

Your drinking water is brought to your home by:

Spokane County Water District #3

SCWD#3 operates 7 independent water systems in Spokane County and is dedicated to making sure that every drop of water delivered to your tap is clean and safe for your family. Water District Board Meetings are held weekly on Wednesday mornings at 9:00 a.m. and public attendance is welcome.

Spokane County Water District #3
General Manager: Kelly Williquette
1225 N. Yardley Street Spokane, WA 99212-7001
(509) 536-0121 <https://SCWD3.org>

Purpose: This report is provided to all of our customers. It describes your drinking water quality for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. Your water utility is committed to supplying safe water that meets or surpasses State and Federal Standards and achieves the highest standards of customer service.

Water Source: Your drinking water comes from the **Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer** (see map, page 2). 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 snowpack in northern Idaho and western Montana. It 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.

The SVRP aquifer is unique because of its vast size, swift flow of water, porous soils and the fact that the land over the aquifer is extensively developed. These factors make our aquifer uniquely susceptible to contamination. We must all treat the aquifer with care to keep our drinking water clean for everyone to enjoy. 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 limited. Careful planning will be required in the coming years to ensure that this aquifer remains clean and available for our community. Preserving our water sources for the future is a priority for SCWD#3.

To find out more about how you can be an active partner in our efforts visit: www.spokaneaquifer.org/education-awareness

SCWD#3 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 of the District.

Water Quality: To ensure that your water is **clean and safe**, we test for contaminants all year long. 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. **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. See table on page 3 for your most recent water sampling results.

Important Note: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants or for more information about contaminants and potential health effects call the **Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

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RUSSIAN

Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воде. Попросите кого-нибудь перевести это для вас или поговорите с кем-то, кто понимает это.

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VIETNAMESE

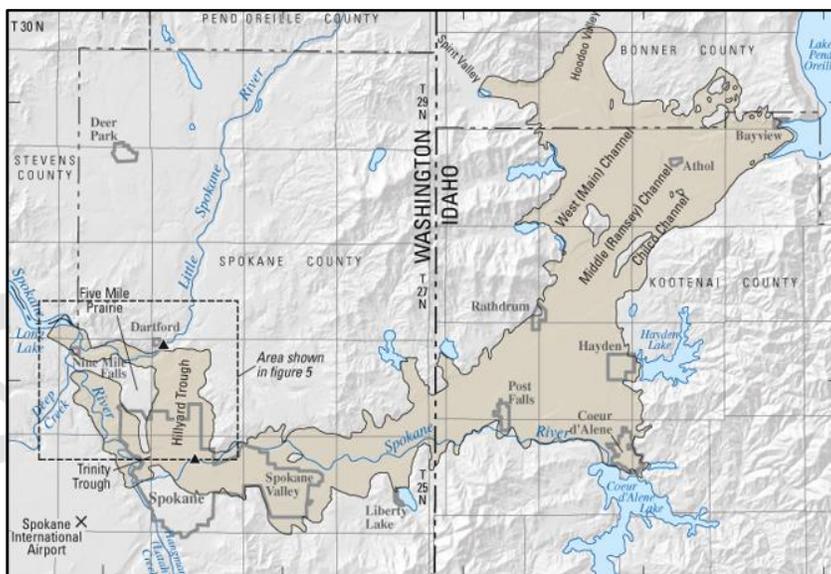
Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Có ai đó dịch nó cho bạn, hoặc nói chuyện với ai đó hiểu nó.



Water Conservation

Rebate Program:

In our efforts to promote water conservation and protection of the area's natural resources, we recently adopted a rebate program for the purchase of smart irrigation controllers for customers with in-ground irrigation systems. The rebate offers a credit on customer accounts, up to \$100.00, for the proof of purchase and use of "EPA WaterSense" labeled controllers within our water district. For more information or ways to apply or terms and conditions, visit our website at <https://scwd3.org/conservation-rebate-program/> or contact our office for a copy of the rebate application.



Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer

For other information regarding ways to save water, visit our website at scwd3.org, follow us on Twitter, visit outdoorwateringnerds.org/tips-to-save-water or search "water conservation tips" in your web browser.

Water Use Efficiency:

In addition to monitoring the quality of the water, SCWD#3 also works to make sure we are **using water efficiently**. The District set new water use efficiency goals in 2021 (found below) and report our progress annually.

DEMAND SIDE GOAL: Reduce Residential Usage by 1/2 GPD/ERU Each Year

The District's goal in 2024 was to reduce residential water use to 603.5 gallons per day per equivalent residential unit (GPD/ERU) which we successfully met. The District will continue to run a rate structure that promotes water conservation and provide customer education on water saving practices. We now read and bill water meter consumption 12 months out of the year which allows customers to monitor their water usage more often. Additionally, online bill pay customers are given historical usage graphs on their water bills to compare to prior month and previous year consumption. By giving our customers more options to monitor usage, it allows them to cut back on water usage, or detect leaks earlier, which has been a large contributing factor in meeting this goal.

SUPPLY SIDE GOAL: Reduce the District's Average Distribution System Leakage Below 9.5% for the Next 6 Years

The District's 3-year average is currently 12.0% so we were unable to meet our goal this year. However, in 2024 we were able to locate and repair 11 leaking water mains and 10 leaking service lines, which was a savings of over 108 million gallons for the year. We will continue to be aggressive with our leak detection program, paired with timely repairs. We also have several capital improvement projects scheduled over the next 5 years to replace depreciated infrastructure in the area to hopefully reach our goal in the future.

Free Online Bill Pay:

SCWD#3 switched online bill pay providers to **xpress BILL PAY**. This change is designed to make online bill pay easier and best of all **it's free!**

xpress BILL PAY is a secure online bill payment system that offers 24-7 access to your utility account to make payments with credit cards, debit cards, or electronic funds transfers. If you have multiple accounts, **xpress BILL PAY** gives customers the ability to manage all their service provider billing accounts from a single login. **Auto Pay** allows customers to set up automatic payments and not worry about them again. A complete history of payment confirmations, online transactions, and **Water Consumption History** are also provided. Email reminder alerts are sent to customers when bills arrive, when they're due, and when they're paid. Visit the website at www.xpressbillpay.com and sign up today! Or download the mobile app!



