



What is [Water Sustainability](#)?

Have You Heard of...Water Conservation/BC Climate Action Toolkit? Here is a little snippet from a link on BC Climate Action Toolkit website:

[Water Fixture Efficiency](#)

Increasing fixture and appliance water efficiency is a key strategy in which local governments can play a major part. In new buildings, fixtures and appliances that consume significantly less water compared to the requirements of the BC water conservation regulation are commercially available, and have been installed widely in jurisdictions or buildings where water conservation has been given high priority.

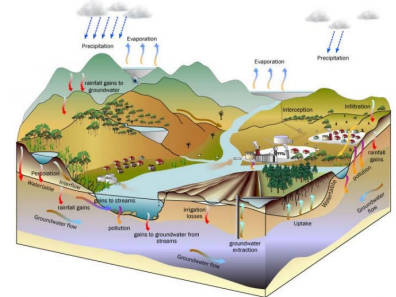
For example, dual flush toilets (about 4.3 litres flush on average) can reduce toilet water consumption up to 30% below the low-flush (6 litre) requirement of the Code; bathroom faucet flows can also be reduced as much as 50%. As of January 2007, 91% of LEED-Canada new building projects included the credit for 30% reduction in water use compared to LEED baseline consumption, which is only slightly higher than the BC conservation regulations. For existing buildings, improvements in water efficiency due to fixture retrofits can be more dramatic. For example, dual flush toilets can reduce consumption due to conventional toilets (13 litres) by over 65%.

Implementation of efficient fixtures and also appliances can be facilitated for community buildings through measures such as:

- Public and building industry education packages - these can be developed relatively quickly and easily
- Subsidized water conservation kits
- Incentives such as toilet rebates
- Incentives that encourage water conservation in designs for new development

In addition to actions addressing fixture efficiency, water conservation actions can also include:

- Metering and pricing by usage
- Addressing water system leakage through monitoring, maintenance and asset management
- Landscape design guidelines and efficient irrigation systems
- Watering restrictions; Working with major industrial users to reduce demand, and facilitating eco-industrial networking



Alternative Sources

Utilizing alternative sources such as captured rainwater, or reclamation of treated greywater or wastewater for non-potable uses, are other strategies that can complement the above demand management actions. However, the potential emission reductions resulting from reclamation are less certain.

From a community perspective, reducing water demand can also reduce energy consumption, emissions and costs for residents and businesses – for example, emissions and costs due to hot water heating, which is often fueled by a fossil source (natural gas).

Read here for more information: <https://www.toolkit.bc.ca/tool/water-conservation>

NEWSLETTER

CONSERVE OUR DRINKING WATER

If there is a power outage, water is not being pumped to the reservoir. Thus, water supply becomes limited. It is highly critical that residents conserve water and refrain from irrigating during power outages.

- ⇒ RWWD Operators continue to ensure that the microbiological parameters are in compliance with the Drinking Water Protection Regulation.
- ⇒ Fecal Coliform bacteria - no detectable fecal coliform bacteria per 100 ml.
- ⇒ Escherichia coli (E. coli)- no detectable E. coli per 100ml.
- ⇒ Weekly samples submitted to ALS have all passed the above criteria.
- ⇒ Daily in house presence/absence test for total coliforms and E.coli were all negative.

For further information, please speak to one of our operators at 250-819-3186.

CURB STOP MAINTENANCE

As many of you know, we began curb stop maintenance a few years ago...

The implementation of a curb stop location program for distribution service valves, will greatly enhance the districts' ability to prepare for and quickly recover from various emergencies. A distribution system operator is faced with the challenge of restoring service to their customers in a timely manner whether responding to a water leak, earthquake, a flood, or a man-made disaster. This response can be accomplished by the effective utilization of accurate valve maintenance records and properly maintained valves and appurtenances.

This includes the identification of critical valves as part of the required vulnerability assessment which provides a greater value than just knowing where these components are located.

SAVE THE DATES

Taxes:

Taxes are billed the first week of July. Payment is due by July 31st of the current year.

Utilities:

1st Quarter is billed the 1st week of January and is due by: February 15th;
2nd Quarter is billed the first week of April and is due by: May 15th;
3rd Quarter is billed the first week of July and is due by: August 15th; and
4th Quarter is billed the first week of October and is due by: November 15th.

[Please contact us if you require information regarding your roll or account number.](#)

RECAPS and UPDATES from "The Waterline" PROVINCIAL DROUGHT

Drought has impacted most of the Thompson Nicola, the Cariboo, Shuswap and Okanagan.

Water conservation has become a hot topic in the news as many people have been affected by watering restrictions and tighter bylaw enforcement.

Here are some General Water Conservation tips:

- Limit Outdoor Watering
- Do not water during the heat of the day
- Consider planting drought-tolerant vegetation
- Take shorter showers
- Do not leave taps running
- Install water-efficient showerheads, taps and toilets
- Add irrigation to water at times that are most effective for vegetation
- Improve water system efficiency and check for leaks
- Reduce non-essential use
- Use water efficient methods and equipment

CONTACT US

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