



City of Spokane Water Department

# 2024 Technical Drinking Water Report



# REPORT ON CITY OF SPOKANE DRINKING WATER FOR 2024

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# Executive Summary

City of Spokane's drinking water meets or exceeds all State and Federal drinking water quality standards. This annual report prepared by the City's Spokane's Water Department supports and informs our Water Department annual Consumer Confidence Report, distributed as the City of Spokane Water Quality Report. This report provides wholesale water customers, businesses, and the public with a more detailed discussion, with additional references, a complete list of the year's testing, and thorough consideration on the reasons for testing.

The City tested for 35 different inorganic parameters. There were detections of regulated chemicals; arsenic, barium, and nitrate.

The City tested all source wells for 25 per and polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS). There were detections at three wells Havana, Nevada, and Ray Street. Central, Hoffman, Nevada, Parkwater, and Ray Street were sampled each quarter in 2024. The highest detection at Ray Street was PFOS (Perfluorooctanesulofonic acid) at 6.1 ng/L on February 20<sup>th</sup>. Nevada's highest detection was 2.03 ng/L of PFOS on October 22, 2024. Havana's highest detection was PFOS at 3.71 ng/L on October 22, 2024. These results are below the State Action Levels. The EPA has established maximum contaminant levels for six PFAS, however, they will be fully in place in 2029.

The drinking water was tested for 163 organic compounds, and none were detected.

Radionuclide testing revealed detectable levels of radon in the drinking water.

2024 was the fifth round of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) testing. This federal program under the Safe Drinking Water Act requires water systems to sample for contaminants that are unregulated but are a health concern. There were detections of four PFAS at the Ray Street well.

In-home testing for lead and copper was performed in August of 2024, and 56 homes were sampled. The highest concentration of lead in a sample was 3.54 µg/L (ppb) for lead and 157 µg/L for copper. The regulatory point is the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile sample. For lead this was 1.98 µg/L and for copper 96.8 µg/L. These results for lead and copper are less than the 15 µg/L Action Level for lead and the 1300 µg/L Action Level for copper. The homes tested had copper service lines. The City completed the removal of all known residential lead service lines in 2018.

The City disinfects the drinking water with chlorine gas, resulting in the generation of low concentrations of disinfection byproducts, and tests for nine of these compounds quarterly. There were detections at the farthest reaches of the distribution system.

The City tests both the source water and the distribution system for microbiological contaminants. In 2024, there was one unconfirmed detection of total coliform in the source water at Well Electric during routine sampling.

The following narrative and attachments summarize and explain recent results in more detail. Appendix VII and the last two pages of this narrative (General Information) contain information relevant to the annual Consumer Confidence Report. As such, the information may be redundant relative to the main text of this report.

The detections mentioned are below applicable drinking water standards. The results were within the range of results from previous testing. Arsenic, Barium, and Radon are from naturally occurring geological sources. Nitrate is primarily from anthropogenic sources such as fertilizer and septic systems, however, has declined in recent years with the conversion of individual septic systems to centralized sewer systems.

## Introduction and Source Water Information

All the City of Spokane's drinking water comes from the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer - designated a sole source aquifer in 1978. It is the only significant source of drinking water for the City. The Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer slowly flows through two different states and several different counties and is the source water for a large number of water purveyors, including the City of Spokane. This water and any contaminants freely move across jurisdictional boundaries. Many groups and/or private individuals may claim this water to be used for diverse purposes. Some of these competing interests include (but are not limited to) drinking water rights, irrigation, fisheries, hydroelectric power, and industrial processes. The Spokane Aquifer (that portion of the larger aquifer lying within Washington State) and the Spokane River exchange water. While the aquifer contains a large volume of water, many factors play into the volume of water in the Spokane River, complicating the management of these resources. Some of these factors include pumping for irrigation and potable water, hydroelectric dam operations, and the variations of weather and precipitation. Learn more about the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer by downloading the [Aquifer Atlas](#).

The City of Spokane's Water Department delivers up to 150 million gallons of clean, safe drinking water every day to more than 320,000 people in our community. The City's water system is the fourth largest in the state of Washington based on number of connections behind Seattle, Tacoma, and Vancouver. Our water system includes pumps, reservoirs, eight source wells, and more than 1,000 miles of water mains and smaller water lines that bring water from our wells to homes and businesses.

Due to the porous nature of the ground surface and the number of potential contaminant sources, the possibility of contaminating the aquifer exists if good housekeeping measures are not followed for all activity over and adjacent to the aquifer. The physical and economic health of our area depends on the quality of our drinking water. To safeguard water quality, the City continues its efforts to make available to the community information about, and appropriate disposal mechanisms for, dangerous wastes that are generated in the Aquifer Sensitive Area. The City, in cooperation with other local governments and the Spokane Aquifer Joint Board (SAJB), continues to work toward strengthening regulations for the storage and use of critical materials to safeguard the local water supply. The SAJB consists of 21 local water purveyors that work together to ensure safe drinking water for all customers.

For additional information regarding the City of Spokane's drinking water or related issues:

City of Spokane Water Department	(509) 625-7800	<a href="#">Spokane Water</a>
Spokane County - Water Resources	(509) 477-7579	<a href="#">Spokane County Water Resources</a>
Spokane Regional Health District – Environmental Health Div.	(509) 324-1560	<a href="#">Spokane Regional Health District</a>
Washington State Department of Health - Eastern Regional Office (Drinking Water)	(509) 329-2100	<a href="#">Washington State Department of Health</a>
Washington State Department of Ecology – Eastern Regional Office	(509) 329-3400	<a href="#">Washington State Department of Ecology</a>
U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline	1-800-426-4791	<a href="#">EPA</a>

**Table 1 List of Resources**

# QUALITY Drinking Water

## An Invaluable Community Resource



### INORGANICS

The City typically has a Washington State Department of Ecology accredited laboratory run a full drinking water inorganics analysis once every three years on each of our source wells. In addition, nitrates are tested annually, as required. The most recent inorganic results for all wells from accredited laboratories are in Appendix III. **All sources are in compliance with existing National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for Inorganic Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL).**

### ARSENIC

**The arsenic readings at Havana, Nevada, Parkwater, and Ray Street source wells were 3.6 µg/L, 2.7 µg/L, 3 µg/L and 4.3 µg/L respectively.** The MCL for arsenic is 10 µg/L, or parts per billion (ppb). For City drinking water, 5.13 µg/L of arsenic in 2009 from Ray Street Well represents the highest result to date.

**City drinking water currently meets EPA's drinking water standard for arsenic.** However, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's health effects against the cost 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.

Further information concerning health impact issues, regulatory requirements, and compliance costs for water utilities/water customers can be found at [Arsenic](#)

### BARIUM

**The barium readings in 2024 for the Havana, Nevada, Parkwater, and Ray Street source wells were 0.047 mg/L, 0.018 mg/L, 0.027 mg/L and 0.044 mg/L respectively.** The MCL for barium is 2 mg/L. For City drinking water the highest result for barium is 0.0595 mg/L from the Ray Street well in 2018.

### LEAD - COPPER

**Lead and copper testing of sources and 56 at-risk residences were conducted in 2024. The highest reading of lead in a home was 3.54 µg/L (ppb). The maximum reading for copper was 157 µg/L.** These results for lead and copper are less than the 15 µg/L Action Level for lead and the 1300 µg/L Action Level for copper. The lead results, based on City in-home sampling, also continue to qualify our water system as having "Optimized Corrosion Control." The City is on a 3-year sampling schedule. The next in-home sampling is 2027.

**City drinking water currently meets EPA's drinking water standards for lead and copper.** The EPA standard for lead balances the current understanding of lead health effects against the effectiveness and cost of corrosion control processes. The EPA released revised rules for lead and copper testing in December of 2024 which will be effective in October 2027. More information on the revised lead and copper rule can be found at the [EPA Lead and Copper Rule](#)

In May 2016, the City initiated a program to eliminate the final 486 lead service lines. In July of 2018, the City completed its program to remove the remaining lead service lines in the City's water system. City records indicate that

originally some 981 homes built during World War II were connected to the City’s distribution system with lead alloy pipes. In addition, before lead solder was banned in 1988, it was commonly used to connect copper piping in homes.

Sampling methods require testing water left sitting in lead-containing pipes, including those copper service lines with lead solder, for at least 6 hours. This results in a worst-case scenario for lead to move into the water. The City encourages anyone with this kind of plumbing, drawing water for cooking or drinking purposes, to let water run from the tap until cold before filling their container, especially if the water is to be given to infants or children.

For further information concerning lead in drinking water, you can go to the Washington State Department of Health [Lead Information](#) Or the EPA [Lead in drinking water](#).

