2026 City of Medical Lake Water Quality

Consumer Confidence Report

PWS 53400

The City of Medical Lake is pleased to announce that the water provided to you meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements for safe drinking. This report is provided to all our customers and describes your drinking water quality for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025. The city is committed to supplying safe water that meets or exceeds state and federal standards and achieves the highest standards of customer service.

Important Water Facts

SOURCE

The City of Medical Lake takes water from an underground aquifer via four wells. Three wells are shared by both the City and DSHS. Well 1&2 are known as Hallett Wells, and Well 3 known as Lehn Rd. Well, are located to the west of the city in the Espanola area. The fourth and deepest well, well 4 known as the Craig Rd. Well, it is located outside the city just southeast of SR 902 and Craig Rd. intersection. The water pumped from these wells is blended throughout the City's distribution system. The city has an intertie with Four Lakes Water District #10. The intertie connects the City's Craig Rd. Well to the Four Lakes Water District Craig Rd. Well, either entity can supply the other with water in the event of an emergency. The city also provides water to the Spokane Water District #16 (Strathview) via an intertie located at SR 902 and Welcome Rd. Water from all City wells is treated with chlorine to eliminate any microbial contamination of your drinking water.
Consolidated Support Services, a division of DSHS, has also prepared a Water Quality Report that is available for viewing at their office located within the DSHS Campus.
The City also maintains an intertie connection with the City of Spokane, which can serve as an additional source of water under approved operating conditions.

Water Use Efficiency Program

In April of 2019, the city set two goals to accomplish over the following five years. Those goals were to reduce the amount of water produced and purchased by 1% annually, and to reduce the average annual consumption per residence by a total of 4%. The city currently regulates residential and commercial irrigation, uses Class A reclaimed water from its wastewater treatment facility, and has an inclining water rate schedule all designed to help with water conservation. The city tracked its total water produced and purchased in 2025:

Produced and Purchased: 293,427,000 gal.
Total Consumed: 271,352,000
Total Unaccounted for: 22,075,000
Total Unaccounted for: Percentage: 7.5%

Additional Water Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets the amount of certain contaminants that can be present in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) sets limits for contaminants in bottled water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised individuals—such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, those who have received organ transplants, individuals with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, as well as some elderly persons and infants—may be at increased risk of infection. These individuals should consult their healthcare providers for guidance regarding drinking water.

Guidelines from the EPA and CDC on appropriate measures to reduce the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

If you have any questions, please call Medical Lake Public Works at 509-299-7715

2025 water Analysis Results

Note: Well 1&2 is SO 4; Well 3 is SO 6; Well 4 is SO 5								
Parameter	**Major Source**	**Units**	**EPA Regulations**		**City of Medical Lake Results**			
			Ideal Level/ Goal (MCLG)	**Maximum Allowable (MCL)**	**Highest Level Detected**			**Comply?**
					Well 1&2	**Well 3**	**Well 4**	
Total Coliform Bacteria	Naturally present in the environment	% Positive	0	5% Positive per Month				Yes
Total coliform bacteria monitoring is used to assess the microbial quality of the water distribution system. In 2025, the City collected 72 samples and DSHS collected 36 samples. Regulatory standards require that no more than 5% of monthly samples test positive for total coliform bacteria. No total coliform bacteria were detected during the 2025 monitoring period.								
Nitrate	Erosion of natural deposits, animal waste	ppm	10	10	<0.1 (2024)	ND (2025)	1.86 (2025)	Yes
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits	ppm	4	4	0.49 (2003)	0.383 (2020)	0.222 (2019)	Yes
Chlorine	Added as a drinking water disinfectant	ppm	0.2-1.0	4.0	City Wide Avg: 0.23 Range: 0.20-0.40			Yes
Copper	Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	ppm	1.3	1.3	<0.005 (2022)	ST (2025)	ST (2025)	Yes
Lead	Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	ppb	0	0.15	<0.04 (2022)	ST (2025)	ST (2025)	Yes
No Synthetic Organic Compounds were detected at Craig Rd. Well (2025) or Lehn Rd. Well (2025).								
Gross Beta	Decay of natural and manmade materials	pCi/L	0.	50			ND (2003)	Yes
Gross Alpha	Erosion of natural deposits	pCi/L	0	15	ND (2020)	<3.00 (2021)	<3.00 (2024)	Yes
Radium 136 and 228	Erosion of natural deposits	pCi/L	0	5	1.05 (2009)	<1.00 (2021)	<0.203 (2024)	Yes
Radon	Erosion of natural deposits	pCi/L	0	300	235± (tested on 12/14/99)			Yes
Turbidity	Soil Erosion	NTU	0	1	0.30 (2009)	0.297 (2020)	0.126 (2019)	Yes
Turbidity measures the cloudiness of water and is monitored because it serves as an important indicator of overall water quality. Elevated turbidity levels can reduce the effectiveness of disinfectants, potentially allowing harmful microorganisms to persist.								

