Erosion of Natural Deposits

Corrosion of household plumbing

Spokane County and is dedicated to making sure that your water system is 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/water-conservation/ or www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/ws/wtrcnsv.html.

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.

In order 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. 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.

SYSTEM LEAKAGE BELOW 10% BY 2020

The District met its goal by reducing system leakage to 9.6% for 2017. Aggressive leak detection led to the discovery and repair of over 8 leaking water mains and several leaking service lines to homes and businesses last year. SCWD#3 will continue its aggressive approach to further reduce system leakage through leak detection, repair and replacement of water mains and repiping. In conjunction to this, production meters are read weekly and consumption meters are read 8 months per year. The information is used not only for billing, but reviewed for system loss and demands which helps the District make informed decisions.

SCWD #3 DESIGNATED REBATE BUDGET

SCWD#3 has set aside an annual budget to provide rebates to commercial customers, public schools, and educational facilities for both low flow fixtures and landscaping efficiencies.

CONSERVATION ORIENTED RATE STRUCTURE

SCWD#3 adjusted the second tier of the “inclining” rate structure in 2008 to provide an incentive for customers to reduce their water usage.

SOURCE WATER TESTING

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from the tap. The most common source is the water system piping, especially in older homes and apartments. The water that is delivered to your tap is the water that leaves the treatment plant. The concentration or less of lead/copper.

RADIOLOGICAL TESTING

RADIOLOGICAL TESTING

RADIOLOGICAL TESTING

RADOI N 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

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more 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.

CONTESTANT UNITS MCLG MCL HIGHEST DETECTION POSSIBLE SOURCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>HIGHEST DETECTION</th>
<th>POSSIBLE SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>6.83</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaving from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Alpha</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>Erosion of Natural Deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radium 228</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.232</td>
<td>Erosion of Natural Deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic Organic Chemicals</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>varies by chemical</td>
<td>varies by chemical</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>varies by chemical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Organic Chemicals</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>varies by chemical</td>
<td>varies by chemical</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>varies by chemical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TESTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>90th PERCENTILE</th>
<th>POSSIBLE SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

ppb - parts per billion or milligrams per liter

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

pCi/L - pico Curies per liter - a unit of radioactivity

Human and Animal Fecal Waste

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

ENGLISH

SPANISH

RUSSIAN

VIETNAMESE

Từ điển nước sạch và các khoa học khác phù hợp với ngữ cảnh của các từ. (do dịch: từ điển chuyên gia)

Từ điển nước sạch và các khoa học khác phù hợp với ngữ cảnh của các từ.

Từ điển nước sạch và các khoa học khác phù hợp với ngữ cảnh của các từ.

Từ điển nước sạch và các khoa học khác phù hợp với ngữ cảnh của các từ.
This report is provided to all of our customers. It describes your drinking water quality for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. 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.

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.