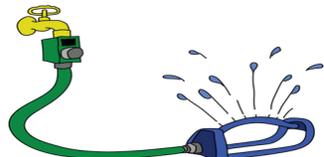




Conservation Tips

- Check household faucets for leaks. A faucet with even a slow drip takes 10 to 25 gallons of water. Just think, 15 drips per minute add up to almost 3 gallons of water wasted per day, 65 gallons wasted per month, and 788 gallons wasted per year!
- Keep showers at 5 minutes or less in length. A 5-minute shower takes 10 to 25 gallons of water.
- Keep a pitcher of water in the refrigerator. Then you won't have to run tap water to cool it.
- Use a broom to sweep your driveway, garage, or sidewalk instead of using water.
- Use a bucket of water to wash your bike or the family car and rinse quickly with a hose.
- Water your lawn in the evening or in the early morning to avoid evaporation. Be careful to water only the lawn and not the sidewalk or street.



811 Call before you

Starting a small or a big building project? Do you know where your water lines, gas into your house, and underground electric are?

Know what's below. Call before you dig. It's easy with just one number-

Call before you dig.
It's the law. (RCW 19.122)



Dial 811 two business days before digging.

www.callbeforeyoudig.org

Billing

The only rate change in 2018 was an increase on the overage charge, from 30 to 45 cents per hundred cubic feet of water over the allotment. It is likely that 2018 overage charges will be higher than usual if we have a hot summer and you are keeping your lawn green. Many of you have come very close to exceeding your allotment in the past, but have never had an overage charge. If you do not want to pay an overage charge in November, or have a higher charge than usual, we encourage you to be frugal with your lawn watering and keep faucets and toilets repaired. Many of you are using online banking, and you will want to check your November 1 bill to see if you owe more than your flat rate.



Board of Commissioners

David Bennett, *President*

Ron Lund

Susan Darnell

Open public meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday

Office location & hours:

- 11907 E. Trent Avenue (Trent & Pit)
- Office hours are 7:30-3:30 PM Mon. through Fri.
- The Manager and Operator work from 6 AM-4:30 PM, Monday through Thursday.
- 24-hour drop slot in door
- Phone: (509) 924-9320

We welcome visitors in the office. We have free educational materials that include coloring/activity books and stickers for children, conservation brochures, and Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer atlases.



Irvin Water District #6

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Irvin Water District #6 at (509) 924-9320**. Our normal office hours are **M-F 7:30-3:30**. Board meetings are scheduled monthly on the 2nd Tuesday at 4:00 P.M.

Irvin Water District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, **2017**. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. **Immuno-compromised** persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorder.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (**MCL**) is 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 - (mandatory language) The "Goal" (**MCLG**) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. **MCLG** allow for a margin of safety. **pCi/L** - Pico Curies per Liter - a unit of radioactivity. **Ppb or Ug/L**- parts per billion or micrograms per liter. About 1 drop in one of the largest tanker trucks used to haul gasoline would represent 1 ppb.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Yes/NO No	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria *	No	Absent	Absent	0	(systems that collect fewer than 40 samples per month) 1 positive monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment
*60 Samples were taken in 2017 All were satisfactory						
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Pump SO1 Pump SO3 Pump SO4 Pump SO5	No	1.47 0.42 1.17 0.37	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 2015 SO1 Radium 228 2015 SO3 Radium 228 2015 SO4 Radium 228 2012 SO5	No	.425 .104 .34 .17	pCi/l	n/ a	15/5.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha 2014 Pump 1 Gross Alpha 2015 Pump 3 Gross Alpha 2015 Pump 4 Gross Alpha 2012 Pump 5	No	1.39 1.00 2.25 1.04	pCi/l	n/ a	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	No	.01-.2	Ppm	4.0	4.0	Measure of disinfectant added to water
Copper, tested summer 2015	No	.0249- .1140	Ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead, tested summer 2015	No	1-1.7	Ppb	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	No	1.23	Ppb	0	80	By-Products of Chlorination



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Protect the Aquifer!

(It's *your* drinking water)

www.spokaneaquifer.org

MEMBER SPOK
AQUIFER JOI
BOARD



Your Annual Water Quality Report



Irvin Water
District No. 6
(509) 924-9320

This report is provided to all of our customers. It describes your drinking water quality for the period of January-December, 2017. Your water district is committed to supplying safe water that meets or surpasses state and federal standards and achieves the highest standards of customer service. Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.

Your drinking water comes from the Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer. This pristine and abundant aquifer lies in two states, holds ten trillion gallons of water, and is the sole source of drinking water for almost half a million people in the region. This groundwater source is recharged by the local precipitation and the snow pack in northern Idaho and western Montana and is naturally filtered by surface vegetation and the layers of gravel above the water line. The aquifer travels through northern Idaho and into Washington where it discharges into the Spokane River and the Little Spokane River. The SVRP aquifer is unique because of its vast size, swift flow of water, porous soils and due to the fact that the land over the aquifer is extensively developed. These factors make our aquifer uniquely susceptible to contamination. We must all treat the aquifer with care to keep our drinking water clean for everyone to enjoy. In the past one hundred years aquifer levels have remained constant, however scientific models have shown us that even though the aquifer is plentiful it is not unlimited. Careful planning will be required in the coming years to ensure that this aquifer remains clean and available for our community.