

City of Ashton Water System Consumer Confidence Report 2008

This report is a summary of last year's water quality for the City of Ashton Water System. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed citizens are our best allies.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and State drinking water health standards. City of Ashton Water System carefully safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or of any other water quality standard.

2008 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

I. Water System Information

Water System Name: City of Ashton	PWS ID #:ID7220004
Water System Operator: Todd Martindale and Delray Jensen	
Address: PO Box 689	Tel #: (208)652-3987
City, State, Zip Code: Ashton, ID 83420	
Population Served: 1105	Number of Connections: 550
Date of CCR Distribution: June 30, 2009	For Calendar Year: 2008
Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): City Council is held every second Wednesday at 7 PM.	

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

II. Water Sources

Groundwater Sources (springs, wells, infiltration galleries):	
1) Source #: Well #1	a) Sample Site Location (source name): Well #1
	b) Location Description: 24 S. 10 th Ashton, ID
2) Source #: Well #2	a) Sample Site Location (source name): Well #2
	b) Location Description: 24 S. 10 th Ashton, ID
3) Source #: None	a) Sample Site Location (source name):
	b) Location Description:
Surface Water Sources (lakes, rivers, creeks):	
1) Source #: None	a) Sample Site Location (source name):
	b) Location Description:
Groundwater/Surface Water Contamination Sources (if known): None	
Source Water Assessment or Protection Plan Available? Yes	

III. Special Compliance Violations

Treatment techniques: NONE

Monitoring/Reporting: The City of Ashton public water system failed to submit a TTHM and HAA5 sample during the annual 2008 monitoring period. To resolve this violation, the City of Ashton will take a sample in June, July, August or September of 2009 and notify consumers of the violation.
Public notification/Record keeping: NONE
Special monitoring requirements: NONE
Administrative or judicial orders: NONE
Consent orders: NONE
Notice of Violations: NONE

IV. Definitions

Maximum Contamination 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 Contamination 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.
Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.

V. Health Information

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

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/ .
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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 (FDA)
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regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it 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 by-products 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.

VI. Level of Detected Chemical and Radiological Contaminants and Associated Health Effects Language

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this water quality table is from testing done between January 1 - December 31, 2007.

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected:	Highest Level Detected:	Date Tested (mm/yy):	Typical Source of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Chemical and Radiological Contaminants								
Arsenic	N	10	0	3	3	10/2005	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from Glass and electronics production	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Fluoride	N	4	4	1.1	1.1	10/2005	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Nitrates	Y	10	10	7.5	13.6	6/2007	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

VII. Level of Detected Contaminants and Associated Health Effects Language for Systems that must comply with the Disinfection/Disinfection by Products Rule, Surface Water Treatment Rule, and the Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this water quality table is from testing done between January 1 - December 31, 2007.

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Running Annual Average*	Range*	Typical Source of Contamination	Health Effects Language (include only if system exceeds MCL)
Disinfection By Products (applies to all systems practicing chlorination) * running annual average and range apply only to systems collecting disinfection by products on a quarterly basis. Systems that collect DBPs on an annual or less frequent basis should report detections in the highest level detected column and omit running annual averages and range data.								
Total Trihalomethanes	Y	80	n/a	12.8 PPM			By product of drinking water chlorination	
Haloacetic Acid Group 5	Y	60	n/a	5 PPM			By product of drinking water chlorination	
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Average Percentage Removal	Range of Percentage Removal	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination	Health Effects Language (include only if system has TT violation)
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Precursors Removal Ratios (applies to surface water systems practicing conventional filtration only)								
TOC		TT	n/a			Quarterly or Monthly	Naturally present in the environment	
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Running Annual Average	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination	Health Effects Language (include only if system exceeds MCL)
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level								
Chlorine	N	MRDL = 4	n/a	.46 PPM	.37 PPM	Quarterly	Water additive used to control microbes	

VIII. Reporting Bacteria, Turbidity, Lead/Copper, Beta Particles

Bacteria. If you are reporting bacteria detections, use one of the tables below.

If your system collects less than 40 total coliform samples per month: Use the table below to report any bacteria detections during the last calendar year. If your system detected either fecal or E. coli positive samples, you must report the highest total # positive in a month otherwise you may delete (or leave blank) the fecal/E. coli row from the table.

	Highest # Positive In a Month	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	0	> 1	0	N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	0	*	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste

* Compliance with the Fecal Coliform/E.coli MCL is determined upon additional repeat testing.

If your system collects 40 or more total coliform samples per month: Use the table below to report any bacteria detections during the last calendar year. If your system detected either fecal or E. coli positive samples, you must report the highest total # positive in a month otherwise you may delete (or leave blank) the fecal/E. coli row from the table.

