



9227 East Upriver Drive
Spokane, WA 99206
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Drinking water is brought to your home by **Pasadena Park Irrigation District #17** (PPID #17). We are dedicated to making sure that every drop of water delivered to your tap is clean and safe for your family.

Communication is especially important to us. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us. Water District Board Meetings are held on the second Thursday of the month 7:00 pm at the district office.



To sign up visit www.ALERTSPOKANE.org.

Water Source: Preserving our water sources for the future is a priority for PPID #17. Your drinking water comes from the Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer (SVRP). This pristine and abundant aquifer lies in Idaho and Washington. It holds ten (10) trillion gallons of water and is the sole source of drinking water for over half a million people in the region. This groundwater source is recharged by local precipitation and the snowpack in northern Idaho and western Montana. It is naturally filtered by surface vegetation and layers of gravel above the water line. The SVRP aquifer is unique because of its vast size, swift flow of water, porous soils and because the land over the aquifer is extensively developed. These factors make our aquifer susceptible to contamination. Careful planning will be required in the coming years to ensure that our aquifer remains clean and available for our growing community. To find out how you can protect and conserve our precious water resource visit www.SpokaneAquifer.org.

2020

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Public Water System ID 66300Y

YOUR TAP WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND IS SAFE TO DRINK.

Water Quality: PPID #17 strives to be a good steward of the aquifer and your water system. Year-round water quality monitoring ensures that your water is clean and safe. The presence of contaminants does not mean that your water is unsafe. The EPA has set stringent maximum contaminant levels (MCL)s which are shown in Tables 1-3. A person would have to drink two (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.

PROTECT YOUR HOME DRINKING WATER QUALITY BY TESTING YOUR BACKFLOW DEVICE ANNUALLY.

Water Use Efficiency: PPID #17 set water use efficiency goals in 2008, updated the goals in 2015 and reports annual progress.

Goal: Reduce customer demand by 3%.

We need your help to reach this goal. The best way to save water is to reduce outdoor lawn watering. Water use triples during the hot summer months. Here are some easy tips:

- Use sprinklers before 11:00 am or after 6:00 pm to reduce water loss from evaporation.
- Install moisture sensors and water only when plants need it.
- Adjust your sprinklers to water your lawn and not the street or sidewalk.
- Replace lawn with native or drought tolerant plants that need less water.
- Raise your lawn mower. Taller grass reduces water loss from evaporation.



IMPORTANT: Please keep meter boxes and fire hydrants free of large vegetation. Get a permit before using a fire hydrant.

Mandatory health-related standards are established by the Washington State Department of Health

For more information on water quality standards call EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline (800) 426-4791.

Table 1: Source Water Testing (Samples were taken at PPID #17 wells)

Contaminant	Units	MCLG	(MCL)	Highest Detection	Meets Standard	Possible Sources
Nitrate – IOC (2019)	mg/L	10	10	4.20	Yes	Runoff from fertilizers; septic tank leaching sewage; erosion
Radium 228 (2016)	pCi/L	50	0	0.237	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (2016)	pCi/L	15	0	2.08	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (2017)	ppb	Varies by Chemical	Varies by Chemical	ND	Yes	
VOC (2015)	ppb	Varies by Chemical	Varies by Chemical	ND	Yes	

Tables 2 & 3: Distribution System Testing

Contaminant	Units	MCLG	AL	90th %	Highest Detection	No. of Sites Exceeding AL	Possible Sources
Lead (2017)	mg/L	0.0	0.015	0.00434	0.0305	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;
Copper (2017)	mg/L	1.3	1.3	0.0978	0.367	0	Leaching from wood preservatives

Contaminant	Units	MCLG	(MCL)	Highest Detection	Meets Standard	Possible Sources
Trihalomethanes Total (2019)	ppb	0	80	2.62	Yes	By-product of chlorination
HaloAcetic Acids	ppb	0	60	ND	Yes	By-product of chlorination
E.Coli Bacteria		0	0	ND	Yes	Human and animal fecal waste

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, contact the Spokane Regional Health District at (509) 324-1560 ext. 5.

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 or more hours, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using. You can use the flushed water for plants 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 at <http://epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Abbreviations

AL = Action Level – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is 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. A non-enforceable goal.

mg/L = Milligrams per liter - 1 ppm.

ND = Not detected above quantifiable limits.

pCi/L = Picocuries per liter – a unit of radioactivity.

90th Percentile (%) 90% of the homes tested had equal to or less than this concentration of lead or copper.

ppb – parts per billion or micrograms per liter. One drop in one of the largest tanker trucks would represent 1 ppb.

ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter. About 4 drops in a 55-gallon barrel would represent 1 ppm.

ug/L = Micrograms per liter - 1 ppb.

VOC = Volatile Organic Chemicals