What is in my Drinking Water?

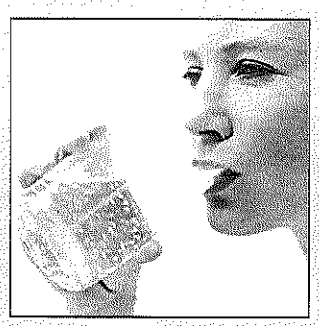
The City of Lava Hot Springs routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. The table below shows the detection of the following constituents in your drinking water for the period of January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012. This table provides information on your drinking water quality.

CONSTITUENT TABLE

Constituent	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date (mm/yy)	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	10	0	1	08/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.035	0.076	08/10	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate* (in mg/L or ppm)	10	10	Non-Detect	3.71	08/12	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Sewage; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits.
MICROBIALS AND TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Microbials *(Total Coliform Bacteria, E.coli)*	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Typical Sources of Contamination**
Total Coliform Bacteria	>1	0	0	0	Monthly	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.21	0.44	Monthly	No (average .31)	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	100	80	2.73	2.73	08/12	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acid [HAA5] (ppb)	60	n/a	1.15	1.15	08/12	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant	**Sample Date**	**90th Percentile**	**Action Level**	**MCLG**	**# of sites above Action Level**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Possible Source of Contamination**
Lead (in mg/L)	12/11	3	15	0	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (in mg/L)	12/11	.222	1.3	1.3	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

City of Lava Hot Springs Annual Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2012

"Consumer Confidence Report"



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 every day 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 Lava Hot Springs *PWS ID6030030*
115 W. Elm
P.O. Box 187
Lava Hot Springs, ID 83246
(208) 776-5820

Public Works Supervisor: Tony Hobson
Population Served: 420
Number of Service Connections: 303
Water Source: Springs 1-11 and Wells 1,2
Date of Distribution: July 19, 2013

Our City Council meets the 2nd Thursday of each month in City Hall at 5:30 p.m.

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and the services we deliver to you every day. We are happy to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements. Because of our waivers from IDEQ, last year we only had to conduct groundwater monitoring tests for regulated organic and microbial constituents.

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. Your water comes from eleven springs and two 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, such as 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, 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.

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. Lava Hot Springs 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. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or EPA's website, 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 EPA's website, http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

DEFINITIONS

In the Constituent Table 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 (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): 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.

ppm: Parts per million, equivalent to milligrams per liter (mg/L).

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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a 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 disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): Equivalent to one part per million (ppm), it corresponds to one minute in 20 years.

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

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.

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

Dangers of Cross-Connections

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. Tampering with any water system is a violation of federal law.

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 58.01.08.07). For that reason, all residents using underground sprinkler systems for landscape irrigation are required to have backflow prevention devices installed and inspected every year. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in your water being turned off. Please contact our office at 208-776-5820 for additional information and assistance.

*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 advise from your health care provider.