CARNHOPE IRRIGATION DISTRICT #7

Carnhope Irrigation District #7
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2025
Mandatory Health-Related Standards Are Established by the Washington State Department of Health

Coliform Monitoring	Goal	tests taken	Results	Frequency	date sampled	next sample date	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bactria	0	26	ND	two per month	Monthly	Monthly	**Total coliform** bacteria are commonly found in the environment (e.g., soil or vegetation) and are generally harmless. If only total coliform bacteria are detected in drinking water, the source is probably environmental. Fecal contamination is not likely. However, if environmental contamination can enter the system, there may also be a way for pathogens to enter the system. Therefore, it is important to find the source and resolve the problem.
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	0		ND		Monthly	**Monthly**	**Fecal coliform** bacteria are a sub-group of total coliform bacteria. They appear in great quantities in the intestines and feces of people and animals. The presence of fecal coliform in a drinking water sample often indicates recent fecal contamination, meaning that there is a greater risk that pathogens are present than if only total coliform bacteria is detected. **E. coli** is a sub-group of the fecal coliform group. Most E. coli bacteria are harmless and are found in great quantities in the intestines of people and warm-blooded animals. Some strains, however, can cause illness. The presence of E. coli in a drinking water sample almost always indicates recent fecal contamination, meaning there is a greater risk that pathogens are present. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
Source Monitoring							
Nitrate	MCL=10 mg/L	1	1.06 mg/L	1-year	8/5/2025	Oct-26	Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. 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 for advice from your health care provider.
Complete Inorganvic (IOC)							
Nitrate as (N)	MCL=10 mg/L	1	1.03 mg/L	9-year	10/7/2025		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	MCL=0.01 mg/L	1	0.00259 mg/L	9-year	10/7/2025		Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs 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.
Barium	MCL=2mg/L	1	0.0264	9-year	10/7/2025		Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
PFAS	MCL=0	2	ND	9-year	10/8/2025		While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of
Distribution Monitoring							
Lead	MCL=0.015 mg/L	1 13	ND	3-year		Jul-27	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. Carnhope Irrigations is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Carnhope Irrigation (Public Watersystem Id:11250M) by calling 509-536-9180 or emailing service@carnhopewater.org Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.
Copper	MCL=1.3 mg/L	13	0.015282mg/L	3-year		Jul-27	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

The district completed the **lead service inventory(LSI)** report and submited in September of 2024 and is available on https://carnhopewater.org/forms/

All irrigation systems must have a backflow device on them, these devices must be inspected and tested annually by end of june and sent to the Carnhope district office. WAC 246.290

Ray with HRC is the disrtict BAT tester for the next two years, the cost to be tested is $40.00 and will be added to the water assessment for that year. If you do not wish to be tested please contatct the office, or if you woiuld like to be added to the test schedyule please contact us as well.

WATER CONSERVATION IS IMPORTANT.

LIMIT YARD WATERING TO 45 MINUTES PER STATION OR LESS! THIS WILL HELP CONSERVE WATER AND PREVENT WASTE. BE DONE WATERING BY 10 A.M. TO ENSURE THAT WATER IS BEING UTILIZED AND NOT EVAPORATING.

ALL IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MUST HAVE A BACKFLOW DEVICE ON THEM, THESE DEVICES MUST BE INSPECTED AND TESTED ANNUALLY BY END OF JUNE AND SENT TO THE CARNHOPE DISTRICT OFFICE. WAC 246.290

Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Abbreviations

ND= Not Detected

ppm = parts per million
ppb = parts per billion
pCi/L = piccuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
constituent which, if exceeded, triggers

mg/L= milligrams per liter

SRL=State reporting level

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. Level 2 **Assessment: A Level 2 assessment** is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

State Action Level (SAL): The concentration of a contaminant established to protect public health prior to the establishment of an MCL, which req
uired public notification within 30 days of learning of an exceedance.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Drinking Water Source: Carnhope Irrigation District #7 PWS# 11250M water comes from 2 separate wells at 223 S Chronicle Rd. and is pumped from the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer.

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 calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). 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 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).

From Your Water Utility
Carnhope Irrigation District #7
4613 E 3rd Ave.
Spokane Valley, WA 99212
ph:509-536-9180

Contact Person: Nathaniel Kennicutt
service@carnhopewater.org
509-539-9180

Regular Scheduled Board Meetings are held every first Tuesday of the month at 7:00. p.m.