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SOURCE WATER TESTING (sample taken at the well)

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Nitrate	2024	ppm	10	10	2.72	Runoff from Fertilizer Use; Leaching from Septic Tanks, Sewage; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic	2022	ppb	0	10	6.7	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Runoff from Orchards; Runoff from Glass and Electronics Production Wastes
Barium	2021	ppm	2	2	0.04	Discharge of Drilling Wastes; Discharge from Metal Refineries; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha	2020	pCi/L	n/a	15	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 228	2020	pCi/L	n/a	5	0.97	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	2024	ppb + ppt	Varies by chemical	Varies by chemical	ND	Varies by Chemical
Volatile Organic Chemicals	2021	ppb	Varies by chemical	Varies by chemical	ND	Varies by Chemical

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TESTING (sample taken at the tap)

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	AL	90 TH PERCENTILE	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Lead	2023	ppb	0	15	1.6	Corrosion of the Household Plumbing Systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits; Leaching from Wood Preservatives.
Copper	2023	ppb	1300	1300	94.5	
CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Total Trihalomethanes	2024	ppb	0	80	3.44	By-product of Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	2024	ppb	0	60	1.01	By-product of Chlorination
E.coli Bacteria	2024		0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also E.coli positive	ND	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 in your home, contact the Spokane County Health District at (509) 324-1560 ext. 5

LEAD: If present, elevated levels of 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. Spokane County Water District #3 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791** or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

ARSENIC: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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

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pCi/L – Pico Curies per Liter – a unit of radioactivity
90th Percentile – 90% of at-risk homes had this concentration or less of lead/copper.

Ppm – Parts per million or milligrams per liter. About 4 drops in a 55-gallon barrel or 1 second out of 12 days would represent 1 ppm.

Ppb – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter. About 1 drop of water in a swimming pool or 1 second out of 32 years would represent 1 ppb.

Ppt – Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter. About 1 drop in 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools or 1 second out of 31,710 years would represent 1 ppt.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS (COMPLETED IN 2024)

Broadway Transmission Main Project: Last summer we teamed up with the City of Spokane Valley to install 810 feet of 24" transmission main while the City was doing stormwater improvements on Broadway, east of I-90. By utilizing the City's contractor onsite, we were able to minimize project costs by sharing asphalt replacement, splitting traffic control, and reducing mobilization costs. This project was a small portion of a 3-mile-long transmission main improvement to move water back and forth between our wells and water tower in the system. This will increase fire flow and reliability in the neighborhood during high demand periods such as irrigation season or during a fire event. The District's portion of the project completed in 2024 was \$442,950. Total cost of improvements over the next 8 years are expected to be \$13,160,000.

Ponderosa Tank Recoating: The District hired a contractor to recoat the exterior of our 1 million gallon, 24-foot tall, 85-foot diameter reservoir in the Ponderosa neighborhood. This project consisted of high pressure washing the exterior, spot sanding and epoxy priming all pitted and rusted areas and applying a corrosion resistant paint over the entire outside surface, ladder, and hatches. These improvements are intended to improve the longevity of the tank and reduce the need for replacement. Total project cost was \$174,600.



Ponderosa Tank Before and After Recoating



Crews Delivering and Installing a Fixed Place Generator at Horizon Hills Booster Station to Serve the Painted Hills Area

Emergency Power Generation Improvements: In 2023, Avista Utilities informed water purveyors of their intention to execute pre-emptive power grid shutdowns during high wind events to lower their wildfire risk from downed trees on powerlines. To mitigate this, the District has set aside an annual budget for the purchase of backup power generators to continue producing water during power outage events. When we first started this project, our primary focus was to fill critical reservoirs using our tow-behind generator units, allowing us to move locations based on what area was affected by the power outage. Since then, we've added permanent units at several remote locations or where 24-hour power supply is required in boosted pressure zones. To date we've purchased 3 portable (tow-behind) generators, 3 fixed place generators and installed 8 automatic transfer switches at various well sites and booster stations. Total investment so far is \$612,700.

Hydrant Locking Program: The District started to implement additional security measures to protect the public water system by adding locks on our fire hydrants. We have been working with surrounding fire departments to offer a solution that ensures the hydrants are still readily available in an emergency while also restricting unapproved access. So far, we've locked over 300 fire hydrants, which is part of a 5-year plan to secure every fire hydrant in our water system. If you see someone operating a fire hydrant without a permit or have concerns about someone connected to one, please call our office at **509-536-0121** and report the problem.



Spokane Aquifer Joint Board
Local Water Utilities United for Safe Drinking Water



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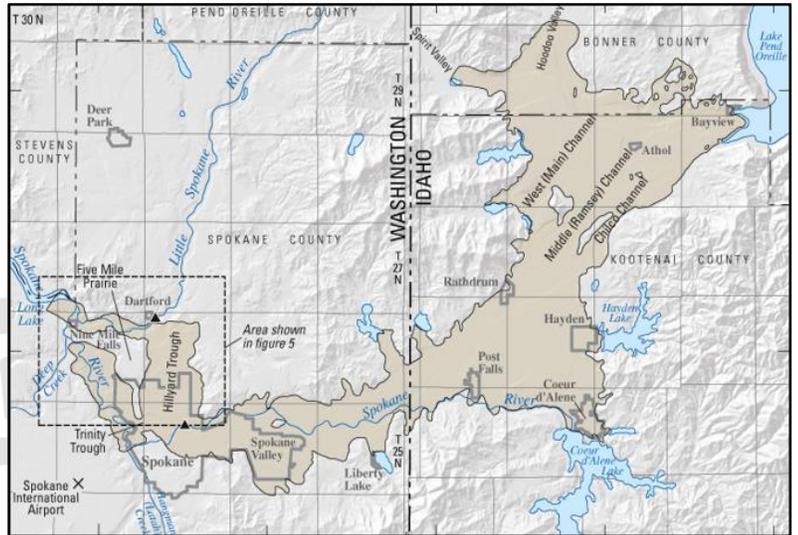
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WATER CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENCY



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DEMAND SIDE GOAL: Reduce Residential Usage by 1/2 GPD/ERU Each Year

The District's goal in 2024 was to reduce residential water use to 454.5 gallons per day per equivalent residential unit (GPD/ERU), but customers averaged 464.5, so we were unable to meet our goal this year. We finished replacing water meters in this system with radio read meters which now allows us to read 12 months out of the year, so customers are more aware of winter usage. The meters are also equipped with leak detection alarms, which alert District staff to verify if leaks are present on the customer's side of the meter. Last, these new meters also offer a "DataLog" feature which allows our staff to pull hourly usage information from the meters, at the request of the customer, to pinpoint when a pesky leak started, or causes of high water bills, such as irrigation timers being set too long.

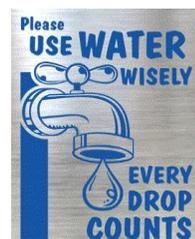
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At 13.6%, we were unable to meet our goal for 2024. However, we hired a leak detection company to assess this entire water system this year. By doing so we were able to locate and repair 3 leaking water mains and 3 leaking service lines. We also replaced 610 feet of deteriorated water main that had a history of failures. We installed locks on all the fire hydrants in the area to stop unauthorized usage and we will continue our aggressive leak detection program with timely repairs to hopefully help reach our goal in 2025.