Further information about copper in drinking water can be found at [Copper Information](#)

Drinking water is only one of many potential sources of exposure to lead. An EPA publication titled “Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home” can be downloaded from [the EPA](#).

**NITRATE - NITROGEN**

The Ray Street Well continues to be monitored quarterly for Nitrate-N. **In 2024, the highest accredited lab quarterly result for the Ray Street Well was 2.83 mg/L**, or parts per million (ppm). The federal MCL for Nitrate –N is 10 mg/L. The result from a duplicate sample analyzed by the Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility (RPWRF) Laboratory was 2.30 mg/L. The quarterly results for Ray Street Well for 2024 are as follows:

<i>Sample Date</i>	<i>Accredited Laboratory Result - Nitrate-N, mg/L</i>	<i>RPWRF Laboratory Result – Nitrate+Nitrite-N, mg/L</i>
20-February-2024	2.83	2.30
23-April-2024	2.78	
27-August -2024	1.57	1.63
22-October-2024	2.48	2.46

Table 2 Ray Street Well Nitrate levels

All other City sources average 1.22 mg/L for 2024, less than a fifth of the MCL for nitrate-nitrogen. The 2024 results for the other City source wells are as follows:

<i>Source Well</i>	<i>Accredited Laboratory Result - Nitrate-N, mg/L</i>	<i>RPWRF Laboratory Result – Nitrate+Nitrite-N, mg/L</i>
Well Electric	1.16	1.27
Parkwater	1.43	1.51
Hoffman	1.38	1.26
Grace	0.74	0.86
Havana	1.94	
Nevada	0.73	0.84
Central	0.87	0.93
Federal MCL	10	

Table 3 City Source Well Nitrate levels

For further information concerning nitrate in drinking water and potential health issues, you can access the Washington State Dept. of Health website at [Nitrate](#).

(Para ver información adicional, visite al; [www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/Pubs/331-214s.pdf](http://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/Pubs/331-214s.pdf))



## RADIONUCLIDES & RADON

### RADIONUCLIDES

In 2024, the City of Spokane tested the Grace, Havana, and Well Electric source wells for Radium 228 and Gross Alpha. The following table has the results.

	Gross Alpha	Radium 228	Combined 226 / 228
Grace	< 3	< 1	1.5
Havana	< 3	< 1	1.5
Well Electric	< 3	< 1	1.5
MCL	15		5

**Table 4 Radionuclide Results**

All results in picocuries per liter (pCi/L)

Gross Alpha particle activity has an MCL of 15 pCi/L. The federal MCL for Radium 226 and Radium 228 (combined) is 5 pCi/L. **The City of Spokane results were below the MCL.**

The radionuclide rule allows Gross Alpha results to be used in lieu of Radium 226 if the Gross Alpha particle activity is below 5 pCi/L. If the gross alpha particle activity result is below the detection limit, one-half of the detection limit is used to determine compliance<sup>1</sup>. The radionuclide rule also allows a Gross Alpha particle activity measurement to be substituted for the required uranium measurement provided that the measured gross alpha particle activity does not exceed 15 pCi/l. The Gross Alpha activity was below 15 pCi/L, so the City did not test for Uranium.

For more information on radionuclides visit the [EPA website](#).

\* If the Radium 228 or 226 value is <1.0, a value of zero will be used to calculate the Combined Radium 226/228<sup>2</sup>.

### RADON

**The Water Department monitored the Grace, Havana, and Well Electric source wells for radon in 2024, with results of 553 pCi/L, 409 pCi/L, and 522 pCi/L respectively.**

The Environmental Protection Agency has published a proposed rule for regulating the concentration of radon-222 in drinking water. The rule proposes a maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) of zero, a maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 300 pCi/L, and an alternative maximum contaminant level (AMCL) of 4000 pCi/L.

Comments for the proposed rule were accepted until February 4, 2000; however no final rule was promulgated and at this time the regulatory action is not on the EPA agenda list.

Currently, water purveyors are required to inform their customers of known results for Radon-222 testing, which the City of Spokane voluntarily monitors.

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<sup>1</sup> 40 CFR 141.26a (5)

<sup>2</sup> 40 CFR 141.26c (3) v

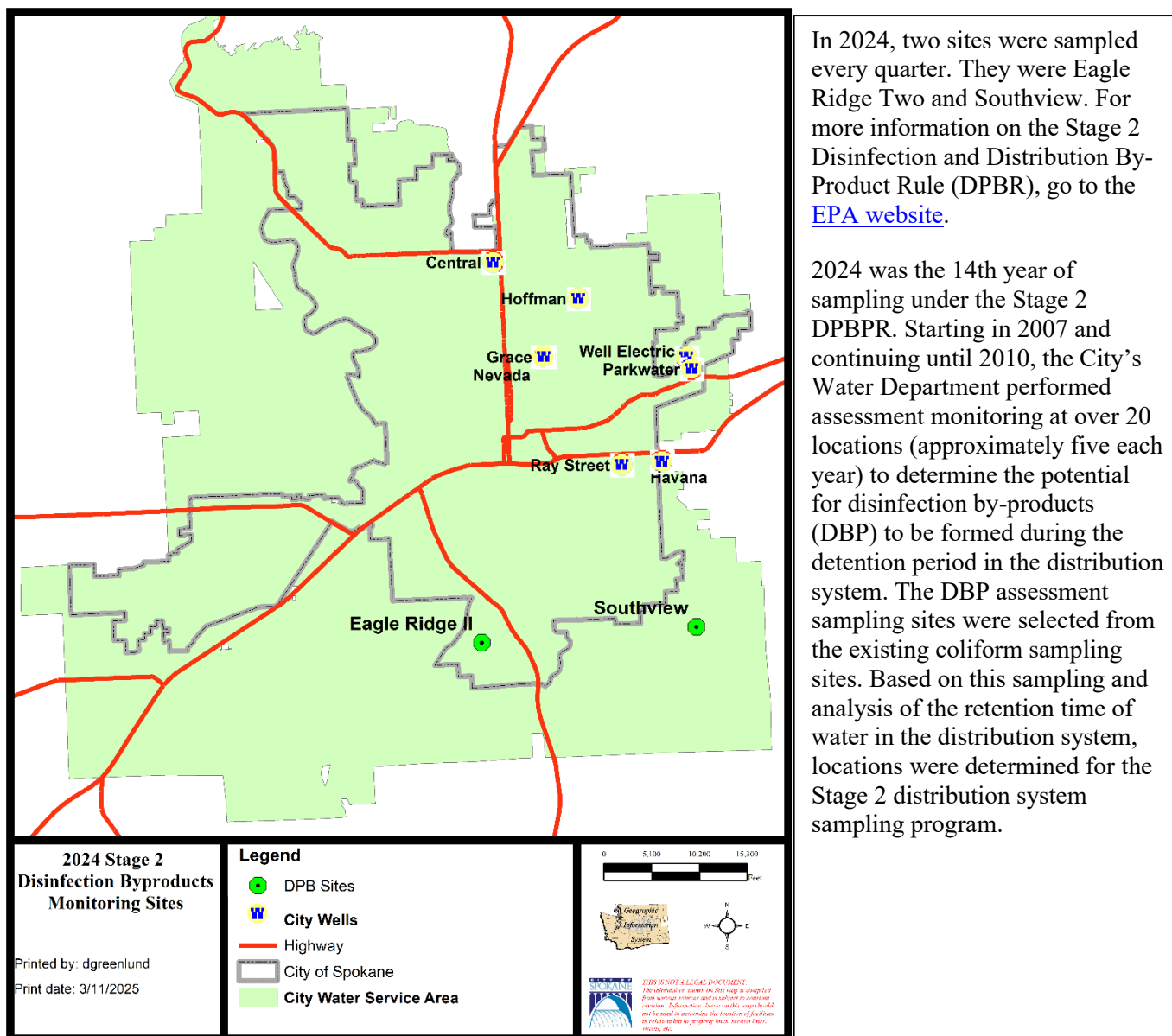
Radon gas is one of several radioactive elements that result from the radioactive decay of uranium found locally in natural deposits. Exposure to excessive amounts of radon may increase cancer risk. Most of these risks result from exposure to radon in indoor air. The EPA has determined that one to two percent of the radon in indoor air comes from drinking water. General information concerning radon in the environment and the associated health issues, including drinking water, can be found at [EPA.gov](https://www.epa.gov/radon) or call the Radon Hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON [1-800-767-7236]. An EPA publication titled “A Citizen’s Guide to Radon” can be [downloaded](#). The EPA has published a [National Radon Action Plan](#) to mitigate Radon exposure.

