



2015 Water Quality and Consumer Confidence Report

CITY OF EAGLE WATER DEPARTMENT

PWS #4010201 / Eastern Zone : PWS #4010222 / Western Zone



Dear Customer,

This Water Quality Report provides important information which is specific to your drinking water. Both the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (ID DEQ) and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require water suppliers to make the following water quality information available to all customers. Both agencies monitor the water quality to insure compliance with all regulations. Please read this report for important information about your drinking water.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

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.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water was collected monthly. Based on population the Eastern Zone pulls four (4) monthly samples and the Western Zone pulls one (1) sample from separate locations within your water service area. Samples are sent to a state certified lab for testing. As reported at the time, our customers in the Eastern Zone were informed that our water temporarily exceeded the Environmental Protection Agency

(EPA) drinking water standards for total coliform. The situation was rectified with additional flushing of the water lines and subsequent testing confirmed the problem was resolved with no action required on your part. Outside of that isolated incident, both the Eastern and Western Zone's tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The City of Eagle vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated any additional maximum contaminant levels or any other water quality standard.





Where does my water come from?

EASTERN: The City of Eagle Eastern Water System is a pressure based, twin well system, utilizing a reservoir for pressure and volume buffering capacity. The number of wells operating at any time varies with demand and reservoir level. All of the wells produce a high quality of water with concentrations of regulated contaminants well below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) limits set by the E.P.A. and our local Department of Environmental Quality.

WESTERN: The City of Eagle Western Water System consists of two artesian ground water wells at separate sites in the system. Both wells produce very high quality water with concentrations of contaminants well below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) limits set by the E.P.A and our local Department of Environmental Quality.

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).

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 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 storm water 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?

Please direct any and all concerns about the drinking water in your area to the City of Eagle Water Department at 208-489-8777.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Additional Information for Lead:

EASTERN & WESTERN: 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 City of Eagle Eastern and Western Water Systems are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and are constructed with lead free components. There is no indication of naturally occurring lead in the City's water systems. However, the City cannot control the variety of materials used in private 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>

Additional Information for Nitrate:

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.

Sanitary Survey:

The City of Eagle had no violations in the latest sanitary survey.

Violations and Exceedances: Coliform and Subsequent Testing (Eastern zone only)

As previously stated, in May of 2015 our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards as established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for total coliform. As you know, the situation was quickly resolved with additional line flushing and confirmed through subsequent testing of the water. Following the exceedance, the additional required confirmation samples submitted was shorted by one. The missing sample was quickly submitted and further confirmed the absence of the bacteria.

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. 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 of the report. 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.

Eastern Zone: PWS #4010201

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2013 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.4 | NA | | 2013 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2015 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Uranium (ug/L) | 0 | 30 | 25 | NA | | 2013 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | 0 | NA | | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

Western Zone: PWS #4010222

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.41 | 0.39 | 0.41 | 2013 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.2 | ND | 0.2 | 2015 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | 1.51 | ND | 1.51 | 2009 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

Abbreviations and definitions:

ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

NA: not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions: Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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: 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: Monitored Not Regulated

MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level:

Source water assessment and its availability and contact information:

If you have any questions regarding our Consumer Confidence Report, please feel free to contact the City of Eagle Water Department at 208-489-8777.

Water Conservation:

Water Conservation has become a new way of life. Water Conservation habits that are developed when there is ample snowpack will help sustain the water supply through growth and dry years. The City of Eagle suggests the continuation of the following water conservation habits:



Water between
6 p.m. and 10 a.m.



Install water saving shower
heads and toilets



Adjust watering frequency
according to the weather
and season



Do not use toilets as a
wastebasket



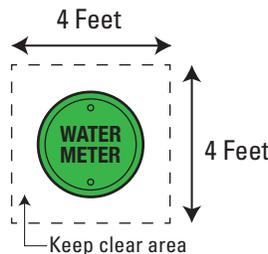
Check and repair leaking
pipes, hoses, sprinklers
and toilets



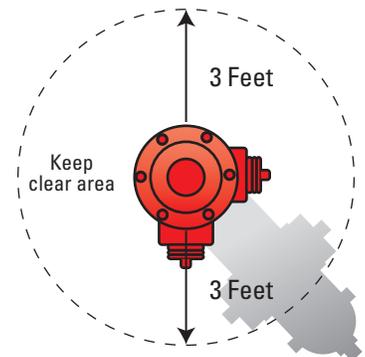
Use a broom to clean
driveways and sidewalks

Smooth Operations During Emergencies:

Clearance around your City water infrastructure such as meters and fire hydrants is critical for ensuring the safety of emergency workers, citizens and staff. When these features are obstructed, valuable time is lost on gaining access instead of concentrating on the emergency at hand. With over 500 fire hydrants and 2,000 meters, we need your help to keep these facilities free from obstructions such as trees, shrubs, and fencing to keep them ready for use. Here is the minimum clear space we require around them.



Water Meter Clearance:
Maintain a 4 x 4 square foot
clearance with the meter at
the center.



Fire Hydrant Clearance: Maintain a
(3) three foot clearance around the
circumference of the fire hydrant.
This is per the International Fire
Code Section 508.5.5.



For more information please contact:

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