



**Hutchinson Irrigation District #16  
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2025  
Mandatory Health-Related Standards Are Established by the Washington State Department of Health**

	Likely Source of Contamination						
	Goal	tests taken	Results	Frequency	date sampled	next sample date	
<b>Total Coliform Bacteria</b>	0	48	3 positive samples	three per month	Monthly	Monthly	<p><b>Total coliform bacteria</b> are commonly found in the environment (e.g., soil or vegetation) and are generally harmless. If only total coliform bacteria are detected in drinking water, the source is probably environmental. Fecal contamination is not likely. However, if environmental contamination can enter the system, there may also be a way for pathogens to enter the system. Therefore, it is important to find the source and resolve the problem.</p> <p><b>Fecal coliform bacteria</b> are a sub-group of total coliform bacteria. They appear in great quantities in the intestines and feces of people and animals. The presence of fecal coliform in a drinking water sample often indicates recent fecal contamination, meaning that there is a greater risk that pathogens are present than if only total coliform bacteria is detected. <b>E. coli</b> is a sub-group of the fecal coliform group. Most <b>E. coli</b> bacteria are harmless and are found in great quantities in the intestines of people and warm-blooded animals. Some strains, however, can cause illness. The presence of <b>E. coli</b> in a drinking water sample almost always indicates recent fecal contamination, meaning there is a greater risk that pathogens are present. <b>E. coli</b> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.</p>
<b>Fecal Coliform and E. Coli</b>			ND	three per month	Monthly	Monthly	
<b>Source Monitoring</b>							
<b>Complete Inorganic (IOC)</b>	MCL=0.3 mg/L	1	ND	9-year	10/7/2025		<b>Inorganic contaminants</b> , such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally
<b>Arsenic</b>	MCL=0.01 mg/L	1	0.00206 mg/L	9-year	10/7/2025		Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. 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.
<b>Barium</b>	MCL=2mg/L	1	0.0139 mg/L	9-year	10/7/2025		Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrite</b>	MCL=10 mg/L	1	0.582 mg/L	9-year	10/7/2025		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.
<b>Fluoride</b>	MCL=4 mg/L	1	0.12 mg/L	9-year	10/7/2025		Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Volatile Organics (VOC)</b>				6-year	10/18/2022	Oct-28	
<b>PFAS</b>	MCL=0	1	ND	initial-quartely	8/21/2023	Feb-26	
<b>Distribution Monitoring</b>							
<b>Lead</b>	MCLG=0.0mg/L	12	ND	3-year	7/18/2024	Jul-27	<b>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits</b>
<b>Copper</b>	MCLG=1.3 mg/L	12	0.01 mg/L	3-year	7/18/2024	Jul-27	<b>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits</b>

Our system experienced three monitoring violations during the reporting period. For each occurrence, we worked directly with the Washington State Department of Health to ensure all corrective actions were completed in accordance with state guidelines. At no time was the safety of the water compromised, and the system remained in compliance throughout the process. The area where these violations occurred has undergone **one Level 1 assessment and two separate Level 2 assessments**. Each assessment involved multiple members of the district working collaboratively to identify potential hazards, evaluate system vulnerabilities, and implement corrective measures. The district extends its appreciation to everyone who participated in these assessments and to those who assisted in developing and carrying out the solutions. Your efforts helped strengthen the system and support the continued delivery of safe drinking water to our customers.

**WATER CONSERVATION IS IMPORTANT.**

LIMIT YARD WATERING TO 45 MINUTES PER STATION OR LESS! THIS WILL HELP CONSERVE WATER AND PREVENT WASTE!!

ALL IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MUST HAVE A BACKFLOW DEVICE ON THEM, THESE DEVICES MUST BE INSPECTED AND TESTED ANNUALLY BY END OF JUNE AND SENT TO THE HUTCHINSON DISTRICT OFFICE.  
Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information

**From Your Water Utility**  
Hutchinson Irrigation District #16  
N. 618 Sargent Rd  
Spokane, WA 99212  
ph:509-926-4634

Ray with HRC is the district BAT tester for the next two years, the cost to be tested is \$40.00 and will be added to the water assessment for that year. If you do not wish to be tested please contact the office, or if you would like to be added to the test schedule please contact us as well.

**Contact Person:** Nathaniel Kennicutt  
[nkennic@hutchinsonid16.org](mailto:nkennic@hutchinsonid16.org) 509-926-4634 Regular  
Scheduled Board Meetings are held every second Monday of the month at 7:00 p.m.

**Abbreviations**  
ND= Not Detected  
ppm = parts per million  
ppb = parts per billion  
pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

AL = Action Level - concentrations of a constituent which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements

m/L = milligrams per liter  
SRL = State reporting level

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. **Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a

**State Action Level (SAL):** The concentration of a contaminant established to protect public health prior to the establishment of an MCL, which requires public notification within 30 days of learning of an exceedance.

**Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers

**Drinking Water Source:** Hutchinson Irrigation District #16 PWS# 35100J water comes from 2 separate wells at 618 N Sargent Rd. and is pumped from the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-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 care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).