## ORGANICS

### DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS – DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

**The maximum value during 2024 compliance monitoring of the distribution system for total trihalomethanes (TTHM) was 3.47 µg/L and for haloacetic acids (HAA5) was no detection. This is well below the federal MCL of 80 µg/L for total trihalomethanes and 60 µg/L for the sum of five haloacetic acids. The by-products are only detected at the extreme end of the distribution system.** The Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products Rule requires a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) be used for reporting compliance. This is the average of four quarterly samples for each sampling location. The City uses small amounts of chlorine as a drinking water disinfectant. However, the disinfectants themselves can react with materials in the water to form byproducts, which may pose health risks. The maximum value for TTHM was 3.97 µg/L. Appendix IV has the results for all 2024 quarterly sampling. There were no detections of haloacetic acids at any sampling sites in 2024.





In 2024, two sites were sampled every quarter. They were Eagle Ridge Two and Southview. For more information on the Stage 2 Disinfection and Distribution By-Product Rule (DPBR), go to the [EPA website](#).

2024 was the 14th year of sampling under the Stage 2 DPBPR. Starting in 2007 and continuing until 2010, the City's Water Department performed assessment monitoring at over 20 locations (approximately five each year) to determine the potential for disinfection by-products (DBP) to be formed during the detention period in the distribution system. The DBP assessment sampling sites were selected from the existing coliform sampling sites. Based on this sampling and analysis of the retention time of water in the distribution system, locations were determined for the Stage 2 distribution system sampling program.

Figure 1 Disinfection Byproduct Monitoring Sites

## VOLATILE ORGANICS

**In 2024, the City of Spokane tested the Havana, Parkwater, Ray Street, and Well Electric source wells for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC). There were no detections. A complete list of the chemicals analyzed is in Appendix I.**

Trihalomethanes (THMs; chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane) are one group of volatile organic compounds in the test panel, disinfection by-products. They can originate from chemical interactions between a disinfectant (chlorine gas in the City's system) and any organic matter present in the raw water. **There were no detections of THMs in source water monitoring for 2024.**

## SYNTHETIC ORGANICS

The City of Spokane sampled the Havana, Nevada, Parkwater, Ray Street, and Well Electric source wells for Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's) in 2024. There were no detections of SOC's. Appendix I contains the list of 108 compounds. This includes pesticides, herbicides, PCB, and phthalates (plasticizers).

## PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

In 2024 the City tested all eight of our source wells including our new well at 6<sup>th</sup> Ave. and Havana St. for 25 PFAS. There were detections at Havana, Nevada, and Ray Street wells, with a reporting limit of 2 ng/L (parts per trillion). The complete list of compounds and laboratory results is in Appendix V. The table below has the detected results by the date sampled. The State Action Level (SAL) is presented in ng/L. ND means the compound was not detected in that sample. The detections are below the SAL of each compound.

	Havana	Nevada	Ray Street	Ray Street	Ray Street	SAL	MCL
Compound	10/22/2024	10/22/2024	2/20/2024	6/6/2024	10/22/2024		
PFBS	2.44	< 2.0	3.9	2.48	2.93	345	2000
PFOS	3.71	2.03	6.1	3.98	3.86	10	4
PFOA	2.19	< 2.0	< 4	2.44	2.7	15	4
PFHxA	2.12	< 2.0	3.5	< 2	< 2	N/A	N/A
PFPeA	2.2	< 2.0	3.3	2.12	2.32	N/A	N/A

Table 5 PFAS Detections by well and sample date

In January of 2022 the State of Washington adopted rules on the testing of five PFAS compounds with monitoring requirements beginning in 2023. With this rule the state implemented State Action Levels (SAL) for these five PFAS. The SALs provide state public health recommendations for the safe, long-term consumption of drinking water, below which there is no known or expected health risk. For more information on the state rule including a list of the PFAS and the SALs visit the [Washington Department of Health website](#), which includes information on health effects, exposure pathways and reducing exposure.,

The Washington State Department of Health has developed a statewide PFAS testing results [online dashboard](#). PFAS testing is displayed for the entire state.

In April of 2024 the EPA posted the final rules on PFAS. These rules will be fully enforced in 2029. There are federally enforceable MCL's for 6 compounds. Visit this [EPA webpage](#) for the rule. For information on work the EPA is undertaking to address PFAS in many areas including drinking water visit the [EPA website](#).

## UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING – ROUND 5

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) is a tool for the EPA to find unregulated contaminants of concern in the nation's drinking water. The contaminants for testing are selected on three main criteria: EPA believes that they are likely to occur in drinking water, they could be harmful, and there are testing methods to look for them in drinking water. UCMR 5 has 30 contaminants including: lithium and 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Two sets of samples were collected from six source wells. A complete list of the contaminants, analytical results, minimum reporting limits (MRL's) is in appendix VI. For more information on UCMR 5 visit this [EPA website](#). Nationwide results from UCMR 5 will help the EPA determine whether it should regulate a specific contaminant. More information on how the EPA regulates drinking water contaminants is available on the [EPA website](#).

UCMR 5 has higher reporting limits than the PFAS testing performed by the City. There were no detections in any of the wells for Lithium. The sample collected from the Ray Street well on February 20, 2024, had detections of four PFAS compounds.

## MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

### COLIFORM BACTERIA - SOURCE

The City of Spokane well station raw source water (the water before disinfectant chlorination) has been tested regularly for coliform bacteria. While historically there has been no requirement to test for coliform bacteria in source water, the City has monitored for this water quality parameter. More recently, testing requirements to determine whether hydraulic continuity exists with the Spokane River have increased the testing frequency. **In 2024, out of 77 tests for coliform bacteria in the City source water wells, there was one unconfirmed detection of total coliform. The detection was June 24, 2024, at Well Electric. There were no detections of fecal coliform.**

Out of 399 tests over the five-year period from 2020 through 2024, three positive total coliform results were found. The previous detection was in 2022. There have been no detections of fecal coliform in the source water during this time frame.

### HETEROTROPHIC PLATE COUNT BACTERIA – SOURCE

**In 2024, out of 75 Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) tests on source water, there were 22 positive results. The greatest concentration was 31 colonies per milliliter of sample at the Ray Street well.** HPC tests were conducted 367 times over the five-year period from 2020 through 2024 on raw source water. There have been 71 positive HPC results. The maximum detection during this five-year period was 65 colonies per milliliter at the Central Well in 2022. Without regard to source water HPC levels, City source water is treated with chlorine to safeguard drinking water quality. This is done based on the historical use of open reservoirs (which no longer exist) and to preserve the sanitary quality when a well or piping is open to the environment during construction, repair, or routine maintenance. Some water utilities in this area (drawing from the same aquifer) do not add any disinfectant.

### COLIFORM BACTERIA - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Coliform testing is typically done four days a week from various points in the distribution system. The Water Department has more than 320,000 customers. This population tier<sup>3</sup> requires taking 180 samples per month, which was adopted as the target for distribution system coliform monitoring by the Water Department in 2024. **During 2024, the City's Water Department had 2,154 coliform bacteria samples analyzed. There were no detections of coliform bacteria. In 2023 and 2022, 1,987 and 1,983 coliform bacteria samples were analyzed respectively.**

The Water Department staff has worked to refine the sampling sites for the distribution system. Concerns about inadvertent contamination of sampling sites and locations that don't adequately represent the distribution of the water system has caused the Water Department staff to establish more dedicated sampling sites at locations more representative of the entire system. Figure 3 is a map of the distribution system sampling sites during 2024, overlaid on the City's water service area. It is important to note that the sample sites are evenly placed based on the distribution system, which may not currently reach all parts of the water service area, and population density.

