

City of Sandpoint 2015

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The City of Sandpoint produces potable water at two facilities: The Sand Creek Plant (water source is Little Sand Creek) and the Lake Plant (water source is Lake Pend O'reille). The water from Sand Creek source is treated (coagulated and filtered) to remove contaminants and is then disinfected (chlorinated) to protect against microbial agents. The Lake Plant is a membrane filtration and has been producing high quality water since August 2012. Microfiltration through membranes is a relatively new water treatment process and a significant improvement over sand filtration. The plants are operated by or under the supervision of, state-certified water treatment plant operators.

Source Water Assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment study has been conducted by the IDEQ to establish potential sources of contamination in the watersheds for both plants. Copies of reports describing the results the results of this study are available for review at the office of the Public Works Department.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water

Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Microbial Contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

How can I get involved?

Plant Tours- The newly upgraded Lake Water Treatment Facility is a state of the art microfiltration plant and very interesting to view. If you would like to arrange for a plant tour, please call David Pafundi at 208-263-3440. We prefer to have groups of at least 6 persons. For more information about your water, please contact Dave Pafundi (Supervisor of the Water Treatment Department: 263-3440) or Ryan Luttmann (Director of Public Works: 263-3407).

You are also invited to attend our regularly scheduled meetings to learn more about matters pertaining to your drinking water. The Sandpoint City Council meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month. Additional information pertaining to various aspects of water treatment can be obtained at the Internet Home Page of the American Water Works Association (www.awwa.org).

Community Awareness

In keeping with the recommendations of the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism and Response Act of 2002, citizens are urged to report any suspicious activities involving the Little Sand Creek Watershed, water treatment and distribution facilities to local law enforcement authorities or the City of Sandpoint Public Works Department 208-263-3407.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for Lead

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. City of Sandpoint 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 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>.

Results of voluntary monitoring

The Little Sand Creek Water Treatment Plant was shut off for improvements and maintenance, which during that period the water picked up taste and odor of the pipe lining (coal tar). The affected area was lower Woodland Drive and the Edelweiss Neighborhoods during August 2015. The compounds found were Naphthalene, tetrachloroethylene, and Xylene. Water plant operators have noticed that when the water is warmer and not moving as fast as when the plant is not in operation this causes the compounds to be released. Operators are now closely monitoring the water temperatures. The City has started plans to replace this coal tar lined pipe with new pipe or reline the pipe.

Test Results

| <u>Parts Per Billion (PPB)</u> | <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> | |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Tetrachloroethylene 1.39 PPB | MCL 5 PPB | below EPA Limit |
| Xylenes - Total 1.20 PPB | MCL 10,000 PPB | below EPA Limit |
| Naphthalene 14.4 | No EPA MCL currently set | not applicable |

Additional Information for Arsenic

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.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. If any other mineral or constituent is desired please call the number at bottom of this report. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year 2015. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------|------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.16 | .5 | 1.16 | 2015 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 18 | 12.1 | | 2015 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 29.7 | 24.6 | | 2015 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .2 | ND | .2 | 2014 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; A inorganic mineral that promotes strong teeth and can be naturally in water. |
| Sodium (optional) (ppm) | NA | | 4.7 | 3.77 | 5.56 | 2015 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching |
| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | .082 | 2013 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 3.33 | 2013 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Violation | Typical Source |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------|--|
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | ND | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Unit Descriptions | |
|-------------------|--|
| Term | Definition |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended |

Important Drinking Water Definitions

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|---|---|
| Term | Definition |
| MCLG | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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. |
| MCL | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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 contaminants. |
| MRDL | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

For more information please contact:

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