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Arsenic	2019	ppb	0	10	4.2	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Runoff from Orchards; Runoff from Glass and Electronics Production Wastes
Gross Alpha	2022	pCi/L	n/a	15	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 228	2022	pCi/L	n/a	5	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	2023	ppb + ppt	Varies by chemical	Varies by chemical	ND	Varies by Chemical
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Lead	2024	ppb	0	15	1.2	Corrosion of the Household Plumbing Systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits; Leaching from Wood Preservatives.
Copper	2024	ppb	1300	1300	45	
CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Total Trihalomethanes	2024	ppb	0	80	ND	By-product of Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	2024	ppb	0	60	ND	By-product of Chlorination
E.coli Bacteria	2024		0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also E.coli positive	ND	Human and Animal Fecal Waste

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CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS (COMPLETED IN 2024)

Whitehouse Waterline Replacement: In 2024, the District replaced another section of depreciated 6” steel main on Whitehouse, between Houston and Francis. This portion consisted of installing 610 feet of new 8” ductile iron pipe, replacing 12 service lines, 10 meter pits, and a new fire hydrant totaling \$241,805. This is the second phase of a 4-year steel main replacement program to alleviate some troublesome waterlines prone to developing leaks. The overall project includes replacing pipe between Houston and Francis on Calispel, Whitehouse, Washington, Stevens, and Howard with a total lineal footage of 4,000 feet and total project cost of \$1,080,000.

Cascade Way Waterline Design: Spokane County Public Works informed us last fall that they were doing a full road rehabilitation on Cascade Way between Wall and Normandie in the Summer of 2025. Within that roadway we have deteriorated 8” steel main that eventually needs to be upsized to 12” and other portions that need to be upsized to 16”. This is small portion of a multi-phase transmission main backbone being installed in the area to increase fire flow and reliability to the area. Currently our wells feed our water towers through a single 14” steel water main running north and south on Wall Street. This new transmission main will run between Carolina Way and Rhodes Ave and create a secondary path for water to travel while replacing a bunch of old 8” steel main running through residential neighborhoods in the area. Even though this portion of the project on Cascade Way wasn’t included in our 10-year capital improvement plan, we felt the need to pair up with Spokane County Public Works while the road was being replaced to complete these improvements. By doing so, we were able to save money on asphalt costs and traffic control and prevent digging up the County’s brand-new roadway to replace this pipe in the future. This project is anticipated to reach finalized design and go out for bid in the Spring of 2025, with construction completed ahead of the County’s paving project scheduled for mid-summer 2025. Total anticipated costs are expected to be \$1,196,700.



Construction Crew Installing New Water Main on Calispel Road Between Houston and Francis

Future Improvements:

PROJECT	PURPOSE	TOTAL COST	YEAR
Replace Steel Mains with 10” Between Houston and Francis on Calispel, Whitehouse, Washington, Stevens, and Howard (4,000 LF)	Depreciation/ Fire Flow	\$1,080,000	2024-2027
Cascade Way Waterline Replacement Between Wall and Normandie (2,000 LF)	Depreciation/ Fire Flow	\$1,196,700	2025
Steer Inn Well Pump Replacement	Depreciation	\$50,000	2028
5-Mile Booster Pump Station Replacement (Pre-1980)	Operational Efficiency/ Reliability/ Capacity	\$640,000	TBD
Replace 600,000 Gallon Reservoir	Depreciation	\$1,990,000	TBD
Replace Steel Main in Wedgewood with 12” from Monroe to Country Homes Blvd (1,800 LF)	Depreciation/ Fire Flow	\$510,000	TBD
Install 10” Ductile Iron Loop in Holyoke from Monroe to Lynwood (650 LF)	Fire Flow/ Reliability	\$370,000	TBD
Replace Steel Main in Beacon with 10” from Monroe to Argonaut (600 LF)	Depreciation/ Fire Flow	\$180,000	TBD
Replace Steel Main with 8” Parallel to Division Between Wedgewood and Houston (1,400 LF)	Depreciation/ Fire Flow	\$400,000	TBD
Install 12” Ductile Iron Loop from Rainer North Parallel to Division (1,000 LF)	Fire Flow/ Reliability	\$290,000	TBD



Spokane Aquifer Joint Board
Local Water Utilities United for Safe Drinking Water



Your drinking water is brought to your home by:

Spokane County Water District #3

SCWD#3 operates 7 independent water systems in Spokane County and is dedicated to making sure that every drop of water delivered to your tap is clean and safe for your family. Water District Board Meetings are held weekly on Wednesday mornings at 9:00 a.m. and public attendance is welcome.

Spokane County Water District #3
General Manager: Kelly Williquette
1225 N. Yardley Street Spokane, WA 99212-7001
(509) 536-0121 <https://SCWD3.org>

Purpose: This report is provided to all of our customers. It describes your drinking water quality for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. Your water utility is committed to supplying safe water that meets or surpasses State and Federal Standards and achieves the highest standards of customer service.

Water Source: Your drinking water comes from the **Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer** (see map, page 2). 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 snowpack in northern Idaho and western Montana. It 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.

The SVRP aquifer is unique because of its vast size, swift flow of water, porous soils and the fact that the land over the aquifer is extensively developed. These factors make our aquifer uniquely susceptible to contamination. We must all treat the aquifer with care to keep our drinking water clean for everyone to enjoy. 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 limited. Careful planning will be required in the coming years to ensure that this aquifer remains clean and available for our community. Preserving our water sources for the future is a priority for SCWD#3.

To find out more about how you can be an active partner in our efforts visit: www.spokaneaquifer.org/education-awareness

SCWD#3 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 of the District.

Water Quality: To ensure that your water is **clean and safe**, we test for contaminants all year long. 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. **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. See table on page 3 for your most recent water sampling results.

Important Note: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants or for more information about contaminants and potential health effects call the **Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

ENGLISH

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RUSSIAN

Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воде. Попросите кого-нибудь перевести это для вас или поговорите с кем-то, кто понимает это.

SPANISH

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca por usted o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

VIETNAMESE

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Có ai đó dịch nó cho bạn, hoặc nói chuyện với ai đó hiểu nó.

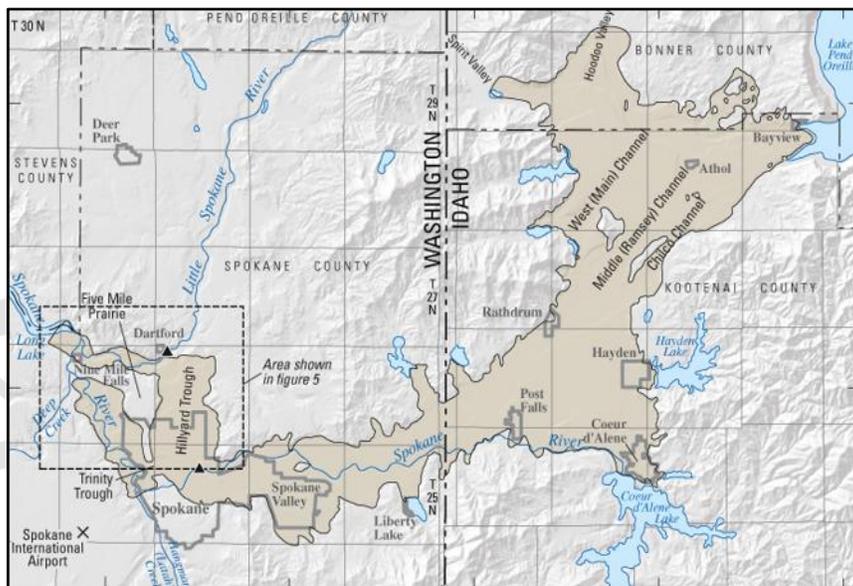
WATER CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENCY



Water Conservation

Rebate Program: In our efforts to promote water conservation and protection of

the area's natural resources, we recently adopted a rebate program for the purchase of smart irrigation controllers for customers with in-ground irrigation systems. The rebate offers a credit on customer accounts, up to \$100.00, for the proof of purchase and use of "EPA WaterSense" labeled controllers within our water district. For more information or ways to apply or terms and conditions, visit our website at <https://scwd3.org/conservation-rebate-program/> or contact our office for a copy of the rebate application.



Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer

For other information regarding ways to save water, visit our website at scwd3.org, follow us on Twitter, visit outdoorwateringnerds.org/tips-to-save-water or search "water conservation tips" in your web browser.

Water Use Efficiency: In addition to monitoring the quality of the water, SCWD#3 also works to make sure we are **using water efficiently**. The District set new water use efficiency goals in 2021 (found below) and report our progress annually.

DEMAND SIDE GOAL: Reduce Residential Usage by 1/2 GPD/ERU Each Year

Our goal in 2024 was to reduce residential water use to 510.5 gallons per day per equivalent residential unit (GPD/ERU) which we were able to meet. This was a reduction of over 62 million gallons of water from last year's customer consumption. The District will continue to run a rate structure that promotes water conservation, continue notifying customers when leak alarms are indicated on their radio read meters, and provide customer education for water saving practices.

SUPPLY SIDE GOAL: Reduce the District's Average Distribution System Leakage Below 9.5% for the Next 6 Years

Our average is currently 9.9% so we didn't quite meet our goal for 2024. We did locate and repair 1 broken AC water main and 2 leaking service lines during the calendar year. We also had record low temperatures last winter that led to many water meters freezing and breaking. Several of which were large (4 inch or greater) commercial services that caused flooding when they broke. We also had a new development that went in last year with a manufactured defect in the pipe gaskets. This led to the discovery and replacement of 25 leaking joints which we feel contributed to a large portion of the District's water loss for the year.

Free Online Bill Pay: SCWD#3 switched online bill pay providers to **xpress BILL PAY**. This change is designed to make online bill pay easier and best of all **it's free!** **xpress BILL PAY** is a secure online bill payment system that offers 24-7 access to your utility account to make payments with credit cards, debit cards, or electronic funds transfers. If you have multiple accounts, **xpress BILL PAY** gives customers the ability to manage all their service provider billing accounts from a single login. **Auto Pay** allows customers to set up automatic payments and not worry about them again. A complete history of payment confirmations, online transactions, and **Water Consumption History** are also provided. Email reminder alerts are sent to customers when bills arrive, when they're due, and when they're paid. Visit the website at www.xpressbillpay.com and sign up today! Or download the mobile app!



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SOURCE WATER TESTING (sample taken at the well)

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Nitrate	2024	ppm	10	10	3.74	Runoff from Fertilizer Use; Leaching from Septic Tanks, Sewage; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium	2021	ppm	2	2	0.07	Discharge of Drilling Wastes; Discharge from Metal Refineries; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride	2021	ppm	4	4	0.14	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Water Additive Which Promotes Strong Teeth; Discharge from Fertilizer and Aluminum Factories
Antimony	2021	ppb	6	6	0.002	Discharge from Petroleum Refineries; Fire Retardants; Ceramics; Electronics; Solder
Gross Alpha	2024	pCi/L	n/a	15	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 228	2024	pCi/L	n/a	5	0.055	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	2022	ppb + ppt	Varies by chemical	Varies by chemical	ND	Varies by Chemical
Volatile Organic Chemicals	2024	ppb	Varies by chemical	Varies by chemical	ND	Varies by Chemical

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TESTING (sample taken at the tap)

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	AL	90 TH PERCENTILE	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Lead	2023	ppb	0	15	1	Corrosion of the Household Plumbing Systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits; Leaching from Wood Preservatives.
Copper	2023	ppb	1300	1300	61	
CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Total Trihalomethanes	2024	ppb	0	80	ND	By-product of Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	2024	ppb	0	60	ND	By-product of Chlorination
E.coli Bacteria	2024		0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also E.coli positive	ND	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 in your home, contact the Spokane County Health District at (509) 324-1560 ext. 5

LEAD: If present, elevated levels of 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. Spokane County Water District #3 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791** or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

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

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

Ppm – Parts per million or milligrams per liter. About 4 drops in a 55-gallon barrel or 1 second out of 12 days would represent 1 ppm.

Ppb – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter. About 1 drop of water in a swimming pool or 1 second out of 32 years would represent 1 ppb.

Ppt – Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter. About 1 drop in 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools or 1 second out of 31,710 years would represent 1 ppb.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS (COMPLETED IN 2024)

Fairview Waterline Improvements: In 2024, the District hired a contractor to install 3,180 feet of new 8" ductile iron water main, 1,670 feet of 12" ductile iron water main, replace 40 services, upgrade 19 meter pits, and install 3 new fire hydrants on Fairview Road, Sorrell Avenue, and Red Roan Drive. This project replaced some aged steel water main in the area and connected this neighborhood to our new booster station on Florida Lane. Total project cost was \$1,329,070.

Florida Lane Booster Station: This year staff finished construction of a new booster station next to the District's 1.6-million-gallon reservoir on Florida Lane. This replaced the Sorrell Lane booster station which had a pumping capacity of 480 gallons per minute (gpm)



New Florida Booster Station

and the Fairview Road booster station with a pumping capacity of 255 gpm, with a new above-ground pump facility capable of producing 1,600 gpm. We also installed an emergency backup generator at the site so we can continue to provide water during power outages. These improvements significantly improved system operating efficiency and reliability to the area by meeting higher water demands during peak irrigation season and allowing us to now provide adequate fire flow to the neighborhood. In the past, the District used to receive numerous pressure complaints during the summer as the old, below-ground, booster stations would struggle to keep up with demands. This new facility should alleviate those issues and provide a more constant pressure to the area. Total construction cost for the booster station was \$591,840.

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Construction Crew Installing New Pipe on Fairview Road



4 New 30 HP Motors and 1 New 10 HP Motor Inside the Florida Booster Station



Contractor Pushing 30 Inch Steel Casing Under Hastings Road

Hastings Avenue Bore: Last summer the District hired a boring company to install approximately 100 feet of 30" steel casing underneath Hastings Road which will be later used as a conduit to install new 18" ductile iron water main under the road without having to remove and replace the existing concrete road surface. This is the first phase of installing a new transmission main from our two wells at Helena Court to our crossing at US-395 and Perry Road. Once this water main is installed, we'll be able to move water more efficiently out of the residential area surrounding the wells and reduce pressure spikes in the neighborhood by providing a more direct route to our 500,000-gallon reservoir on Winger Road.