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<sup>3</sup> Ref. WAC 246-290-300 (3)(e-Table 2)

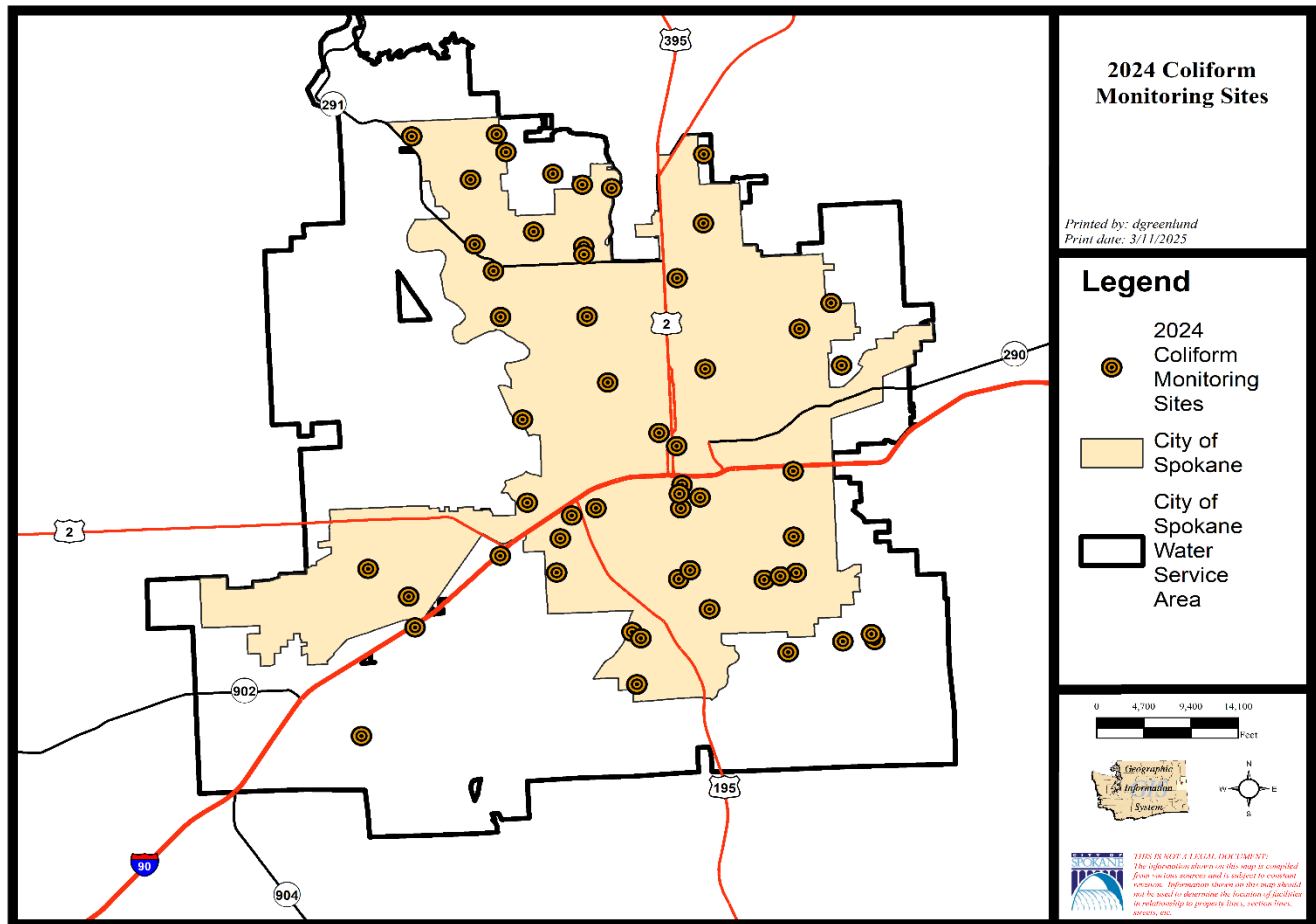


Figure 2 Coliform Monitoring Sites

## PROTOZOA

A number of cities and towns throughout the country, in years past, have experienced problems with giardia and/or cryptosporidium getting into the distribution systems. Most times, problems with these parasitic organisms in potable water have been associated with surface water sources. The City of Spokane uses groundwater for our source of drinking water and is not aware of cases where infections with these organisms were traced back to the City's water system.

Please note that cryptosporidium and other water borne organisms can be spread in many ways. People who become ill as a result of consuming giardia and/or cryptosporidium typically recover after suffering severe bouts of diarrhea. However, small children, people whose immune systems are compromised, or those who are otherwise in poor health can die because of these infections. For further information concerning the potential health effects, can access the CDC website for information on [cryptosporidium](https://www.cdc.gov/cryptosporidium/) and [giardia](https://www.cdc.gov/giardia/).

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Across the nation, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Biological** contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic** contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water run-off, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemicals**, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off and septic systems.
- **Radioactive materials**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protections for public health.

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 contacting the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), [online](#) at, or you can access additional information at [EPA website](#).

## HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Those who are immunocompromised, 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).

Additional information concerning:

**Radon:** During 2024, the City conducted tests at Grace, Havana, and Well Electric wells for Radon-222. The results were 553 pCi/L, 409 pCi/L, and 522 pCi/L. The EPA has proposed a MCL of 300 pCi/L, which has not been finalized.

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell and is a known carcinogen. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be a small source of radon in indoor air. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer and/or drinking water containing radon also may cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is four picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are affordable. For additional information, call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-557-2366) or access the [EPA website](#).

### English:

This report contains important information about the drinking water supplied by the City of Spokane. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it well.

### Spanish:

Este reporte contiene información importante acerca del agua potable suministrada por la Ciudad de Spokane. Tradúzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entiende bien. (Para ver información adicional, visite al; <http://espanol.epa.gov/espanol/agua>)

### Russian:

В этом отчете содержится важная информация относительно питьевой воды, поставляемой службой города Спокэн. Переведите этот отчет или поговорите с тем, кто его хорошо понимает.

### Vietnamese:

Bản phúc trình này chứa đựng những thông tin quan trọng về nước uống được cung cấp bởi City of Spokane. Hãy phiên dịch, hay hỏi thăm người nào hiểu rõ về tài liệu này.

**Arsenic:** The arsenic readings in 2024 at the Havana, Nevada, Parkwater, and Ray Street wells were 3.6, 2.7, 3.0, and 4.3 ppb respectively. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Arsenic is 10 ppb.

City of Spokane drinking water currently meets EPA’s revised drinking water standard for arsenic. However, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Information on arsenic in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Lead:** In-home testing for lead was performed in 2024. The City tested 56 at-risk residences for lead. The single highest result was 3.54 ppb. This result for lead is below the 15 ppb Action Level for lead. The lead results, based on City in-home sampling, also continue to qualify our water system as having “Optimized Corrosion Control”. Source water is analyzed for lead concurrent with the in-home testing. In 2024 the maximum concentration in the source water testing of all the wells for lead was less than 0.10 ppb.

**All remaining known lead service lines in the City’s water system were replaced during a program from 2016 to 2018.**

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. The City of Spokane is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, however, 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791 or on the [EPA website](#).

## CITY OF SPOKANE’S WATER SYSTEM

All the City of Spokane’s drinking water comes from the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie (SVRP) Aquifer - designated a “sole source” aquifer in 1978. The Spokane Aquifer (that portion of the SVRP aquifer lying within Washington State) and the Spokane River exchange water. The rates and locations of exchange are the subject of continued study.

Due to the porous nature of the ground surface and the number of potential contaminant sources, the possibility of contaminating the aquifer exists if good housekeeping measures are not followed for all activity over and adjacent to the aquifer. To safeguard water quality, the City, in coordination with other stakeholders, is currently implementing a Wellhead Protection Program. This program endeavors to inform the public about the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer, and about appropriate disposal mechanisms for dangerous and/or critical materials that are generated in the Aquifer Sensitive Area. The program is advocating land use regulations to help protect drinking water wells from contamination.

For additional information regarding the City of Spokane’s Drinking Water or related issues, you can call:

City of Spokane Water & Hydroelectric Services

509-625-7800

The City of Spokane Mayor recommends Water and Hydroelectric Services policy and [rates](#) to the Spokane City Council, who takes action for implementation. Spokane holds legislative sessions most Mondays at 6 p.m. at Spokane City Hall located at 808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd. in Spokane, WA.

