

2019 City of Spirit Lake Drinking Water Quality Report

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?

Your water comes from four wells located in the city. Three are located in the Spirit Shores area, and the fourth is on the east end of Maine Street. They are drilled into an underground source of water called the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer. We own the land around the wells and restrict any activity that could contaminate them. After the water comes out of the well, we pump it to our storage reservoirs and to the distribution system. The main reservoir is on the east end of Maine Street (near well four) and holds 270,000 gallons of water. We have a second reservoir at 8th Avenue and Maine Street (the teapot), which holds 100,000 gallons.

Source water assessment and its availability

The state performed an assessment of our source water in January of 2002. If you wish to view it you may do so at the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Office in Coeur d'Alene, or online at <http://www2.deq.idaho.gov/water/swaOnline/Search> and entering Public Water System (PWS) Number: 1280177

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?

The Spirit Lake City Council meets on the second Tuesday of every month at 6:30 p.m. at City Hall.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

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 Spirit Lake 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>.

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. 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.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 2 | NA | NA | 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | .796 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | .49 | NA | NA | 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 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 | .406 | 2019 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 3 | 2019 | 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 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------|-----------|---|
| 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) |
| pCi/L | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 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:

Contact Name: Michelle Wharton
Address: PO Box 309
Spirit Lake, ID 83869
Phone: 208-623-2131

Chemical And Radiological Violation History

PWS Number: ID1280177

PWS Name: SPIRIT LAKE CITY OF

Total Records: 0

Monitoring violations are violations that occurred because a system failed to complete a required contaminant sampling (which means the system failed to "monitor" or sample for a contaminant).

MCL (maximum contaminant level) violations are violations that occurred because the level of the completed sampling was higher than allowed, or higher than the MCL (maximum contaminant level).

If the chemical monitoring report shows no results, then the system has no chemical violations for the last (2019) calendar year.

No results were found for the Chemical And Radiological Violation History Report.

Note: Please notify your regional DEQ office if you find discrepancies in your sampling or violation histories. DEQ will correct the errors in the agency's database.

Coliform Violation History
PWS Number: ID1280177
PWS Name: SPIRIT LAKE CITY OF
Total Records: 0

Monitoring violations are violations that occurred because a system failed to complete a required contaminant sampling (which means the system failed to "monitor" or sample for a contaminant).

MCL (maximum contaminant level) violations are violations that occurred because the level of the completed sampling was higher than allowed, or higher than the MCL (maximum contaminant level).

If the coliform monitoring report shows no results, then the system has no coliform violations for the last (2019) calendar year.

No results were found for the Coliform Violation History Report.

Note: Please notify your regional DEQ office if you find discrepancies in your sampling or violation histories. DEQ will correct the errors in the agency's database.

Lead And Copper Violation History

PWS Number: ID1280177

PWS Name: SPIRIT LAKE CITY OF

Total Records: 0

If your system has a violation listed below, it means that your system was required to sample for lead and copper during calendar year 2019, but failed to do so during the appropriate time period. These violations must be reported in the CCR as a failure to monitor.

If the lead and copper monitoring violations report shows no results (Total Records: 0), then the system has no lead and copper monitoring violations for the last (2019) calendar year.

No results were found for the Lead And Copper Violation History Report.

Note: Please notify your regional DEQ office if you find discrepancies in your sampling or violation histories. DEQ will correct the errors in the agency's database.

DBP Violation History
PWS Number: ID1280177
PWS Name: SPIRIT LAKE CITY OF
Total Records: 0

This report only applies to systems practicing chlorination and/or filtration.

Monitoring violations are violations that occurred because a system failed to complete a required contaminant sampling (which means the system failed to "monitor" or sample for a contaminant).

MCL (maximum contaminant level) violations are violations that occurred because the level of the completed sampling was higher than allowed, or higher than the MCL (maximum contaminant level).

If the DBP monitoring violations report shows no results, then the system has no disinfection byproduct violations for the last (2019) calendar year.

No results were found for the DBP Violation History Report.

Note: Please notify your regional DEQ office if you find discrepancies in your sampling or violation histories. DEQ will correct the errors in the agency's database.

SWTR and MRDL Violation History
PWS Number: ID1280177
PWS Name: SPIRIT LAKE CITY OF
Total Records: 0

This report only applies to systems practicing chlorination and/or filtration.

Violations listed are either treatment techniques or failure to monitor violations. Violation Type "TT" designates a treatment technique violation; violation type "MON" designates a monitoring violation.

If no records are displayed, the system did not accrue any applicable violations during the previous calendar year.

For your information - definitions of abbreviations found in the "Requirements" column:

EPRD: "entry point residual disinfection" level either not met or not reported.

DSRD: "distribution system residual disinfection" level either not met or not reported.

95PT: "95 percentile" (95%) turbidity level either exceeded or not reported.

MAXT: "maximum turbidity" level either exceeded or not reported.

No results were found for the SWTR and MRDL Violation History Report.

Note: Please notify your regional DEQ office if you find discrepancies in your sampling or violation histories. DEQ will correct the errors in the agency's database.

Sanitary Survey Significant Deficiency Violation History

PWS Number: ID1280177

PWS Name: SPIRIT LAKE CITY OF

Total Records: 0

This report identifies violations generated from unaddressed significant deficiencies and failing to consult with the state to produce a compliance schedule.

If the Sanitary Survey Significant Deficiency violations report shows no results, then the system has no significant deficiency violations for the last (2019) calendar year.

No results were found for the Sanitary Survey Significant Deficiency Violation History Report.

Note: Please notify your regional DEQ office if you find discrepancies in your sampling or violation histories. DEQ will correct the errors in the agency's database.

Public Notification Violation History

PWS Number: ID1280177

PWS Name: SPIRIT LAKE CITY OF

Total Records: 0

This report identifies violations generated from failing to deliver public notification to the public in accordance with the public notification schedule.

If the Public Notification violation history report shows no results, then the system has no public notification violations for the last (2019) calendar year.

No results were found for the Public Notification Violation History Report.

Note: Please notify your regional DEQ office if you find discrepancies in your sampling or violation histories. DEQ will correct the errors in the agency's database.