New Developments: 2024 marked a busy construction season for the District with an addition of 60 single-family homes, 4 irrigation services, 3 apartment complexes and a commercial service to our existing customer base. In addition to this, developers installed over 8,040 feet of new water pipe infrastructure to serve an additional 68 single family homes in the area. There's also plans to add 2 additional housing developments and another apartment complex in 2025.



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VIETNAMESE

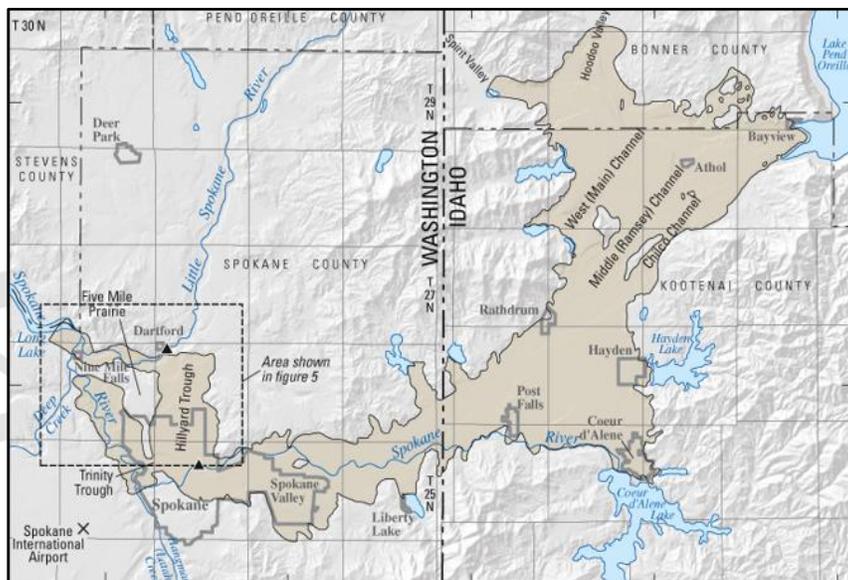
Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Có ai đó dịch nó cho bạn, hoặc nói chuyện với ai đó hiểu nó.

WATER CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENCY



Water Conservation Rebate Program: In our efforts to promote water conservation and protection of the area's

natural resources, we recently adopted a rebate program for the purchase of smart irrigation controllers for customers with in-ground irrigation systems. The rebate offers a credit on customer accounts, up to \$100.00, for the proof of purchase and use of "EPA WaterSense" labeled controllers within our water district. For more information or ways to apply or terms and conditions, visit our website at <https://scwd3.org/conservation-rebate-program/> or contact our office for a copy of the rebate application.



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DEMAND SIDE GOAL: Reduce Residential Usage by 1/2 GPD/ERU Each Year

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SUPPLY SIDE GOAL: Reduce the District's Average Distribution System Leakage Below 9.5% for the Next 6 Years

Our average is currently 4.4%, so we were able to meet our goal this year. Annually, we set aside a budget specifically for leak detection services and equipment which leads to the early discovery and repair of leaking service lines and water mains throughout our District. We're also proactive when it comes to performing capital improvement projects that replace deteriorated steel water main before it reaches end of useful life. We hope these efforts will help us continue to reach our goal in years to come.

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CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Nitrate	2024	ppm	10	10	1.41	Runoff from Fertilizer Use; Leaching from Septic Tanks, Sewage; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic	2019	ppb	0	10	4.6	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Runoff from Orchards; Runoff from Glass and Electronics Production Wastes
Gross Alpha	2022	pCi/L	n/a	15	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 228	2022	pCi/L	n/a	5	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	2016	ppb + ppt	Varies by chemical	Varies by chemical	ND	Varies by Chemical
Volatile Organic Chemicals	2022	ppb	Varies by chemical	Varies by chemical	ND	Varies by Chemical

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TESTING (sample taken at the tap)

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	AL	90 TH PERCENTILE	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Lead	2022	ppb	0	15	2.05	Corrosion of the Household Plumbing Systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits; Leaching from Wood Preservatives.
Copper	2022	ppb	1300	1300	152	
CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Total Trihalomethanes	2022	ppb	0	80	ND	By-product of Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	2022	ppb	0	60	ND	By-product of Chlorination
E.coli Bacteria	2024		0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also E.coli positive	ND	Human and Animal Fecal Waste

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ARSENIC: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS (COMPLETED IN 2024)

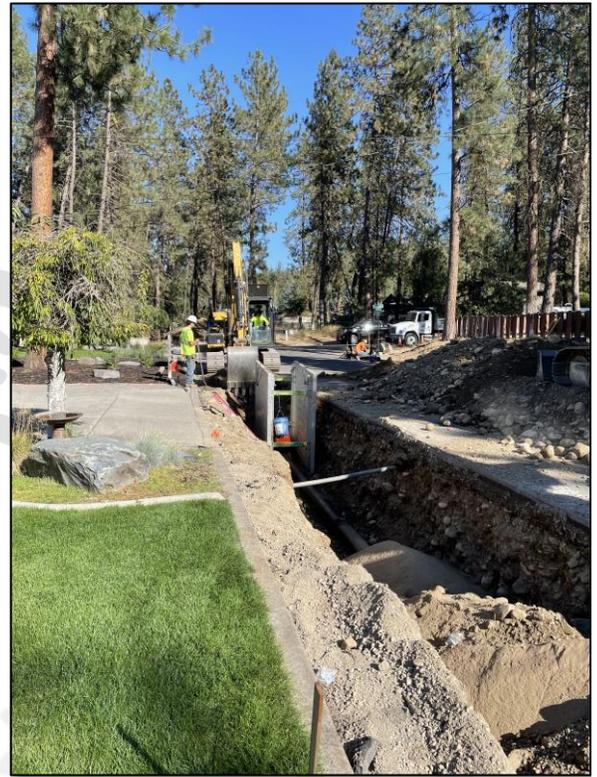
Brooklawn Water Main Replacement: In 2024, the District replaced 985 feet of 6" steel water main with new 8" ductile iron, replaced 10 service lines, upgraded 2 meter pits, and installed a new fire hydrant on Brooklawn Drive between Greenleaf Drive and Columbus Street. This is one of the few remaining areas in this water system with steel main that was installed in the late 1960's. This steel main has reached its end of life cycle and the District has chosen to replace it before issues with leaks took place. With the majority of the system now being replaced, our operating efficiency and reliability in the area has greatly increased, keeping outages and water loss to a minimum. Total project cost was \$309,392.