## Appendix I - Tests Run on City of Spokane Water

28-Mar-2025

### FIELD TESTS

Chlorine, Free Residual  
Conductivity  
pH  
Temperature  
Turbidity

### RADIONUCLIDES

Alpha emitters (gross)  
Radon 222  
Radium 228

### MICROBES

BACTERIA  
Total Coliform - Before & After Treatment  
Fecal Coliform - Before & After Treatment  
Heterotrophic Plate Count - Raw water

### DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

TRIHALOMETHANES  
Chloroform  
Bromoform  
methane, Dibromochloro-  
methane, Bromodichloro-  
Total Trihalomethanes  
FIVE HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)  
acetic Acid, Monochloro-  
acetic Acid, Dichloro-  
acetic Acid, Trichloro-  
acetic Acid, Monobromo-  
acetic Acid, Dibromo-

### GENERAL INORGANICS

Color  
Conductivity  
Hardness, Total  
Total Alkalinity  
Total Dissolved Solids  
Turbidity

### INORGANIC IONS

Ammonia Nitrogen  
Chloride  
Cyanide  
Fluoride  
Nitrate Nitrogen  
Nitrite Nitrogen  
\* Phosphorus  
Silica  
Sulfate

### INORGANIC METALS

Aluminum  
Antimony  
Arsenic  
Barium  
Beryllium  
Cadmium  
Calcium  
Chromium  
Copper  
Iron  
Lead  
Magnesium  
Manganese  
Mercury  
Nickel  
Selenium  
Silver  
Sodium  
Thallium  
Zinc

### VOLATILE ORGANICS

Benzene  
benzene, 1,2,3-Trichloro-  
benzene, 1,2,4-Trichloro-  
benzene, 1,2,4-Trimethyl-  
benzene, 1,3,5-Trimethyl-  
benzene, Bromo-  
benzene, Butyl-  
benzene, Chloro-  
benzene, Ethyl  
benzene, Isopropyl-  
benzene, m-Dichloro-  
benzene, o-Dichloro-  
benzene, p-Dichloro-  
benzene, Propyl-  
benzene, sec-Butyl-  
benzene, tert-Butyl-  
Butadiene, Hexachloro-  
Chloride, Carbon Tetra-  
Chloride, Methylene (aka methane, dichloro)  
Chloride, Vinyl  
Chloroform (Freon 20)  
ethane, Chloro

ethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloro-  
ethane, 1,1,1-Trichloro-  
ethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-  
ethane, 1,1,2-Trichloro-  
ethane, 1,1-Dichloro-  
ethane, 1,2-Dichloro-  
ethene, 1,1-Dichloro-  
ethene, cis-1,2-Dichloro-  
ethene, Tetrachloro-  
ethene, trans-1,2-Dichloro-  
ethene, Trichloro-  
methane, Bromo-  
methane, Bromochloro-  
methane, Chloro-  
methane, Dibromo-  
methane, Dichlorodifluoro-  
methane, Trichlorofluoro- (Freon 11)  
Naphthalene  
propane, 1,2,3-Trichloro-  
propane, 1,2-Dichloro-  
propane, 1,3-Dichloro-  
propane, Dibromochloro- ( DBCP )  
propene, 1,1-Dichloro-  
propene, 1,3-Dichloro-  
propene, 2,2-Dichloro-  
Styrene  
Toluene  
toluene, o-Chloro-  
toluene, p-Chloro-  
toluene, p-Isopropyl-  
Xylene, m&p-  
Xylene, o-  
Xylene, total

\* - Typically run by the City's Wastewater Laboratory only



## Appendix I (continued) SYNTHETIC ORGANICS

Acenaphthene  
Acenaphthylene  
Acifluorfen  
Adipate, Di-(2-ethylhexyl)  
Alachlor  
Aldicarb  
Aldicarb Sulfone  
Aldicarb Sulfoxide  
Aldrin  
Anthracene  
Anthracene, Benz(a)-  
Anthracene, Dibenzo(a,h)-  
Arochlor 1016  
Arochlor 1221  
Arochlor 1232  
Arochlor 1242  
Arochlor 1248  
Arochlor 1254  
Arochlor 1260  
Atrazine  
Baygon  
Bentazon  
benzene, Hexachloro-  
benzoic acid, 3,5-Dichloro-  
BHC (alpha)  
BHC (beta)  
BHC (delta)  
Bromacil  
Butachlor  
Carbaryl  
Chloramben  
Chlordane  
Chlordane, alpha-  
Chlordane, cis-  
Chlordane, trans-  
Chlorpyrifos

Chrysene  
Cyanazine  
D, 2,4-  
Dalapon  
DB, 2,4-  
DCPA (Dacthal)  
DDD, 4,4-  
DDE, 4,4-  
DDT, 4,4-  
Diazinon  
Dicamba  
Dichlorophenol  
Dieldrin  
Dinoseb  
Diquat  
Endosulfan I  
Endosulfan II  
Endosulfan sulfate  
Endothall  
Endrin  
Endrin aldehyde  
Endrin ketone  
EPTC  
Ethylene Dibromide  
Fluoranthene  
Fluoranthene, Benzo(b)  
Fluoranthene, Benzo(k)  
Fluorene  
furan, 3-Hydroxycarbo-  
furan, Carbo-  
Glyphosate  
Heptachlor  
Heptachlor Epoxide  
Lindane  
Malathion  
MCPA

Methiocarb  
Methomyl  
Methoxychlor  
Metolachlor  
Metribuzin  
Molinate  
MTBE  
Nonachlor, cis-  
Nonachlor, trans-  
Oxamyl  
Parathion  
Pendamethalin  
pentadiene, Hexachlorocyclo-  
Permethrin  
Perylene, Benzo(g,h,i)  
phenol, Polychlorinated Bi- (PCB, total Arochlor)  
phthalate, Butylbenzyl-  
phthalate, Di-(2-Ethylhexyl)-  
phthalate, Di-n-Butyl-  
phthalate, Diethyl  
phthalate, Dimethyl-  
Picloram  
Prometon  
Propachlor  
Propoxur  
Pyrene  
pyrene, Benzo a-  
Pyrene, Indeno(1,2,3,c,d)  
Simazine  
T, 2,4,5-  
Terbacil  
Toxaphene  
TP, 2,4,5-  
Triadimefon  
Trifluralin

## PFAS COMPOUNDS

PFBSPerfluorobutanesulfonic acid  
PFHpA Perfluoroheptanoic acid  
PFHxSPerfluorohexanesulfonic acid  
PFNA Perfluorononanoic acid  
PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid  
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic acid  
PFHxA Perfluorohexanoic acid  
PFDA Perfluorodecanoic acid  
PFUnA Perfluoroundecanoic acid  
PFDaA Perfluorododecanoic acid  
PFTTrDA  
PFTA Perfluorotetradecanoic acid  
NEtFOSSA  
NMeFOSSA  
ADONA4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid  
9Cl-PF3ONS  
HFPO-DAHexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid  
11Cl-PF3OUdS  
4:2FTS1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexand sulfonic acid  
6:2FTS1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid  
8:2FTS1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid  
NFDHANonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid  
PFBA Perfluorobutanoic acid  
PFHpS Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid  
PFMBAPerfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid  
PFMPAPerfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid  
PFPeA Perfluoropentanoic acid  
PFPeS Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid  
PFEEsAPerfluoro(2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid



Appendix II - Annual Testing Summary - Tests Run on City of Spokane Water						28-Mar-2025		
2024 DRINKING WATER SOURCE - COMPLETED QUARTERLY MONITORING								
	SOURCE #	8	6	5	1	3	4	2
	WELL	CENTRAL	GRACE	HOFFMAN	NEVADA	PARKWATER	RAY STREET	WELL ELECTRIC
BACTERIA								
COLIFORM - RAW SOURCE *								
Total Coliform -number of samples per year / number of positive detections		9 / 0	7 / 0	7 / 0	7 / 0	12 / 0	7 / 0	28 / 1**
E. coli - number of samples per year / number of positive detections		9 / 0	7 / 0	7 / 0	7 / 0	12 / 0	7 / 0	28 / 0
** not confirmed/not repeatable								
HETEROTROPHIC PLATE COUNT - RAW SOURCE *								
number of samples per year / greatest result value		9 / 13	7 / 1	7 / 3	7 / 0	12 / 4	7 / 31	26 / 1
* All operating wells are typically sampled once per month								
INORGANIC								
FULL LIST- ACCREDITED LAB (phase II & V included)		3rd Qtr - Aug	completed-see App. III	completed-see App. III				
NITRATE		1st Qtr - Feb					2.83	
		2nd Qtr - April					2.78	
		3rd Qtr - Aug	0.87	0.74	1.38	0.73	1.43	1.16
		4th Qtr - Oct					2.48	
NITRATE + NITRITE - RPWRF LAB		1st Qtr - Feb					2.30	
		2nd Qtr - April						
		3rd Qtr - Aug	0.93	0.86	1.26	0.84	1.51	1.27
		4th Qtr - Oct					2.46	
ORGANIC								
VOLATILES		1st Qtr - Feb				no detections	no detections	
(including TRIHALOMETHANES)		2nd Qtr - April						
		3rd Qtr - Aug						no detections
		4th Qtr - Oct						
SYNTHETIC ORGANICS (515.1, 525.2, 531.1)		1st Qtr - Feb						
		2nd Qtr - April						
		3rd Qtr - Aug			no detections	no detections	no detections	no detections
		4th Qtr - Oct						
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Radium 228 - pCi/L,		3rd Qtr - August	<0.180					<0.157
Gross Alpha - pCi/L		3rd Qtr - August	<3.00					<3.00
Radon - pCi/L		3rd Qtr - August	553					522

