

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – 2018

This report is a summary of last year’s water quality for the City of Buhl Water System. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and state standards.

2018 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

I. Water System Information

Water System Name: City of Buhl	PWS ID #: 5420007
Water System Superintendent: A.J. Gray	
Address: 210 Clear Lakes RD	Tel #: 208-293-8753
City, State, Zip Code: Buhl, Idaho 83316	
Population Served: 4023	Number of Connections: 1570
Date of CCR Distribution: June 2018	For Calendar Year: 2018
Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): Second Monday of each month at City Hall	

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

II. Water Sources

Groundwater Sources (springs, wells, infiltration galleries):	
1) Source #: Well 1 213 9 th Ave S.	Ground water
2) Source #: Well 3 210 Clear Lakes RD	Ground water
3) Source#: Well 5 Aiken Ave	Ground water
4) Source #: Well 6 Linden St	Ground water
Surface Water Sources (lakes, rivers, creeks): No Surface Water Sources	
Source Water Assessment or Protection Plan Available? Plan available at City Hall and Water Department	

III. Special Compliance Violations: NONE

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IV. Definitions

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): IDSE is an important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by some water systems, providing disinfection or chlorination, to identify distribution system locations with concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR. Not all water systems were required to perform an IDSE.
Maximum Contamination Level (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 Contamination 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
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 benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

V. Health Information

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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/ .
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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/ .
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.
Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include: Microbial contaminants , such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. 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. Pesticides and herbicides , which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Lead Informational Statement (Health effects and ways to reduce exposure)

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 utility named above* 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 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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>.

VI. Level of Detected Contaminants and Associated Health Effects Language

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected:	Highest Level Detected:	Date Tested (mm/yy):	Typical Source of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Arsenic	N	10ppb	0	6.00ppb	6.00ppb	01/18	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Nitrate	N	10	10	2.14mg/l	2.24mg/l	01/18	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Total Coliform Fecal Coliform	N N	> 1 *	0 0	Absent Absent	Absent Absent			Naturally present in the environment
Lead (ppb) Lead samples are completed once every three years	N	15	<0.005	<0.001	0.001	08/16	Corrosion of house hold plumbing systems	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure
Copper (ppm) Copper samples are completed ones every three years	N	1.3	.16	<.01	.09	08/16	Corrosion of house hold plumbing systems	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor

□ **Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) & Haloacetic Acids (HAA5).**

Disinfection By-products	MCL	MCLG	Our System Range Average	Highest Level detected	Sample Year	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	.080 mg/l	NA	.015 mg/l	.013 mg/l	2018	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	.060 mg/l	NA	.003 mg/l	.005 mg/l	2017	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

We are currently under quarterly monitoring for Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) and have not had a violation since August 2015.

□ **Chlorine:**

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Running Annual Average	Sample Date	Typical Contamination Source
Chlorine	N	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.60MG/L	0.50MG/L	Monthly	Water additive used to control microbes

Hard Copies of this report are available at Buhl City Hall and at the Water Treatment Plant.

**Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form
(Required)**

Community Water System Name: City of Buhl
Public Water System (PWS) #: ID5420007

I confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (or appropriate notices of availability have been given) and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

- Complete the portion below that corresponds to the population of your PWS -

Systems Serving a Population Greater than 100,000

- Posted the CCR on the Internet
- Mailed the report to all customers

Systems Serving Between 500 and 99,999 People

- Mailed the report to all customers

Systems with Mailing Waivers Serving Between 500 and 9,999 People

- Published the CCR in the local newspaper(s) - (as required due to mailing waiver).
- Informed customers that the CCR will not be mailed (as required due to mailing waiver).
- Developed procedures to make reports available on request.

Systems with Mailing Waivers Serving 500 or Fewer People

- Informed customers that the CCR will not be mailed (as required due to mailing waiver).
- Developed procedures to make reports available on request.

Applies to all systems: A "good faith" effort was made to reach non-bill-paying consumers by (check appropriate blanks):

- Posting report on the Internet.
- Mailing the report to all postal patrons in the system area.
- Advertising the availability of the report.
- Posting the report in public places.

Certified by: **Name** A. J. Gray
Title Water Superintendent
Phone # 208-293-8753 **Date** 12 June 2019