Pine River Park Pump & Motor Replacement:

Last year we replaced the pump and motor at our wellsite in Pine River Park. The existing single-phase motor was approaching 25 years old and was upgraded to a new three-phase 50 horsepower motor paired with a 330



New 50 Horsepower Motor Being Installed



District Staff Installing New Water Main and Services on Greenleaf Drive

gallon per minute pump on a variable frequency drive. By working with Avista Utilities to upgrade the power to the wellsite and by installing a variable frequency drive on the unit, we're able to adjust flows up and down throughout the season to accommodate changes in demands. This new motor is more energy efficient and should reduce electrical demands while producing water in the area. Total upgrade costs: \$97,092.



Hydrant Lock Program: The District started to implement additional security measures to protect the public water system by adding locks on our fire hydrants. We have been working with surrounding fire departments to offer a solution that ensures the hydrants are still readily available in an emergency while also restricting unapproved access. Between 2023 and 2024, we installed locks on over 340 fire hydrants which is part of a 5-year project to secure every fire hydrant in our water system. If you see someone operating a fire hydrant without a permit or have concerns about someone connected to one, please call our office at **509-536-0121** and report the problem.

Future Improvements:

PROJECT	PURPOSE	TOTAL COST	YEAR
Replace 6" Steel Waterline in Brentwood and Dakota	Depreciation	\$600,000	TBD



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Water Source: Your drinking water is provided by **wells that pump water from underground sources** in and around your community. The water is recharged by precipitation in the area. These wells are closely monitored and maintained. The water is naturally filtered by the surface vegetation and the soils. However, natural systems can only do so much so we must all treat the groundwater with care to keep our drinking water clean for everyone to enjoy.

As water travels over land surfaces or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material. Water can also pick up contaminants resulting from human activity or the presence of animals. That's why it is important to store and dispose of all chemicals properly, fix auto fluid leaks right away, try to reduce herbicide usage by using mulch or fabric covers to prevent weeds. Remember, don't pour anything on the ground that you wouldn't want to drink.

Contaminants that may be present in water include: disinfectants and disinfection by-products; microbes; organic chemicals; inorganic chemicals; synthetic chemicals; radioactive contaminants; and pesticides and herbicides.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, Washington State and the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

SCWD#3 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 of the District.

Water Quality: To ensure that your water is **clean and safe**, we test for contaminants all year long. 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. **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. See table on page 3 for your most recent water sampling results.

Important Note: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants or for more information about contaminants and potential health effects call the **Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

ENGLISH

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RUSSIAN

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SPANISH

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VIETNAMESE

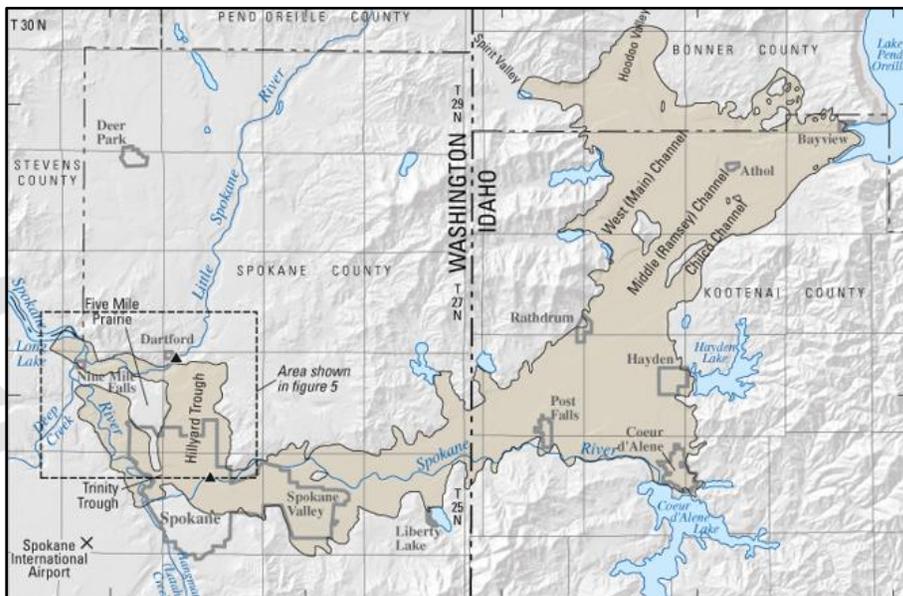
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WATER CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENCY



Water Conservation Rebate Program:

In our efforts to promote water conservation and protection of the area's natural resources, we recently adopted a rebate program for the purchase of smart irrigation controllers for customers with in-ground irrigation systems. The rebate offers a credit on customer accounts, up to \$100.00, for the proof of purchase and use of "EPA WaterSense" labeled controllers within our water district. For more information or ways to apply or terms and conditions, visit our website at <https://scwd3.org/conservation-rebate-program/> or contact our office for a copy of the rebate application.



Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer

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Water Use Efficiency: In addition to monitoring the quality of the water, SCWD#3 also works to make sure we are **using water efficiently**. The District set new water use efficiency goals in 2021 (found below) and report our progress annually.

DEMAND SIDE GOAL: Reduce Residential Usage by 1/2 GPD/ERU Each Year

Our goal in 2024 was to reduce residential water use to 675.5 gallons per day per equivalent residential unit (GPD/ERU). Currently it's at 726 which is 10.5 GPD/ERU less than last year (548,000 gallons saved), but still above our goal. The District will continue to run a rate structure that promotes water conservation, follow up with customers who have leak alarms on their water meters, and provide customer education for water saving practices in hope to reach our goal in 2025.

SUPPLY SIDE GOAL: Reduce the District's Average Distribution System Leakage Below 9.5% for the Next 6 Years

Our average is currently 8.5%, so we were able to meet our goal. Annually, the District sets aside a budget specifically for leak detection services and equipment. We will continue to be aggressive with early leak detection and repairs to maintain our goal for years to come.

Free Online Bill Pay: SCWD#3 switched online bill pay providers to **xpress BILL PAY**. This change is designed to make online bill pay easier and best of all **it's free! xpress BILL PAY** is a secure online bill payment system that offers 24-7 access to your utility account to make payments with credit cards, debit cards, or electronic funds transfers. If you have multiple accounts, **xpress BILL PAY** gives customers the ability to manage all their service provider billing accounts from a single login. **Auto Pay** allows customers to set up automatic payments and not worry about them again. A complete history of payment confirmations, online transactions, and **Water Consumption History** are also provided. Email reminder alerts are sent to customers when bills arrive, when they're due, and when they're paid. Visit the website at www.xpressbillpay.com and sign up today! Or download the mobile app!



