

WATER QUALITY REPORT

2014 Consumer Confidence Report



Airway Heights Water Sources

We are pleased to present to you the 2014 Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water comes from several sources; the Wanapum and Grande Ronde aquifers, the Paleo Channel, wells and an intertie with the City of Spokane. Well #1(SO1) and Well #4 (SO4) are located east of Lawson and north of McFarlane. Well #8(SO10) is located east of Garfield and north of 21st Avenue. Parkwest Well (SO9) is located on Craig Road. We also now have Well #9, a water source at Lundstrom Street and 21st Avenue. All of our wells are groundwater wells. This report is provided to all our customers. It describes your drinking water quality for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2014. Your water purveyor is committed to supplying safe water that meets or surpasses state and federal standards and achieves the highest standards of customer service.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Between July and September, 2014, we did not meet our monitoring requirements for the following chemicals at source 11, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water at that time: Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs), Pesticides, Herbicides. All required samples have since been collected, and will continue to be collected in the future.

In 2014, the City of Airway Heights continued to encourage its water customers to "Slow the Flow" to help meet goals for water use efficiency. Outreach was concentrated during the critical summer months, when the City needs to reduce water consumption to help meet goals. The City used multiple communications channels and tactics to reach more people in ways that are convenient for them. One of the most successful programs in promoting water use efficiency and conservation has been to offer our residents access to both indoor and outdoor water conservation kits. Last year, we distributed nearly 300 kits to our residents, offering one free kit per household.



2014 TEST RESULTS CITY OF AIRWAY HEIGHTS

2014 TEST RESULTS

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (8 samples per month)	N	ND	n/a	0	(Systems that collect 40 or more samples per month) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (Systems that collect fewer than 40 samples per month) 1 positive monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	N	ND	n/a	0	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity Area S10	N	ND	n/a	n/a	TT	Soil runoff

2014 TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic S08	N	.00206	ppb	n/a	.01	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Arsenic S11	N	.00107	ppb	n/a	.01	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium S08	N	.0423	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Barium S11	N	.00678	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride S11	N	0248	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) SO8	N	3.7	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) SO11	N	2.47	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) SO10	N	ND	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride S08	N	8.28	mg/L	n/a	250	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride S11	N	4.48	mg/L	n/a	250	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate S08	N	8.44	mg/L	n/a	250	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate S11	N	8.76	mg/L	n/a	250	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc S08	N	.0411	mg/L	n/a	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc S11	N	.0105	mg/L	n/a	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Units	Date Sampled	99 th Percentile (d)	Number of Sites exceeding AL	Number Positive Samples	Number of Samples	MCL	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES
Copper (c)	mg/L	Aug-13	<0.2	0	20	20	TT, AL = 1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Lead (c)	µg/L	Aug-13	<0.002	0	20	20	TT, AL = 15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

A total of 93 routine samples were collected and tested in 2014. Data presented, if not from 2014, is from the most recent testing completed in accordance with regulations.

To help you better understand the terms in this report, we've provided the following definitions:

ACTION LEVEL (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

NON-DETECTS (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

PARTS PER MILLION (PPM) OR MILLIGRAMS PER LITER (MG/L) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

PARTS PER BILLION (PPB) OR MICROGRAMS PER LITER - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PICOCURIES PER LITER (PCI/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

VARIANCES & EXEMPTIONS (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Microbiological Contaminants:

TOTAL COLIFORM: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. If coliforms are found in more samples than allowed, this is a warning of potential problems.

Fecal Coliforms /E.Coli: Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

TURBIDITY: Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea.

Inorganic Contaminants:

NITRATE: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. 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 advice from your health care provider.

COPPER: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

LEAD: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Water Conservation Kits

Do Your Part, Be Water Smart
Indoor and Outdoor Water Conservation kits are available at City Hall, at no cost to you.

