



# Green Tank Irrigation District #11

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## 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

**Green Tank Irrigation District #11 - System ID #29550**

March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2026

**Water System Operators:**

Gary McCracken – (509) 240-3811

Curtis Skifstad – (509) 540-8461

**Send Mail Correspondence to:**

Green Tank Irrigation District #11  
 ATT: Gary McCracken  
 835 NE C Street  
 College Place, WA 99324

Most drinking water around the world is taken from surface water and ground water. Surface water typically comes from lakes and rivers, while ground water comes from wells and springs. Green Tank Irrigation District #11 gets its water from three wells. Well #1- pumps @ 350 GPM and draws from a depth of 600 feet. Well #3 pumps @ 400 GPM and draws from a depth of 750 feet. Well #4 pumps @ 450 GPM and draws from a depth of 800 feet.

**Drinking Water Source Information**

Source	Type	Location	Office of Drinking Water ID
Well #1	Ground Water	Carey Court	SO-1
Well #3	Ground Water	Carey Court	SO-3
Well #4	Ground Water	Spitzenberg	SO-4

**Backflow Testing Testing**

Green Tank’s Board of Directors ***STRONGLY*** encourages district members to understand the need to comply with the Washington State Department of Health regulations. **Therefore, if you have a RED DOT on your address label, You NEED to have your backflow prevention devices Tested Annually!**

**Homeowners with underground sprinklers, pools, hot tubs or water stations for animals are required by state law to provide Annual Backflow Test Results to the Water System Secretary (NOT to the City of College Place!)**

*This testing should be completed by an approved Backflow Assembly Tester. A list of Approved Testers can be found on line at: [http://grcc.greenriver.edu/wacertservices/bat/bat\\_publiclist.asp](http://grcc.greenriver.edu/wacertservices/bat/bat_publiclist.asp)*

## **Board Meetings**

The board meets the first Tuesday of each month at 835 NE C Street. The meetings begin at 7:00 pm and are open to the public. **Our Annual Equalization Meeting is held on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of November and begins at 7:00 pm. This Annual Meeting is held at the District #4 Fire Station on Wallula Avenue.** System members are encouraged to attend. This is where water use efficiency (WUE) goals, rate structure and capital improvements are discussed and voted on. This meeting will be advertised in the Union Bulletin Legal Section three weeks prior to the meeting.

## **Water Testing**

Water samples are collected each month and brought to a Washington State Certified Drinking Water Lab for testing for microbial contamination. Our water is also tested for other constituents as scheduled in the **Annual Water Quality Monitoring Report** that is issued by the Washington State Department of Health.

## **Source Protection Information**

Office of Drinking Water (ODW) has compiled a source water assessment program (SWAP) data for all community water systems in Washington. SWAP data for your system is available by accessing our web site at <https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/eh/portal/odw/si/Intro.aspx>

## **Susceptibility of Sources to Contamination**

1. 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from presence of animals or from the presence of animals or from human activity.
2. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
  - a. **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
  - b. **Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
  - c. **Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
  - d. **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
  - e. **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
3. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency and/or the Washington State Board of Health prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water that is provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration and/or the Washington state department of agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.
4. 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. For further information call The EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)
5. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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)

## **Important Definitions**

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

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

**Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 (e.g. chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxides).

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level 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 use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Variations and Exemptions:** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL, an action level, or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

## **Helpful Ideas**

### **Water Use Efficiency**

It is the desire of the board of commissioners that we do all we can to reduce our consumption of water. There are a number of realistic options that are easily available to us, as consumers, to incorporate into our daily lives.

#### **1. In The Shower...**

Install a low-flow showerhead. Conventional showerheads flow at 5 gallons per minute or more, whereas low-flow showerheads typically flow at 2.5 gallons per minute (or less!).

#### **2. In the Tub...**

Think of baths as an occasional treat and stick to showers. The average bath uses 35 to 50 gallons of water, whereas a 10-minute shower with a low-flow showerhead only uses 25 gallons.

#### **3. At the Sink...**

Turn off the water while you brush your teeth and shave.

Install low-flow faucet aerators in your sinks - you can save gallons of water each time you use the tap. Conventional faucets flow as high as 3 gallons per minute, but low-flow faucets flow at 1.5 gallons per minute.

ALSO... fix those leaky faucets! That constant drip is more than just annoying, it's also a huge waste of water. You can lose more than 20 gallons of water a day from a single drippy faucet!