From Your Local Water Utility
Spokane County Water District #3
<https://scwd3.org>



SOURCE WATER TESTING (sample taken at the well)

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Nitrate	2024	ppm	10	10	6.04	Runoff from Fertilizer Use; Leaching from Septic Tanks, Sewage; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic	2019	ppb	0	10	2.6	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Runoff from Orchards; Runoff from Glass and Electronics Production Wastes
Gross Alpha	2020	pCi/L	n/a	15	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 228	2020	pCi/L	n/a	5	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	2016	ppb + ppt	Varies by chemical	Varies by chemical	ND	Varies by Chemical
Volatile Organic Chemicals	2022	ppb	Varies by chemical	Varies by chemical	ND	Varies by Chemical

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TESTING (sample taken at the tap)

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	AL	90 TH PERCENTILE	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Lead	2022	ppb	0	15	0.9	Corrosion of the Household Plumbing Systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits; Leaching from Wood Preservatives.
Copper	2022	ppb	1300	1300	205	
CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Total Trihalomethanes	2023	ppb	0	80	1.3	By-product of Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	2023	ppb	0	60	ND	By-product of Chlorination
E.coli Bacteria	2024		0		ND	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 in your home, contact the Spokane County Health District at (509) 324-1560 ext. 5

LEAD: If present, elevated levels of 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. Spokane County Water District #3 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at [1-800-426-4791](tel:1-800-426-4791) or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

NITRATE in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

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

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

Ppm – Parts per million or milligrams per liter. About 4 drops in a 55-gallon barrel or 1 second out of 12 days would represent 1 ppm.

Ppb – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter. About 1 drop of water in a swimming pool or 1 second out of 32 years would represent 1 ppb.

Ppt – Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter. About 1 drop in 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools or 1 second out of 31,710 years would represent 1 ppt.

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Spokane County Water District #3

SCWD#3 operates 7 independent water systems in Spokane County and is dedicated to making sure that every drop of water delivered to your tap is clean and safe for your family. Water District Board Meetings are held weekly on Wednesday mornings at 9:00 a.m. and public attendance is welcome.

Spokane County Water District #3
General Manager: Kelly Williquette
1225 N. Yardley Street Spokane, WA 99212-7001
(509) 536-0121 <https://SCWD3.org>

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Water Source: Your drinking water comes from the **Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer** (see map, page 2). 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 snowpack in northern Idaho and western Montana. It 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.

The SVRP aquifer is unique because of its vast size, swift flow of water, porous soils and the fact that the land over the aquifer is extensively developed. These factors make our aquifer uniquely susceptible to contamination. We must all treat the aquifer with care to keep our drinking water clean for everyone to enjoy. 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 limited. Careful planning will be required in the coming years to ensure that this aquifer remains clean and available for our community. Preserving our water sources for the future is a priority for SCWD#3.

To find out more about how you can be an active partner in our efforts visit: www.spokaneaquifer.org/education-awareness

SCWD#3 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 of the District.

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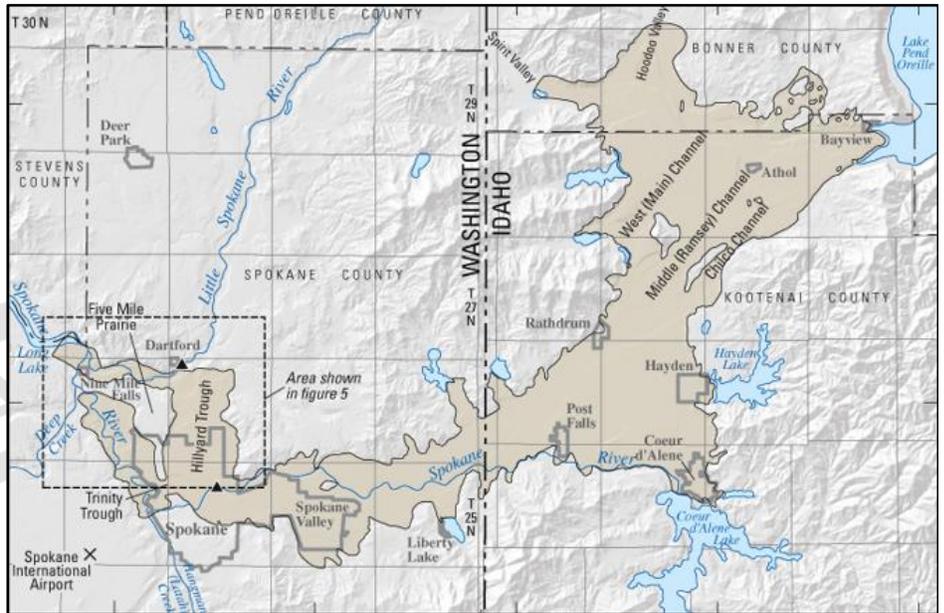
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Water Conservation

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Water Use Efficiency: In addition to monitoring the quality of the water, SCWD#3 also works to make sure we are **using water efficiently**. The District set new water use efficiency goals in 2021 (found below) and report our progress annually.

DEMAND SIDE GOAL: Reduce Residential Usage by 1/2 GPD/ERU Each Year

Our goal in 2024 was to reduce residential water use to 566.5 gallons per day per equivalent residential unit (GPD/ERU). Currently it's at 562.5 GPD/ERU, so we were able to meet our goal this year. The District will continue to run a rate structure that promotes water conservation, notifying customers when leak alarms are indicated on their radio read meters, and provide customer education for water saving practices.

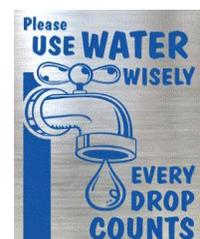
SUPPLY SIDE GOAL: Reduce the District's Average Distribution System Leakage Below 9.5% for the Next 6 Years

At 24.9%, the District did not meet its goal for 2024. A leak detection company analyzed the entire water system in 2024 leading to the discovery and repair of a leaking water main and a leaking service line. We hope these two repairs will help reduce the system loss in 2025. We will continue to fund leak detection in this entire system annually until our water loss is corrected.

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SOURCE WATER TESTING (sample taken at the well)

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Nitrate	2024	ppm	10	10	2.83	Runoff from Fertilizer Use; Leaching from Septic Tanks, Sewage; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium	2024	ppm	2	2	0.05	Discharge of Drilling Wastes; Discharge from Metal Refineries; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic	2024	ppb	0	10	5.0	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Runoff from Orchards; Runoff from Glass and Electronics Production Wastes
PFOA	2024	ppt	0	10	2.7	Run-off or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
PFOS	2024	ppt	0	15	6.1	Run-off or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
PFBS	2024	ppt	0	345	3.9	Run-off or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
PFHxA	2024	ppt	0	NA	3.5	Run-off or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
PFPeA	2024	ppt	0	NA	3.3	Run-off or Leaching from Firefighting Foam, Industrial Discharge, and Landfills; Wastewater Treatment Plants
Gross Alpha	2024	pCi/L	n/a	15	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 228	2024	pCi/L	n/a	5	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Volatile Organic Chemicals	2024	ppb	Varies by chemical	Varies by chemical	ND	Varies by Chemical

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TESTING (sample taken at the tap)

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	AL	90 TH PERCENTILE	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Lead	2024	ppb	0	15	3.54	Corrosion of the Household Plumbing Systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits; Leaching from Wood Preservatives.
Copper	2024	ppb	1300	1300	8.2	
CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Total Trihalomethanes	2024	ppb	0	80	3.47	By-product of Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	2024	ppb	0	60	ND	By-product of Chlorination
E.coli Bacteria	2024		0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also E.coli positive	ND	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 in your home, contact the Spokane County Health District at (509) 324-1560 ext. 5

LEAD: If present, elevated levels of 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. Spokane County Water District #3 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791** or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

ABBREVIATIONS:

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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

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

Ppm – Parts per million or milligrams per liter. About 4 drops in a 55-gallon barrel or 1 second out of 12 days would represent 1 ppm.

