

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – 2021

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.

2021 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 2021	For Calendar Year: 2021
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

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	7.00ppb	7.00ppb	7/21	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	2.33mg/l	2.33mg/l	12/21	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	Present 7/21, 8/21	Present 7/21, 8/21		Present at tested location and resolved	Naturally present in the environment
Lead (ppb)	N	15	<0.005	<0.001	0.001		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)	N	1.3	.16	<.01	.09		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	.010 mg/l	.010 mg/l	2021	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	.060 mg/l	NA	.002 mg/l	.004 mg/l	2021	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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	0.70MG/L	0.509MG/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.

CCR Certification Form

CCR Report Year: 2021

Community Water System Name: City of Buhl

Public Water System (PWS) ID No: 5420007

Please check all items that apply.

CCR was distributed by mail.

CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method. Specify direct delivery methods:

Mail – notification that CCR is available on Website via a direct uniform resource locator (URL)

E-mail – direct URL to CCR

E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail

E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail

Other: _____

If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:

www.cityofbuhl.us

If the CCR was provided electronically, please describe how a customer requests paper CCR

delivery: **Hard Copies available at the City office, Public works and the Water treatment Plant**

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the state/primacy agency:

Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.cityofbuhl.us

Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)

Advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

Publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)

Posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

Delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

Delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

Electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)

Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)

(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www._____

Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list)

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state/primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name: **AJ Gray**

Title: **Water Superintendent**

Phone #: **208-293-8753**

Date: **06/06/2022**