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					Well 1&2	**Well 3**	**Well 4**	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	ppb	0	60	N/A	System ND (2025)	System ND (2025)	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	ppb	0	80	N/A	System 9.48 (2025)	System 9.48 (2025)	Yes
PFOS	"Forever" Man made chemicals	Ng/L	0	4	N/A	ND 2026	2.87 (2026)	Yes
PFOA	"Forever" Man Made chemicals	Ng/L	0	4	N/A	ND 2026	2.18 (2026)	Yes
PFHxS	"Forever" Man Made chemicals	Ng/L	0	10	ND	ND 2026	4.39 2026)	Yes
PFNA	"Forever" Man Made chemicals	Ng/L	0	10	ND	ND 2026	ND (2026)	Yes
PFBS	"Forever" Man Made chemicals	Ng/L	0	10	ND	ND 2026	ND (2026)	Yes
Haloacetic acids and trihalomethanes form as by-products of the chlorination process that is used to kill or inactivate disease-causing microbes. The results for TTHM and HAA reported are from the three locations within the City which are monitored to determine compliance with regulations, and from the Well 3 and Well 4 sources.								

2025 Water Analysis Results Cont.

Water System Protection: Cross Connection Control

What is a "cross connection"?

A cross connection is a permanent or temporary piping arrangement which can allow the drinking water to be contaminated by a non-drinking water source if a backflow condition occurs.

What is "backflow"?

Backflow is water flowing in the opposite direction of its normal flow. Backflow can allow contaminants to enter the drinking water system through cross connections.

The City's Cross Connection Control Program ensures we maintain high water quality. To prevent contamination that may come from non-drinking water sources, backflow prevention assemblies are used. These assemblies vary in size, shape, value, and location; however, they all prevent backflow conditions.

To learn more about cross connection control, backflow prevention, or backflow assembly testing, call (509) 299-7715. For a list of Washington State Department of Health approved backflow assembly testers, visit www.instruction.greenriver.edu/wacertservices.

City of Spokane water

An intertie with the City of Spokane was constructed and brought online in April of 2021 to add a 200 GPM supplement to the City of Medical Lake's water system, Water Analysis Results from the City of Spokane may be viewed online at this Link https://my.spokanecity.org/publicworks/water/quality/

Lead

US EPA regulations require this statement be included with the lead and copper sampling results regardless of the levels observed: 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 Medical Lake is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children.

To help reduce potential exposure to lead: for any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Water service line information for Medical Lake can be viewed at https://medical-lake.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Water-Detailed-Inventory.xlsx to know what your service line is made of.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

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 SAL's visit https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/contaminants/pfas

The EPA is also implementing testing for PFAS. UCMR 5 will have 29 PFAS compounds. The sampling and testing is set to begin in 2024. The EPA is also developing rules on PFAS. For information on work the EPA is undertaking on PFAS in many areas including drinking water visit the EPA at www.epa.gov/pfas

Radon is a radioactive gas you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the United States. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will be (in most cases) a small source of radon in indoor air.

Radon is a well-known human carcinogen. Breathing air that contains radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon 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 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For information: Call EPA's **Radon Hotline, at (800) SOS-RADON**

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCSs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best water treatment technology available.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process and performance criteria intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Parts per Million (ppm) / Parts per Billion (ppb) – A part per million means that one part of a particular contaminant is present for every million parts of water. Similarly, parts per billion indicate the amount of a contaminant per billion parts of water.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – A measure of radioactivity in water.

Parts per Trillion (Ng/L) – A part per trillion means that one part of a particular contaminate is present for every trillion parts of water.

ST – Sample Tap – 20 samples at residential taps were taken in 2025.