Ppb – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter. About 1 drop of water in a swimming pool or 1 second out of 32 years would represent 1 ppb.

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Making sure that communication flows freely between the District and our customers is very important to us. Keep yourself, and us, in the know and up to date with these tips:

- 1) If you haven't done so already, sign up to be notified whenever local emergencies arise. Visit www.ALERTSPOKANE.org to learn more and sign up.
- 2) Check out our website at <https://SCWD3.org> for the latest news and updates throughout the District.
- 3) Follow us on twitter!

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As water travels over land surfaces or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material. Water can also pick up substances resulting from human activity or the presence of animals.

Contaminants that may be present in water include: disinfectants and disinfection by-products; microbes; organic chemicals; inorganic chemicals; synthetic chemicals; radioactive contaminants; and pesticides and herbicides. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, Washington State and the USEPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Here are some ways to can help keep our aquifer clean and limit the amount of potential contaminants that enter our water supply:

- 1.) Dispose of all chemicals properly. Take household hazardous waste to transfer stations. For help or information call: Spokane County Solid Waste Management at (509) 625-6800
- 2.) Buy the least toxic material available for your project. For more tips on going Toxic Free visit <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/toxicfreetips/>
- 3.) Don't pour anything on the ground that you wouldn't want to drink.
- 4.) Follow the directions on the label for proper use of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.
- 5.) Safely store all unused chemicals.
- 6.) Keep lawn chemicals off of streets, driveways, and sidewalks so they don't get washed into storm drains or streams.
- 7.) Fix auto fluid leaks right away.
- 8.) To reduce herbicides, use mulch or fabric covers to prevent weeds.
- 9.) Do not use chemicals near open water such as streams or rivers.

Water Quality: In order to ensure that your water is **clean and safe**, we test 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.

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VIETNAMESE

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WATER CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENCY



Water Conservation Rebate

Program: In our efforts to promote water conservation and protection of the area's natural resources, we recently adopted a rebate program for the purchase of smart irrigation controllers for customers with in-

ground irrigation systems. The rebate offers a credit on customer accounts, up to \$100.00, for the proof of purchase and use of "EPA WaterSense" labeled controllers within our water district. For more information or ways to apply or terms and conditions, visit our website at <https://scwd3.org/conservation-rebate-program/> or contact our office for a copy of the rebate application.

For other information regarding ways to save water, visit our website at scwd3.org, follow us on Twitter, visit outdoorwateringnerds.org/tips-to-save-water or search "water conservation tips" in your web browser.

Water Use Efficiency: In addition to monitoring the quality of the water, SCWD#3 also works to make sure we are **using water efficiently**. We set water use efficiency goals for our system in 2008, updated them in 2015, and report our progress annually.

DEMAND SIDE GOAL: Reduce Residential Usage by 1/2 GPD/ERU Each Year

Our goal in 2024 was to reduce residential water use to 261.5 gallons per day per equivalent residential unit (GPD/ERU). Currently it's at 260 GPD/ERU, so we were able to meet our goal this year. This District will continue to run a rate structure that promotes water conservation, follow up with customers who have leak alarms on their water meters, and provide customer education for water saving practices to reach our goal in the years to come.

SUPPLY SIDE GOAL: Reduce the District's Average Distribution System Leakage Below 9.5% for the Next 6 Years

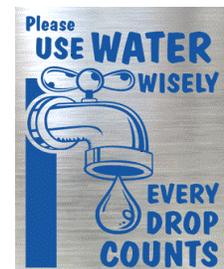
Our average is currently 11.3%, so we were unable to meet our goal in 2024. The District has a designated budget to hire a leak detection company to assess this entire water system in 2025.

Free Online Bill Pay: SCWD#3 switched online bill pay providers to **xpress BILL PAY**. This change is designed to make online bill pay easier and best of all **it's free!** **xpress BILL PAY** is a secure online bill payment system that offers 24-7 access to your utility account to make payments with credit cards, debit cards, or electronic funds transfers. If you have multiple accounts, **xpress BILL PAY** gives customers the ability to manage all their service provider billing accounts from a single login. **Auto Pay** allows customers to set up automatic payments and not worry about them again. A complete history of payment confirmations, online transactions, and **Water Consumption History** are also provided. Email reminder alerts are sent to customers when bills arrive, when they're due, and when they're paid. Visit the website at www.xpressbillpay.com and sign up today! Or download the mobile app!

Important Note: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants or for more information about contaminants and potential health effects call the **Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.



From Your Local Water Utility
Spokane County Water District #3
<https://SCWD3.org>



SOURCE WATER TESTING (sample taken at the well)

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Nitrate	2024	ppm	10	10	ND	Runoff from Fertilizer Use; Leaching from Septic Tanks, Sewage; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic	2018	ppb	0	10	1.4	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Runoff from Orchards; Runoff from Glass and Electronics Production Wastes
Barium	2018	Ppm	2	2	0.09	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Discharge of Drilling Wastes; Discharge of Metal Refineries
Gross Alpha	2024	pCi/L	n/a	15	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 228	2024	pCi/L	n/a	5	ND	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	2024	ppb + ppt	Varies by chemical	Varies by chemical	ND	Varies by Chemical
Volatile Organic Chemicals	2022	ppb	Varies by chemical	Varies by chemical	ND	Varies by Chemical

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TESTING (sample taken at the tap)

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	AL	90 TH PERCENTILE	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Lead	2022	ppb	0	15	0.56	Corrosion of the Household Plumbing Systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits; Leaching from Wood Preservatives.
Copper	2022	ppb	1300	1300	65	
CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE YEAR	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Total Trihalomethanes	2023	ppb	0	80	ND	By-product of Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	2023	ppb	0	60	ND	By-product of Chlorination
E.coli Bacteria	2024		0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also E.coli positive	ND	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 in your home, contact the Spokane County Health District at (509) 324-1560 ext. 5

LEAD: If present, elevated levels of 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. Spokane County Water District #3 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791** or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

ARSENIC: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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

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

Ppm – Parts per million or milligrams per liter. About 4 drops in a 55-gallon barrel or 1 second out of 12 days would represent 1 ppm.

Ppb – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter. About 1 drop of water in a swimming pool or 1 second out of 32 years would represent 1 ppb.

Ppt – Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter. About 1 drop in 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools or 1 second out of 31,710 years would represent 1 ppt.