	Highest % Positive In a Month	Total # Positive	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source of Contamination
Total Coliform		-----	>5%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	-----		*	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste

* Compliance with the Fecal Coliform/E.coli MCL is determined upon additional repeat testing.

Turbidity. If you are reporting turbidity, use the table below.

When reporting turbidity, surface water system must report the highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the requirements specified for that technology. In this situation, systems may want to report the data in 2 rows in the table below.

To calculate turbidity levels: Include the maximum turbidity level for your filtration type in the MCL/TT “___NTU” cell in the table below.

Maximum Turbidity Levels:

Slow Sand and Diatomaceous Earth Filtration = 5.0 NTU

Conventional and Direct Filtration = 1.0 NTU

Cartridge and Bag Filtration = 5.0 NTU

Report the highest maximum daily measurement in the Level Found column, and the date of the highest maximum daily measurement in the Sample Date column.

Include the 95% turbidity level for your filtration type in the “% of samples < ___NTU” cell.

95% Turbidity Levels:

Slow Sand and Diatomaceous Earth Filtration = 1.0 NTU

Conventional and Direct Filtration = 0.3 NTU

Cartridge and Bag Filtration = 1.0 NTU

Report the lowest monthly percentage of samples in compliance with 95% turbidity levels in the Level Found column.

Turbidity/Units	MCL/TT	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Typical Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	__NTU	0		n/a			Soil runoff
	% of samples < __NTU			n/a	Daily		Soil runoff
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality.							

☐ Lead/Copper. If you are reporting lead or copper detections, use the table below.

To calculate the 90th percentile: Report the 90th percentile value of the most recent round of sampling and the number of sites (homes) exceeding the Action Level. To calculate the 90th percentile, the results of all samples taken during the most recent monitoring period shall be placed in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. Each sample result shall be assigned a number starting with the number 1 for the lowest value. The number of samples taken during the monitoring period shall be multiplied by 0.9. The contaminant concentration in the numbered sample yielded by this calculation is the 90th percentile value.

If the action level is exceeded, health effects language for the contaminant must be included. Health effects language is referenced on page 23.

Contaminant	Date(s) Collected	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	#of sites above Action Level	Violation Y/N	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	09/2007	.004	15	0	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	09/2007	.0661	1.3	1.3	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.
Health Effects Language	Lead	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.					
	Copper	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.					

❑ **Beta Particles. If you are reporting beta particles, see instructions and table below.**

The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA recognizes that labs often report these results in pCi/l, and that there is no simple conversion between the two units. Therefore, it is acceptable for systems to report the detected level for beta particles in pCi/l. So that consumers may have a standard against which to compare the detected level, systems should place 50 in the MCL column below (already inserted) and include a footnote explaining that EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be a level of concern for beta particles (already provided below).

Systems that detect beta particles at or above 50 pCi/l must determine the actual radioactive constituents present in the water to calculate the dose exposure level in mrem/yr, and must report both the detected level and the MCL as mrem/yr.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Possible Source of Contamination
Beta Particles (pCi/L)	50*	0					Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
*The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.							

Note: **mrem/year:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body);
pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

IX. Specific Contaminant Requirements

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this water quality table is from testing done between January 1, 2008 – December 31, 2008

Cryptosporidium
a) Summary of Results:
b) Explanation of Significance of Results:
Radon
a) Summary of Results:
b) Explanation of Significance of Results:
Arsenic
Informational Statement: <i>While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. USEPA 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.</i>
Nitrate
Informational Statement: <i>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 advice from your health care provider.</i>
Lead
Informational Statement: <i>Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).</i>

**Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form
(Required)**

Community Water System Name: City of Ashton
Public Water System (PWS) #: ID7220004

I confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (or appropriate notices of availability have been given) and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

- Complete the portion below that corresponds to the population of your PWS -

Systems Serving a Population Greater than 100,000

- Posted the CCR on the Internet
- Mailed the report to all customers

Systems Serving Between 500 and 99,999 People

- Mailed the report to all customers

Systems with Mailing Waivers Serving Between 500 and 9,999 People

- Published the CCR in the local newspaper(s) - (as required due to mailing waiver).
- Informed customers that the CCR will not be mailed (as required due to mailing waiver).
- Developed procedures to make reports available on request.

Systems with Mailing Waivers Serving 500 or Fewer People

- Informed customers that the CCR will not be mailed (as required due to mailing waiver).
- Developed procedures to make reports available on request.

Applies to all systems: A "good faith" effort was made to reach non-bill-paying consumers by (check appropriate blanks):

- Posting report on the Internet.
- Mailing the report to all postal patrons in the system area.
- Advertising the availability of the report.
- Posting the report in public places.

Certified by: **Name** Cathy Stegelmeier
Title City Clerk/ Treasurer
Phone # (208) 652-3987 **Date** 06/30/2009