2007)	ppm	2	2	ND	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS (2010)	ppb	Varies by Chemical	Varies by Chemical	ND	Varies by Chemical
NITRATE (2010)	ppm	10	10	3.3	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TESTING

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCLG	AL	90th PERCENTILE	POSSIBLE SOURCE
COPPER (2009)	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.267	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD (2009)	ppb	0	15	8.99	

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	ppb	0	80	0.50	By-Products of Chlorination
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS	ppb	0	60	<6.0	By-Products of Chlorination
E. COLI BACTERIA		0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also E. coli positive		Human and Animal Fecal Waste

ABBREVIATIONS:

AL - Action Level -The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant 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.

ND - Not Detected

NA - Not Applicable

pCi/L - Pico Curies per Liter - a unit of radioactivity

ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter

90th Percentile - 90% of at risk homes had this concentration or less of lead/copper.