City of Hazelton
PWS #ID5270007
Consumer Confidence Report
For Calendar Year 2017

City of Hazelton
P.O. Box 145
Hazelton, ID 83335
Eugene Brown (208) 829-4033
Population Served: 753
Connections: 274
Groundwater Source: Wells 3, 4
Date of Distribution: 7 March 2018

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and continuously strive to ensure that it looks, smells, and tastes great.

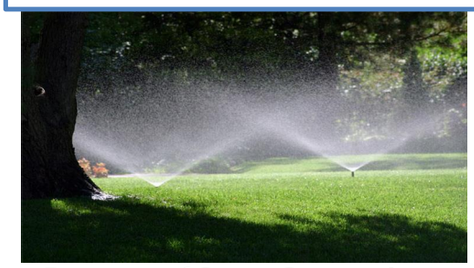
We are happy to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements. We must routinely monitor for more than 65 different chemicals constituents including radioactive elements. Again, we have no violations to report.

This report has been 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 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 EPAôs 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.



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. Call 208-829-4033 for additional information and assistance.

The City of Hazelton invites all residents to attend its City council meetings where topics concerning matters related to water, water projects, and other important issues may be discussed.
Regularly scheduled meetings are on the
SECOND WEDNESDAY of every month at 7:00 pm.
Please contact **City Hall** at **(208) 829-5415** for additional information.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION IS EVERYONE’S RESPONSIBILITY

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Source water is untreated water from surface and ground sources. Ground water is water from rain or snow that seeps into the ground and pools in cracks and spaces beneath the earth's surface. It is a valuable resource as it is the sole source of drinking water for the City of Hazelton. Ground water supplies are not endless and can be depleted. Human activities can pollute them so severely that the damage may be very difficult and costly to clean up. *Source Water Protection is simply protecting the sources of water from contamination or over-use.* We can protect our sources of water by managing the influence on them from natural and human activities to ensure water quality and water quantity is maintained. There are lots of things each of us can do, voluntarily, to help safeguard our most precious resource, such as:

- *Eliminate excess use* of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source. Please be sure to **read the directions** *and apply only the correct amount.*
- *Pick up* after your pets.
- Conserve water use by *watering in the early morning.*
- Use an empty tuna can to *measure the amount of water your sprinklers are applying to your lawn*. Lawns only need about 1-1$^{1/2}$ inches of water a week.
- *Try setting your lawnmower to a height of 4-5 inches*. Cutting at a higher height will conserve water, shade the lawns roots better, and your lawn will be healthier overall.

What is in my Drinking Water?

The City of Hazelton's Public Works Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. The Constituent Table below shows the detection of the following constituents in your drinking water for the period of January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017. This table provides information on your drinking water quality.

CONSTITUENT TABLE

Constituent	Sample Date(s)	Violation (Yes/No)	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Range	Typical Sources of Contamination and Health Effects Language
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (mg/L)	01/2013	**No**	10.00	0	3.000	3.000	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (mg/L)	01/2013	**No**	2	2	0.097	0.097	Discharge from natural deposits; discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries.
Chromium (mg/L)	01/2013	**No**	100	100	2.000	2.000	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills.
Fluoride (mg/L)	01/2013	**No**	4	4	0.500	0.500	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (mg/L)	02/2017	**No**	10.00	0.00	1.820	1.820	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (mg/L)	01/2013	**No**	50	50	5.000	5.000	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines; discharge from petroleum and metal refineries.
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Coliform (TCR)	Monthly	**No**	1	0	0	0	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful bacteria may be present.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Constituent	Sample Date(s)	Violation (Yes/No)	MCL	MCLG	Running Annual Average	Highest Level Detected	Typical Sources of Contamination and Health Effects Language
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	07/2016	**No**	80	N/A	31.500	31.500	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	07/2017	**No**	60	N/A	3.900	3.900	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorine Residual (ppb)	Monthly	**No**	4	4	0.3791	0.4900	Water additive used to control microbes

LEAD AND COPPER

Constituent	Date(s) Collected	Violation (Yes/No)	MCL Action Level	MCLG	Your Water	No. of Samples Collected	Typical Sources of Contamination and Health Effects Language
Lead (ppb)	07/2016	**No**	15	0	2.000	10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	07/2016	**No**	1.3	1.3	0.100	10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Constituent	Date(s) Collected	Violation (Yes/No)	MCL Action Level	MCLG	Your Water	No. of Samples Collected	Typical Sources of Contamination and Health Effects Language
Combined Radium (-226 & -228 in pCi/L)	02/2017 02/2017	**No**	5	0	0.100 2.000	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (pCi/L)	02/2017	**No**	30	0	3.000	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, incl. Radon, Uranium (in pCi/L)	10/2014	**No**	15	0	0.000 3.400	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium -226 (pCi/L)	02/2017 02/2017	**No**	5	0	0.100 0.200	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium -228 (pCi/L)	02/2017 02/2017	**No**	5	0	0.000 0.800	2	Erosion of natural deposits

DEFINITIONS

Below you will find terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have 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.

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.

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

Parts per million (ppm): One part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 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.