Green Tank Irrigation District #11

2025

ANALYTE	UNITS	WELL #1	WELL #3	WELL #4	DATE	SRL	TRIGGER	MCL / MRDL	MCLG/ MRDLG	Violation?	LIKELY SOURCES	
<b>INORGANICS</b>												
<b>(EPA Regulated)</b>												
Barium	mg/L	0.05	64	0.0434	10/03/22	0.100	2	2		NO	Erosion of natural deposits	
Flouride	mg/L	0.61	0.620	0.640	07/06/23	0.200	2	4	4	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	
Iron	mg/L	0.040	0.270	0.028	07/06/23	0.100		0.3		NO	Erosion of natural deposits	
Manganese	mg/L	0.046	0.053	0.0396	10/02/25	0.010		0.05		NO	Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate-N	mg/L	ND	ND	<0.2	10/14/25	0.500	5	10	10	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, run-off from fertilizer use	
<b>(EPA Regulated- 2<sup>o</sup>)</b>												
Chloride	mg/L	3.00	3.52	3.47	07/06/23	20	250	250		NO	Erosion of natural deposits	
Sulfate	mg/L	4.42	4.86	4.60	07/02/14	50		250				
<b>(State Regulated)</b>												
Turbidity	NTU	0.80	0.950	<0.1	07/06/23	0.100				NO	Naturally present in environment. Used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.	
Sodium	mg/L	22.0	20.0	16.7	10/03/22	5.000				NO	Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>(State Unregulated)</b>												
Lead	mg/L	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	07/02/14	0.002		0.015	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
Copper	mg/L	<0.020	<0.00641	<0.00641	07/02/14	0.020		1.30	1.30	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>												
Total Coliform	P/A	ND	ND		Monthly					NO	Naturally present in environment and used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.	
Fecal Coliform and/or E.Coli	P/A	ND	ND					0	0	NO	Whereas Fecal or E-coli is found in human or animal fecal	
<b>RADIONUCLIDES</b>												
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	1.84	2.03		04/28/17			15		NO	Erosion of natural deposits	
Beta Emitters	pCi/l							EPA level is 50	4	0	See ***	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium (226 / 228)	pCi/l	0.66	0.456		04/28/17	1		5	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	
*** HEALTH EFFECTS: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer												
<b>SYNTHETIC ORGANICS (Herbicides/ Pesticides)</b>												
Total DCPA (Acid Metabolites)	ug/L	0.32	.12J	.16J	04/11/17	0.02	0.02			NO	J: Result is less than reporting limit but greater than or equal to the method detection limit and the concentration is an approximate value.	
DL-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	ug/L		0.99		08/21/19	1.000						
PFAS	ng/L	ND	ND		12/10/24	2						
<b>Physical Properties</b>												
Color	Color Units	< 5.00	< 5.00	< 5.00	07/02/14	15		15				
Conductivity	umhos /cm	208	210	209	10/03/22	70		700				
Hardness	mg/L	66.0	59.0	49.4	10/03/22	10						
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	167	155	166	07/02/14	100		500				
<b>LEAD AND COPPER</b>												
Lead (90th percentile)	ppm	0.00057	0.00094		07/06/23	0.002		0.015		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper (90th percentile)	ppb	0.022	0.0240		07/06/23	0.200		1.3		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits	
Note: Lead and Copper 90th % indicates that out of every ten homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.												
<b>Key:</b>												
AL	Action Level							NTU			Nephelometric Turbidity Units	
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level							P/A			Presence or Absence of coliform bacteria	
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal							pCi/l			Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level							ppm or mg/L			Parts per million or milligrams per liter	
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal							ppb or ug/L			Parts per billion or micrograms per liter	
mrem/year	Millirems per year (radiation absorbed by the body)							SRL			State Reporting Level (min. reporting level required)	
n/a	Not Applicable							TT			Treatment Technique	



Report Form

# Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

331-203 • Updated 2/9/2026

## Consumer Confidence Reports are Due by July 1, 2026

You need to complete the following.

1. **By July 1, 2026**, mail or otherwise directly deliver a copy of your 2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to your water system customers. Keep a copy for your records.
2. **By July 1, 2026**, mail or email a copy of your CCR to the regional office for your county (information on back).
3. **By October 1, 2026,\*** complete and send this certification form to the regional office with your CCR.

*\*Note: We are better able to properly credit your water system when we receive both documents, together, before the July 1 deadline.*

### Certification For

Water System Name GREEN TANK IRR. DIST. #11

Water System ID Number 29550K Water System County WALLA WALLA

Date delivered FEB. 24, 2026

URL (if delivered electronically) www.greentank11.com

In compliance with the CCR requirements in WAC 246-290-72001 through -72012, I confirm that:

- ◆ The CCR has been appropriately delivered to customers who use this water system.
- ◆ All information contained in this report is correct.
- ◆ The monitoring data stated in the CCR matches information submitted to Washington State Department of Health, Office of Drinking Water.

### Certified By

Signature CURTIS W. SKIFSTAD

Printed Name CURTIS W. SKIFSTAD # 8044

Phone (509) 540-8461 Date FEB. 24<sup>th</sup>, 2026