# Appendix III - Drinking Water Inorganics Summary

CITY OF SPOKANE

28-Mar-2025

## DRINKING WATER INORGANICS SUMMARY

MOST RECENT WELL STATION MONITORING ANALYTICAL RESULTS

ACCREDITED LABORATORIES

ACCREDITED LABORATORIES									Maximum Contaminant	CURRENT DATA SUMMARY				
WELL STATION	CENTRAL	ELECTRIC	GRACE	HAVANA	HOFFMAN	NEVADA	PARKWATER	RAY	Levels MCL's**	Goals MCLG's	MEAN	MAX	MIN	COUNT
SAMPLING DATE LABORATORY	26-Jul-2022 (Anatek)	26-Jul-2022 (Anatek)	25-Jul-2023 (Anatek)	27-Aug-2024 (Anatek)	25-Jul-2023 (Anatek)	27-Aug-2024 (Anatek)	27-Aug-2024 (Anatek)	27-Aug-2024 (Anatek)						
ALKALINITY	112	124	77.4	164	123	91.1	130	146	unregulated		121	164	77.4	8
HARDNESS (as CaCO3) #	111	120	90.6	360	136	102	163	159	unregulated		155	360	90.6	8
CONDUCTIVITY (µmos/cm)	247	275	198	425	283	238	362	358	700 t		298	425	198	8
TURBIDITY (NTU)	0.127	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.499	< 0.1	0.154	<0.1	<0.1	1 t		0.098	0.499	0.127	8
COLOR (color units)	< 5.00	< 5.00	< 5	<5	< 5	<5	<5	<5	15 s			< 5.00	< 5.00	8
CHLORIDE	6.08	7.24	6.11	18.3	6.77	6.84	9.42	14.9	250 s		9.5	18.3	6.08	8
TOT. DISSOLVED SOLIDS	183	206	99	201	173	129	154	207	500 s		169	207	99	8
MAGNESIUM	not tested	not tested	6.71	14.3	11.8	not tested	not tested	not tested	unregulated		10.9	14.3	6.71	3
CALCIUM	not tested	not tested	23.1	44.6	29	24.2	35.2	40.8	unregulated		39	44.6	23.1	5
ORTHO-PHOSPHATE	not tested	not tested	not tested	not tested	not tested	not tested	not tested	not tested	unregulated		N/A	N/A	N/A	0
AMMONIA	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	<0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.0563	0.0337	unregulated			< 0.02	< 0.02	8
CYANIDE	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.01	Not tested	< 0.01	<0.010	< 0.010	<0.010	0.2	0.2		< 0.01	< 0.005	8
FLUORIDE	< 0.032	< 0.032	< 0.1	<0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	<0.1	< 0.1	2 s	4		< 0.1	< 0.032	8
NITRATE (NO3-N)	0.96	1.49	0.67	1.94	1.18	0.727	1.43	1.57	10	10	1.25	1.94	0.668	8
NITRITE (NO2-N)	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	<0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	1	1		< 0.1	< 0.1	8
SILICA (SI02)	10.5	10.8	10.7	15.5	10.7	10.6	11.3	16.9	unregulated		12.1	16.9	10.5	8
SULPHATE	10.8	10.8	6.57	11.6	11.5	7.33	14.3	10.5	250 s	400	10.4	14.3	6.6	8
ALUMINUM	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	<0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.05 - 0.2 s			< 0.01	< 0.01	8
ANTIMONY	0.00189	< 0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.006	0.006		0.00189	< 0.001	8
ARSENIC	0.00368	0.005	0.00250	0.00364	0.00242	0.0027	0.00346	0.00428	0.010	0	0.0035	0.005	0.00242	8
BARIUM	0.0214	0.0197	0.0149	0.0468	0.0223	0.0184	0.0272	0.0444	2	2	0.0269	0.0468	0.0149	8
BERYLLIUM	< 0.0003	< 0.0003	< 0.0003	<0.003	< 0.0003	< 0.0003	< 0.0003	< 0.0003	0.004	0.004		< 0.0003	< 0.0003	8
CADMIUM	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.005	0.005		< 0.001	< 0.001	8
CHROMIUM	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.1	0.1		< 0.001	< 0.001	8
COPPER	0.00168	0.00426	0.00328	0.00541	< 0.001	0.00816	0.00321	0.00405	TT	1.3	0.0038	0.00816	0.00168	8
IRON	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	<0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.3 s			< 0.01	< 0.01	8
LEAD	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	TT	0		< 0.001	< 0.001	8
MANGANESE	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.05 s			< 0.001	< 0.001	8
MERCURY	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	<0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	0.002	0.002		< 0.0001	< 0.0001	8
NICKEL	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.1 * * *	0.1 * * *		< 0.001	< 0.001	8
SELENIUM	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.05	0.05		< 0.001	< 0.001	8
SILVER	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.1 s			< 0.001	< 0.001	8
SODIUM	2.76	3.65	2.77	7.97	3.80	3.32	4.76	8.03	unregulated		4.6	8.03	2.76	8
THALLIUM	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.002	0.0005		< 0.001	< 0.001	8
ZINC	0.00467	0.00141	0.00266	0.00355	0.00167	0.00194	0.00807	0.00253	5 s		0.00331	0.00807	0.00141	8

RESULTS ARE IN mg/L EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED

\* TT = Treatment Technique; s = Secondary MCL; t = State only MCL

\*\* Aluminum is a secondary regulated contaminant

\*\*\* The MCL and MCLG for Nickel were remanded on February 9, 1995, monitoring requirements still in effect

# divide by 17.1 to convert to grains per gallon

## Appendix IV - Disinfection Byproducts - Distribution System

### Distribution System Sampling for Disinfection Byproducts

									Reported	28-Mar-2025	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCL)
Location	Southview	Eagle Ridge II	Southview	Eagle Ridge II	Southview	Eagle Ridge II	Southview	Eagle Ridge II			
Date	9-Feb-2023	9-Feb-2023	10-May-2023	10-May-2023	3-Aug-2023	3-Aug-2023	9-Nov-2023	9-Nov-2023			
Organics Lab	Anatek	Anatek	Anatek	Anatek	Anatek	Anatek	Anatek	Anatek			
Total Chlorine Residual, mg/L	0.21	0.27	0.2	0.31	0.23	0.32	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.26</b>			
TRIHALOMETHANES, results micrograms/L											
Chloroform	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>&lt; 0.5</b>	<b>&lt; 0.5</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>&lt; 0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.53</b>			
Bromodichloromethane	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>&lt; 0.5</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>&lt; 0.5</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>0.79</b>			
Dibromochloromethane	<b>1.09</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>&lt; 0.5</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.89</b>			
Bromoform	<b>0.64</b>	<b>&lt; 0.5</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>&lt; 0.5</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>&lt; 0.5</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>&lt; 0.5</b>			
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	<b>2.83</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>&lt; 0.2</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>2.21</b>			80
LRAA	<b>3.22</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>3.2</b>	1.01	<b>3.39</b>	<b>1.07</b>			
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5), results micrograms/L											
Chloroacetic acid	<b>&lt; 2</b>	<b>&lt; 2</b>	<b>&lt; 2</b>	<b>&lt; 2</b>	<b>&lt; 2</b>	<b>&lt; 2</b>	<b>&lt; 2</b>	<b>&lt; 2</b>			
Bromoacetic acid	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>			
Di-Chloroacetic acid	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>			
Tri-Chloroacetic acid\	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>			
Di-Bromoacetic acid	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>			
TOTAL HAA (5)	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>			60
Chloro,bromoacetic acid *	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>	<b>&lt; 1</b>			

Results are in µg/L (ppb) except where otherwise noted

\* State Unregulated

Prepared by Water Department

## Distribution System Sampling for Disinfection Byproducts

Location Date Organics Lab	Southview 2-Feb-2024 Anatek	Eagle Ridge II 2-Feb-2024 Anatek	Southview 9-May-2024 Anatek	Eagle Ridge II 9-May-2024 Anatek	Southview 8-Aug-2024 Anatek	Eagle Ridge II 8-Aug-2024 Anatek	Southview 7-Nov-2024 Anatek	Eagle Ridge II 7-Nov-2024 Anatek	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCL)
Total Chlorine Residual, mg/L	0.21	0.29	0.26	0.29	0.23	0.31	0.19	0.25	
TRIHALOMETHANES, results micrograms/L									
Chloroform	0.54	0.36	<b>0.32</b>	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.58</b>	
Bromodichloromethane	<b>0.89</b>	0.57	<b>0.71</b>	< 0.5	<b>0.79</b>	<0.5	<b>1.13</b>	<b>0.77</b>	
Dibromochloromethane	<b>1.12</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<0.5	<b>1.45</b>	<b>0.88</b>	
Bromoform	<b>0.6</b>	< 0.5	<b>0.6</b>	< 0.5	<b>1.05</b>	<0.5	<b>0.81</b>	<0.5	
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	<b>3.15</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>3.46</b>	0.25	<b>3.97</b>	<b>2.23</b>	80
LRAA	<b>3.47</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>1.22</b>	
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5), results micrograms/L									
Chloroacetic acid	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	
Bromoacetic acid	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	
Di-Chloroacetic acid	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	
Tri-Chloroacetic acid\	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	
Di-Bromoacetic acid	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	
TOTAL HAA (5)	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	60
Chloro,bromoacetic acid *									

