

## **CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

Veolia Eagle – PWSID #4010049

2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT – Issued Spring 2023

### **INTRODUCTION**

Providing clean, safe drinking water to you is our top priority. We are pleased to present to you the annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) which details the results of the most recent water quality tests performed on your drinking water through the end of 2022. Public meetings regarding our water system are held on an as-needed basis and are announced via social media or direct mail. If at any time you have questions about your water quality or delivery, please call us at 208-362-7304. We want you to be informed about your water supply.

*Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you or speak with someone who understands it.)*

### **WHERE DOES OUR WATER SUPPLY COME FROM?**

Your water is provided from 4 wells located throughout the Eagle area.

### **ABOUT THE TREATMENT PROCESS**

Groundwater from our wells is treated with small amounts of chlorine to protect against potentially hazardous microorganisms that can get into the water. We strive to maintain an average chlorine residual between 0.2 and 1 Part Per Million (PPM) throughout the distribution system.

### **DON'T FORGET! PROTECT YOUR FAMILY – TEST YOUR BACKFLOW ASSEMBLY**

If you have a sprinkler system connected to the public water supply or own a commercial property, you are required by Idaho state law to have an approved backflow assembly installed and tested annually. Backflow assemblies are mechanical devices that safeguard public health by preventing contaminants from entering the public water supply.

### **DO I NEED A BACKFLOW ASSEMBLY?**

If you are unsure, please contact us to schedule a determination survey. Our Cross Connection Specialist can provide you with details about approved devices, premise isolation location and information for ongoing test requirements. Call 208-362-7304 to schedule an appointment.

### **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM**

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states were required by the EPA to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. The assessment is based on a land use inventory of the designated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the watershed and aquifer characteristics. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) completed its final source water assessment of the Veolia system in 2002. You can view Veolia's assessment reports at <http://www2.deq.idaho.gov/water/swaOnline/Search> or you can request a summary of the assessment by calling the IDEQ at 208-373-0550.

## TAP OR BOTTLED WATER?

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (for 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 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 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 byproducts 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.

In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. So, what's the bottom line? If bottled and tap water meet the federal standards, they are both safe to drink. However, your tap water is substantially less expensive than bottled water.

## HEALTH NOTES

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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/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 800-426-4791.

- **Arsenic:** While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The 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.
- **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. Veolia is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential of lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and 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 at 800-426-4791 or [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead). To learn more about lead, please visit [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead).
- **Nitrate:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (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 advice from your health care provider.

## WATER QUALITY RESULTS

The following tables summarize the quality of your drinking water in 2022 as compared to the standards set by the EPA and the IDEQ. These tables list minimum and maximum values for substances detected in our water supply in the most recent tests conducted between 2018 through 2022. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Each of the regulated contaminants compares to a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) established by the EPA and the State of Idaho. We tested for more than 80 substances in the water and report those detected in the tables below. Some of the information is technical in nature, so we have provided you with definitions on page 5 to help you better understand the information contained in this report.

### PRIMARY STANDARDS - DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE SAFETY OF DRINKING WATER

INORGANIC CHEMICALS	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	COMPLIANCE RESULT	RANGE OF RESULTS	COMPLIANCE RESULT YEAR	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE
ARSENIC	PPB	NA	10	3.4	ND - 3.4	2022	NO	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
BARIUM	PPM	2	2	0.1	ND - 0.1	2022	NO	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
FLUORIDE	PPM	4	4	0.4	0.3 - 0.4	2022	NO	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
NITRATE AS NITROGEN	PPM	10	10	1.1	ND - 1.1	2022	NO	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE

LEAD & COPPER RULE	UNITS	MCLG	AL	90th PERCENTILE	SAMPLES > AL	TEST YEAR	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE
COPPER	PPM	1.3	1.3	0.21	0	2022	NO	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING
LEAD	PPB	0	15	ND	0	2022	NO	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING

RADIONUCLIDES	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	COMPLIANCE RESULT	RANGE OF RESULTS	COMPLIANCE RESULT YEAR	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE
ALPHA EMITTERS (EXCLUDING URANIUM)	pCi/L	0	15	4.1	-2 - 4.1	2022	NO	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
RADIUM 226 + 228	pCi/L	0	5	1.1	ND - 1.1	2022	NO	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
URANIUM	PPB	0	30	4	3 - 4	2022	NO	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST LRAA	RANGE OF RESULTS	TEST YEAR	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	PPB	NA	80	1.1	ND - 2.3	2022	NO	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS	PPB	NA	60	ND	ND	2022	NO	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION

DISINFECTION RESIDUALS	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST ANNUAL AVG	RANGE OF RESULTS	TEST YEAR	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE
CHLORINE RESIDUAL	PPM	4	4	0.3	ND - 0.8	2022	NO	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES

## DEFINITIONS

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

**Compliance Result:** This value may either be the highest value detected or the highest of an annual average depending upon the frequency of required testing.

**Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** The yearly average of all the results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system.

**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 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 disinfectant to control microbial contamination.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND:** Not detected.

**Parts Per Billion (PPB):** The equivalent of one second in 32 years.

**Parts Per Million (PPM):** The equivalent of one second in 12 days.

**Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L):** A measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Primary Standards:** Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health related. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.

**Secondary Standards:** Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

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

<: This means “less than”

>: This means “greater than”

≤: This means “less than or equal to”

**SECONDARY STANDARDS**

These are non-mandatory guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health.

INORGANIC CHEMICALS	UNITS	Guideline	Highest Result*	Range of Results	System Average <sup>†</sup>	Violation	Likely Source
Alkalinity	PPM	NA	127	99 - 127	116	No	Naturally occurring
Aluminum	PPB	50 - 200	ND	ND	ND	No	Naturally occurring
Calcium	PPM	NA	33	27 - 33	30	No	Naturally occurring
Chloride	PPM	250	10	3 - 10	5	No	Naturally occurring
Hardness	PPM	250	111	88 - 111	99	No	Naturally occurring
Iron	PPB	300	210	ND - 210	50	No	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	PPM	NA	9	5 - 9	6	No	Naturally occurring
pH units		6.5 - 8.5	7.1	6.7 - 7.1	6.9	No	Naturally occurring
Sodium	PPM	50	24	14 - 24	21	No	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	PPM	250	26	12 - 26	19	No	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	500	192	146 - 192	168	No	Naturally occurring
Zinc	PPM	5	0.04	ND - 0.04	0.01	No	Naturally occurring

\*Highest results are based upon the highest single sample. Health effects are determined by the average of all samples in the monitoring period.

<sup>†</sup>The average of all sources.