



# City of St. Anthony Water Quality Report

## "Consumer Confidence Report"

For Calendar Year: 2009

*Our constant goal is to provide you with a clean and dependable supply of drinking water. We continuously strive to ensure that your drinking water looks, smells, and tastes great. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually protect our water resource which is the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future care.*

City of St. Anthony PWS 7220067  
 420 N. Bridge Street, Suite A  
 St. Anthony, ID 83445  
 Water Operator: Kirk Nelson 208-624-3494  
 Population Served: 3,342      Number of Connections: 1,202  
 Date of Distribution: June 15, 2010

We are happy to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements. Last year we conducted tests for more than 80 contaminants. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Sources of drinking water (both tap 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at its website, <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 regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**The City of St. Anthony has a Source Water Protection Plan that has been recognized and certified by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).** This plan has been designed to protect the integrity of our drinking water and the source from which it comes. It identifies potential contaminant sources and land practices that pose the greatest risks to our drinking water, and protection measures that have been and will be undertaken to protect all members of our community. Strategies include distributing education information to residents. A complete copy of this plan is available for review. Please contact our office at 624-3494 to obtain a copy, or for additional information.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. Idaho State Rules for Drinking Water Systems states "There shall be no connection between the distribution system and any pipes, pumps, hydrants, water-loading stations, or tanks whereby unsafe water or other contaminating materials may be discharged or drawn into a public water system." (IDAPA 58.01.08). For that reason, all residences using sprinkler systems for landscape irrigation are required to have backflow prevention devices installed and inspected every year. Failure to comply will result in your water being turned off. Please contact our office at 624-3494 for additional information.

Monitoring Waiver Information: The federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has granted the state of Idaho authority to issue monitoring waivers for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and synthetic organic compounds (SOCs). St. Anthony currently has monitoring waivers for VOCs and SOCs through 2010.

**DID YOU KNOW?**  
*One of out eight* people lack access to clean water. In developing countries, women walk an average of 3.7 miles to get water.

The City of St. Anthony invites all residents to attend our public meetings where topics concerning matters related to water, water projects, and other important issues may be discussed. Our regularly scheduled meetings are the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Thursdays of every Month beginning at 7 p.m.



### WHAT IS IN MY WATER?

The City of St. Anthony routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and Idaho state regulations. The following table shows the detection of the following constituents in your water for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> through December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2009. The City failed to monitor chlorine in the distribution system, but it was a single event. *At no time were you or your family at risk.* The following table provides information on your water quality.

#### CONSTITUENT TABLE

CONSTITUENT	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level detected	Highest Level detected	Date Tested (mm/yy)	Typical sources of contamination
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Nitrate (mg/L)	N	10	10	0	1.2	08/09	Runoff from fertilizer use; sewage; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>							
Total Trihalomethane	N	80	n/a	0	2.6	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acid Group 5	N	60	n/a	0	0	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	MRDL = 4	n/a			Quarterly	Water additive used to control microbials.
<b>MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS AND DISINFECTANTS</b>							
Total Coliform	N	> 1	0	0	1		Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	N	*	0	0	0		Human and animal fecal waste.
<b>LEAD/COPPER</b>							
Contaminant	Date(s) Collected	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	#of sites above Action Level	Violation Y/N	Possible Source of Contamination
<b>Lead (ppb)</b>	<b>09/07</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N</b>	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Copper (ppm)</b>	<b>09/07</b>	<b>.37</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N</b>	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

### DEFINITIONS

In the table above, you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

**Initial Distribution System Evaluation (ISDE):** 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 Contaminant 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 Contaminant 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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Non-Detect (ND):** Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

**Parts per million (ppm):** One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb):** One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000.

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

#### 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 City of St. Anthony is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used for 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**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 *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/>.