Results are in µg/L (ppb) except where otherwise noted

\* State Unregulated

Prepared by Water Department

## Appendix V - PFAS Results in source water

	Central UCMR 5	Central	Central	Central UCMR 5	Central	Havana UCMR5	Havana
Compound	2/20/2024	3/20/2024	5/21/2024	8/27/2024	10/22/2024	7/17/2024	10/22/2024
PFBSPerfluorobutanesulfonic acid	< 3	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	<b>2.44</b>
PFHpA Perfluoroheptanoic acid	< 3	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2
PFHxSPerfluorohexanesulfonic acid	< 3	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2
PFNA Perfluorononanoic acid	< 4	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 4	< 2.0	< 4	< 2
PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	< 4	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 4	< 2.0	< 4	<b>3.71</b>
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic acid	< 4	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 4	< 2.0	< 4	<b>2.19</b>
PFHxA Perfluorohexanoic acid	< 3	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	<b>2.12</b>
PFDA Perfluorodecanoic acid	< 3	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2
PFUnA Perfluoroundecanoic acid	< 2	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2	< 2.0	< 2	< 2
PFDoA Perfluorododecanoic acid	< 3	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2
PFTTrDA	< 6	< 2.0	N/A	< 6	N/A	< 6	N/A
PFTA Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	< 5	< 2.0	N/A	< 5	N/A	< 5	N/A
NEtFOSSA	< 8	< 2.0	N/A	< 8	N/A	< 8	N/A
NMeFOSAA	< 7	< 2.0	N/A	< 7	N/A	< 7	N/A
ADONA4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	< 3	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2
9Cl-PF3ONS	< 2	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2	< 2.0	< 2	< 2
HFPO-DAHexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	< 5	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 5	< 2.0	< 5	< 2
11Cl-PF3OUdS	< 5	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 5	< 2.0	< 5	< 2
4:2FTS							
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexand sulfonic acid	< 3	N/A	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2
6:2FTS							
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	< 5	N/A	< 2.0	< 5	< 2.0	< 5	< 2
8:2FTS							
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	< 5	N/A	< 2.0	< 5	< 2.0	< 5	< 2
NFDHANonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	< 20	N/A	< 2.0	< 20	< 2.0	< 20	< 2
PFBA Perfluorobutanoic acid	< 5	N/A	< 2.0	< 5	< 2.0	< 5	< 2
PFHpS Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	< 3	N/A	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2
PFMBAPerfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	< 4	N/A	< 2.0	< 4	< 2.0	< 4	< 2
PFMPAPerfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	< 4	N/A	< 2.0	< 4	< 2.0	< 4	< 2
PFPeA Perfluoropentanoic acid	< 3	N/A	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	<b>2.2</b>
PFPeS Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	< 4	N/A	< 2.0	< 4	< 2.0	< 4	< 2
PFEESA							
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid	< 3	N/A	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2

	Hoffman Well1	Hoffman well 1	Hoffman well 1	Hoffman UCMR5 well 1	Grace	Nevada UCMR 5	Nevada	Nevada UCMR 5
Compound	3/20/2024	4/23/2024	8/27/2024	10/22/2025	5/21/2024	2/20/2024	5/21/2024	8/27/2024
PFBSPerfluorobutanesulfonic acid	< 2.0	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3
PFHpA Perfluoroheptanoic acid	< 2.0	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3
PFHxSPerfluorohexanesulfonic acid	< 2.0	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3
PFNA Perfluorononanoic acid	< 2.0	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 2.0	< 4	< 2.0	< 4
PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	< 2.0	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 2.0	< 4	< 2.0	< 4
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic acid	< 2.0	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 2.0	< 4	< 2.0	< 4
PFHxA Perfluorohexanoic acid	< 2.0	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3
PFDA Perfluorodecanoic acid	< 2.0	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3
PFUnA Perfluoroundecanoic acid	< 2.0	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2.0	< 2	< 2.0	< 2
PFDoA Perfluorododecanoic acid	< 2.0	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3
PFTTrDA	< 2.0	< 6	< 6	< 6	N/A	< 6	N/A	< 6
PFTA Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	< 2.0	< 5	< 5	< 5	N/A	< 5	N/A	< 5
NEtFOSSA	< 2.0	< 8	< 8	< 8	N/A	< 8	N/A	< 8
NMeFOSAA	< 2.0	< 7	< 7	< 7	N/A	< 7	N/A	< 7
ADONA4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	< 2.0	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3
9Cl-PF3ONS	< 2.0	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2.0	< 2	< 2.0	< 2
HFPO-DAHexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	< 2.0	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 2.0	< 5	< 2.0	< 5
11Cl-PF3OUdS	< 2.0	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 2.0	< 5	< 2.0	< 5
4:2FTS1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexand sulfonic acid	N/A	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3
6:2FTS1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	N/A	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 2.0	< 5	< 2.0	< 5
8:2FTS1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	N/A	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 2.0	< 5	< 2.0	< 5
NFDHANonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	N/A	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 2.0	< 20	< 2.0	< 20
PFBA Perfluorobutanoic acid	N/A	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 2.0	< 5	< 2.0	< 5
PFHpS Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	N/A	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3
PFMBAPerfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	N/A	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 2.0	< 4	< 2.0	< 4
PFMPAPerfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	N/A	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 2.0	< 4	< 2.0	< 4
PFPeA Perfluoropentanoic acid	N/A	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3
PFPeS Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	N/A	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 2.0	< 4	< 2.0	< 4
PFEESAPerfluoro(2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid	N/A	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3

	Nevada	Parkwater Pump 1	Parkwater Pump 6	Parkwater Pump 8	Parkwater UCMR 5	Parkwater	Parkwater UCMR 5	Parkwater
Compound	10/22/2024	3/15/2024	3/15/2024	3/15/2024	2/20/2024	5/21/2024	8/27/2024	10/22/2024
PFBSPerfluorobutanesulfonic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0
PFHpA Perfluoroheptanoic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0
PFHxSPerfluorohexanesulfonic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0
PFNA Perfluorononanoic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 4	< 2.0	< 4	< 2.0
PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	<b>2.03</b>	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 4	< 2.0	< 4	< 2.0
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 4	< 2.0	< 4	< 2.0
PFHxA Perfluorohexanoic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0
PFDA Perfluorodecanoic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0
PFUnA Perfluoroundecanoic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2	< 2.0	< 2	< 2.0
PFDoA Perfluorododecanoic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0
PFTTrDA	N/A	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 6	N/A	< 6	N/A
PFTA Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	N/A	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 5	N/A	< 5	N/A
NEtFOSSA	N/A	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 8	N/A	< 8	N/A
NMeFOSAA	N/A	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 7	N/A	< 7	N/A
ADONA4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2
9Cl-PF3ONS	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2	< 2.0	< 2	< 2
HFPO-DAHexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 5	< 2.0	< 5	< 2
11Cl-PF3OUdS	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 5	< 2.0	< 5	< 2
4:2FTS								
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexand sulfonic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	N/A	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2
6:2FTS								
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	N/A	< 5	< 2.0	< 5	< 2
8:2FTS								
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	N/A	< 5	< 2.0	< 5	< 2
NFDHANonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	N/A	< 20	< 2.0	< 20	< 2
PFBA Perfluorobutanoic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	N/A	< 5	< 2.0	< 5	< 2
PFHpS Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	N/A	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2
PFMBAPerfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	N/A	< 4	< 2.0	< 4	< 2
PFMPAPerfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	N/A	< 4	< 2.0	< 4	< 2
PFPeA Perfluoropentanoic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	N/A	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2
PFPeS Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	N/A	< 4	< 2.0	< 4	< 2
PFEEASAPerfluoro(2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	N/A	< 3	< 2.0	< 3	< 2