Outdoor water saver kits: fix leaks at garden hose ends; reseal hose connections; use less water with 4 position nozzle; reduce lawn watering and include:

- Multi-position garden hose nozzle
- Garden hose repair ends
- Outdoor watering gauge
- Garden hose nozzle seal
- Screen washer

Indoor water saver kits: reduce flow from showers; reduce flow from faucets; use less water per toilet flush; detect toilet tank leaks and include:

- Water saver showerhead
- Water faucet aerator
- Toilet tank bank
- Leak detection tablets



As you can see from the items listed in the Test Results table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

SPOKANE WATER SOURCE

SPOKANE WATER SOURCE

With the City of Spokane as a water source through an intertie, we are required to provide testing results for all sources. The testing information and table below is provided by the City of Spokane for their water system.

The City of Spokane's water is of very high quality. Many different tests are conducted at varying intervals to confirm that the City's drinking water meets Washington State and federal EPA drinking water quality standards. The City drinking water supply, to date, has consistently met federal standards. This report is meant to provide consumers and other interest parties with insight into what analytical tests have been conducted, and in some cases, substances that have been detected.

All of the City of Spokane's drinking water comes from the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer – designated a sole source aquifer in 1978. The Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer slowly flows through two different states and a number of 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 political 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 (but are not limited to) pumping for irrigation and potable water, hydroelectric dam operations and the variations of weather and precipitation. The rates and locations of exchange between the aquifer and the Spokane River have been reexamined as part of the Bi-State Aquifer Study. In January 2008, the states of Washington and Idaho announced signing a Memorandum of Agreement concerning the "...continued coordination involving the maintenance and improvement of the technical tools developed in a bi-state water study." Discussions to agree on how to utilize these technical tools to manage this valuable resource will continue.

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. In order 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, continues to work toward strengthening regulations for the storage and use of critical materials to safeguard the local water supply.

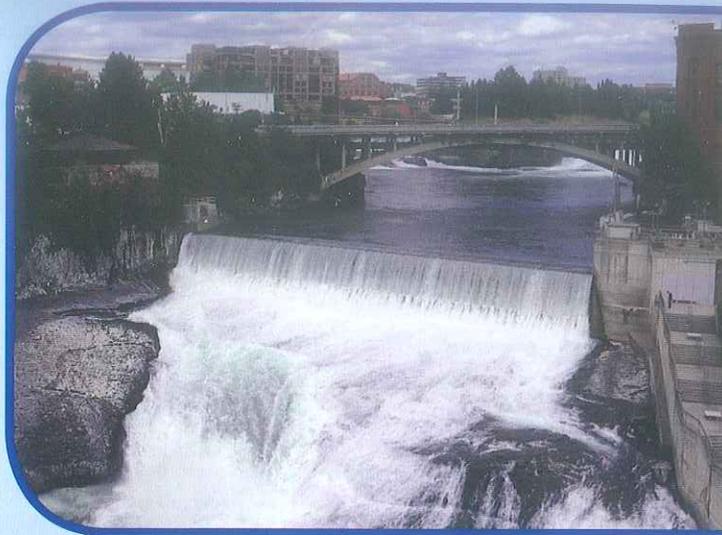
For further information regarding the City of Spokane's drinking water, and to view their full report for 2014, please contact us at:

(509) 244-5429

or

City of Spokane
Water Department
(509) 625-7800

www.spokanewater.org



Appendix VI - Drinking Water Testing Summary for 2014

CONTAMINANTS FOUND IN DRINKING WATER TESTING IN 2014 CITY OF SPOKANE, WATER & HYDROELECTRIC SERVICES

Data presented, if not from 2014, 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)	3.0	2.6	2	2	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate	mg/L	(a)	3.23	0.68	10	10	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer used; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	(a)	2.1	<1.0	1	2	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 and 228 (b)	pCi/L	(a)	2.1	1.54	2	2	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TESTING									
CONTAMINANT	Units	LRAA	Detected Maximum	Detected min.	Number Positive Samples	Number of Samples	MCL	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES
Disinfection Byproducts - THMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	µg/L	3.94	5.02	2.06	6	8	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
		date sampled	90th Percentile (c)	Number of Sites exceeding AL	Number Positive Samples	Number of Samples	MCL	MCLG	
Copper (c)	mg/L	Aug-12	0.09	0	54	54	TT, AL= 1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservative
Lead (c)	µg/L	Aug-12	3.80	0	54	54	TT, AL= 15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:
 (a) Compliance with MCL is determined by single sample results, so no average is used.
 (b) Gross Alpha results were used in lieu of Radium 226, one half of the detection limit of 1.0 was used for the ND
 (c) Faucet samples were from 'at risk' homes (those with lead service lines and those with copper pipes with lead solder joints).
 (d) 99% 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 requirements which a water system must follow.
 LRAA = Local 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)
 µg/L = micrograms per liter = parts per billion
 mg/L = milligrams per liter = parts per million
 TT = Treatment Technique = A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
 ND = None Detected
 <1mg/L = less than



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Phone: (509) 244-5578
Fax: (509) 244-3413

www.cawh.org

City of Airway Heights Municipal Code

13.04.081 Restrictions on Irrigation

Irrigation shall be prohibited between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. during the months of June, July, August and September.

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Please call our office at (509) 244-5429 if you have questions. We work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



*Our Water.
Our Future.
Our Priority.*

2014 Annual Water Quality Report

Water... Every Drop Counts

Did you know that an average American home can waste more than 10,000 gallons of water every year due to running toilets, dripping faucets and other household leaks?

Nationwide, more than 1 trillion gallons of water leak from U.S. homes each year. That's why the City of Airway Heights reminds you to check your plumbing fixtures and irrigation systems every year to reduce the potential losses.

If you feel your water usage appears higher than normal, we provide data logging for water meter usage as well as leak detection services.

For both Indoor and Outdoor Water Saver Kits for your home, please call City Hall at (509) 244-5578.



Date Submitted: 4/13/2015

Water Use Efficiency Annual Performance Report - 2014

WS Name: AIRWAY HEIGHTS, CITY OF Water System ID#: 00850 WS County: SPOKANE

Report submitted by: Lance Peterson

Meter Installation Information:

Estimate the percentage of metered connections: 100%
If not fully metered - Current status of meter installation:

Production, Authorized Consumption, and Distribution System Leakage Information:

12-Month WUE Reporting Period: 01/01/2014 To 12/31/2014

Incomplete or missing data for the year? No

If yes, explain:

Distribution System Leakage Summary:

Total Water Produced and Purchased (TP) - Annual Volume	496,237,900 gallons
Authorized Consumption (AC) - Annual Volume	449,631,770 gallons
Distribution System Leakage - Annual Volume TP - AC	46,606,130 gallons
Distribution System Leakage - Percent DSL = [(TP - AC) / TP] x 100	9.4 %
3-year annual average	9.4 %

Goal-Setting Information:

Date of Most Recent Public Forum: 05/19/2008 Has goal been changed since last performance report? No

Note: Customer goal must be re-established every 6 years through a public process

WUE Goals:

Customer Goal (Demand Side):

By 2014, reduce consumption by an average of 3% and reduce distribution system leakage to 8%.
Public forum will be held in 2014 to establish new customer goals and system goals.

Describe Progress in Reaching Goals:

Customer (Demand Side) Goal Progress:

Aging water main was replaced on 12th Ave to decrease water loss. Conversion of commercial users, by 2016, to reclaimed water system for irrigation purposes and other processes. Reclaimed water will also be percolated for groundwater recharge. This will reduce demand on potable water supply and keep up with growing demands of the community's water needs. Educate and inform residents of irrigation restrictions and make both indoor/outdoor conservation kits available to them. Rehabilitation of Well 4 project was completed in 2012. Planning phase of new Recovery Well began in 2012, with expected production of 500gpm.

Additional Information Regarding Supply and Demand Side WUE Efforts

Include any other information that describes how you and your customers use water efficiently:

Reduce leakage to 8% in the next 5 years. Ongoing efforts to replace any aging water infrastructure to reduce water loss. Respond immediately and effectively to any suspected or identified water leak/loss to correct problem and complete repair. Education and awareness program for residents regarding conservation tips, especially during the peak watering season, including irrigation restrictions and the enforcement of municipal code.