	Ray Street UCMR 5	Ray Street	Ray Street UCMR 5	Ray Street	Well Electric Well4	Well Electric Well5
Compound	2/20/2024	6/6/2024	8/27/2024	10/22/2024	3/20/2024	3/20/2024
PFBSPerfluorobutanesulfonic acid	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.48</b>	< 3	<b>2.93</b>	< 2.0	< 2.0
PFHpA Perfluoroheptanoic acid	< 3	< 2	< 3	< 2	< 2.0	< 2.0
PFHxSPerfluorohexanesulfonic acid	< 3	< 2	< 3	< 2	< 2.0	< 2.0
PFNA Perfluorononanoic acid	< 4	< 2	< 4	< 2	< 2.0	< 2.0
PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3.98</b>	< 4	<b>3.86</b>	< 2.0	< 2.0
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic acid	< 4	<b>2.44</b>	< 4	<b>2.7</b>	< 2.0	< 2.0
PFHxA Perfluoroheptanoic acid	3.5	< 2	< 3	< 2	< 2.0	< 2.0
PFDA Perfluorodecanoic acid	< 3	< 2	< 3	< 2	< 2.0	< 2.0
PFUnA Perfluoroundecanoic acid	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2.0	< 2.0
PFDoA Perfluorododecanoic acid	< 3	< 2	< 3	< 2	< 2.0	< 2.0
PFTTrDA	< 6	N/A	< 6	N/A	< 2.0	< 2.0
PFTA Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	< 5	N/A	< 5	N/A	< 2.0	< 2.0
NEtFOSSA	< 8	N/A	< 8	N/A	< 2.0	< 2.0
NMeFOSAA	< 7	N/A	< 7	N/A	< 2.0	< 2.0
ADONA4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	< 3	< 2	< 3	< 2	< 2.0	< 2.0
9CI-PF3ONS	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2.0	< 2.0
HFPO-DAHexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	< 5	< 2	< 5	< 2	< 2.0	< 2.0
11CI-PF3OUdS	< 5	< 2	< 5	< 2	< 2.0	< 2.0
4:2FTS						
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexand sulfonic acid	< 3	< 2	< 3	< 2	N/A	< 2.0
6:2FTS						
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	< 5	< 2	< 5	< 2	N/A	< 2.0
8:2FTS						
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	< 5	< 2	< 5	< 2	N/A	< 2.0
NFDHANonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	< 20	< 2	< 20	< 2	N/A	< 2.0
PFBA Perfluorobutanoic acid	< 5	< 2	< 5	< 2	N/A	< 2.0
PFHpS Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	< 3	< 2	< 3	< 2	N/A	< 2.0
PFMBAPerfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	< 4	< 2	< 4	< 2	N/A	< 2.0
PFMPAPerfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	< 4	< 2	< 4	< 2	N/A	< 2.0
PFPeA Perfluoropentanoic acid	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.12</b>	< 3	<b>2.32</b>	N/A	< 2.0
PFPeS Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	< 4	< 2	< 4	< 2	N/A	< 2.0
PFEESAPerfluoro(2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid	< 3	< 2	< 3	< 2	N/A	< 2.0



## Appendix VI - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring - Round 5 (UCMR 5)

Chemical List 1	February 2024 Results (ng/L)					April-24	July-24	minimum reporting level
	Central	Hoffman	Nevada	Parkwater	Ray Street	Hoffman	Havana	(ng/L)
PFBSPerfluorobutanesulfonic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	<b>3.9</b>	< 3	< 3	3
PFHpA Perfluoroheptanoic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
PFHxSPerfluorohexanesulfonic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
PFNA Perfluorononanoic acid	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	4
PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	<b>6.1</b>	< 4	< 4	4
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic acid	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	4
PFHxA Perfluorohexanoic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3.5	< 3	< 3	3
PFDA Perfluorodecanoic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
PFUnAPerfluoroundecanoic acid	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	2
PFDoAPerfluorododecanoic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
PFTTrDA	< 6	< 6	< 6	< 6	< 6	< 6	< 6	6
PFTA Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	5
NEtFOSSA	< 8	< 8	< 8	< 8	< 8	< 8	< 8	8
NMeFOSAA	< 7	< 7	< 7	< 7	< 7	< 7	< 7	7
ADONA4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
9CI-PF3ONS	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	2
HFPO-DAHexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	5
11CI-PF3OUdS	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	5
<u>4:2FTS1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexand sulfonic acid</u>	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
6:2FTS1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	5
8:2FTS1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	5
NFDHANonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	20
PFBA Perfluorobutanoic acid	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	5
PFHpSPerfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
PFMBAPerfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	4
PFMPAPerfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	4
PFPeA Perfluoropentanoic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	<b>3.3</b>	< 3	< 3	3
PFPeSPerfluoropentanesulfonic acid	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	4
PFEESAPerfluoro(2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
Lithium	< 9	< 9	< 9	< 9	< 9	< 9	< 9	9

Chemical List 1	August 2024 Results (ng/L)					Oct-24	Jan-25	minimum reporting level
	Central	Hoffman	Nevada	Parkwater	Ray Street	Hoffman	Havana	(ng/L)
PFBSPerfluorobutanesulfonic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
PFHpA Perfluoroheptanoic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
PFHxSPerfluorohexanesulfonic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
PFNA Perfluorononanoic acid	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	4
PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	4
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic acid	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	4
PFHxA Perfluorohexanoic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
PFDA Perfluorodecanoic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
PFUnAPerfluoroundecanoic acid	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	2
PFDoAPerfluorododecanoic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
PFTTrDA	< 6	< 6	< 6	< 6	< 6	< 6	< 6	6
PFTA Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	5
NEtFOSSA	< 8	< 8	< 8	< 8	< 8	< 8	< 8	8
NMeFOSAA	< 7	< 7	< 7	< 7	< 7	< 7	< 7	7
ADONA4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
9Cl-PF3ONS	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	2
HFPO-DAHexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	5
11Cl-PF3OUdS	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	5
4:2FTS1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexand sulfonic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
6:2FTS1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	5
8:2FTS1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	5
NFDHANonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	20
PFBA Perfluorobutanoic acid	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	5
PFHpSPerfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
PFMBAPerfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	4
PFMPAPerfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	4
PFPeA Perfluoropentanoic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
PFPeSPerfluoropentanesulfonic acid	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4	4
PFEESAPerfluoro(2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	3
Lithium	< 9	< 9	< 9	< 9	< 9	< 9	< 9	9

**CONTAMINANTS FOUND IN DRINKING WATER TESTING IN 2024**  
**CITY OF SPOKANE, WATER & HYDROELECTRIC SERVICES**

Data presented, if not from 2024, is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

SOURCE WATER TESTING CONTAMINANT	Units	Highest Average	Detected Maximum	Detected min.	Number Positive Samples	Number of Samples	MCL	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES
Arsenic	µg/L	(a)	4.3	2.4	4	4	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	mg/L	(a)	0.02	0.01	4	4	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries
Nitrate	mg/L	(a)	2.83	0.73	11	11	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic acid	ng/L	(a)	2.70	2.19	3	29	N/A	N/A	Run-off or leaching from firefighting lam, industrial discharge, and landfills; wastewater treatment plants
PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	ng/L	(a)	6.10	2.03	5	29	N/A	N/A	Run-off or leaching from firefighting lam, industrial discharge, and landfills; wastewater treatment plants
PFBS Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	ng/L	(a)	3.90	2.44	4	29	N/A	N/A	Run-off or leaching from firefighting lam, industrial discharge, and landfills; wastewater treatment plants
PFHxA Perfluorohexanoic acid	ng/L	(a)	2.12	2.12	1	29	N/A	N/A	Run-off or leaching from firefighting lam, industrial discharge, and landfills; wastewater treatment plants
PFPeA Perfluoropentanoic acid	ng/L	(a)	3.33	2.12	4	29	N/A	N/A	Run-off or leaching from firefighting lam, industrial discharge, and landfills; wastewater treatment plants
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TESTING CONTAMINANT	Units	LRAA	Detected Maximum	Detected min.	Number Positive Samples	Number of Samples	MCL	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES
Disinfection Byproducts - TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	µg/L	3.47	3.97	0.76	7	8	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
CONTAMINANT		Date sampled	90th Percentile (c)	Number of Sites exceeding AL	Number Positive Samples	Number of Samples	MCL	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES
Copper ( b )	mg/L	Aug-24	0.10	0	56	56	TT, AL= 1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead ( b )	µg/L	Aug-24	1.98	0	16	56	TT, AL= 15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## Notes

- (a) Compliance with MCL is determined by single sample results, so no average is used.  
 (b) Faucet samples were from 'at risk' homes (those with lead service lines and those with copper pipes with lead solder joints).  
 (c) 90% of at-risk homes had this concentration, or less, of lead/copper.

## Key to Table

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

LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level = 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.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal = 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.

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)