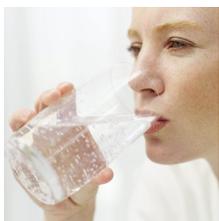


What is in my Drinking Water?

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, 2013 through December 31, 2013. This table provides information on your drinking water quality.



CONSTITUENT TABLE

Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Date Tested (mm/yy)	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (mg/L)	N	10	10	0	1	12/13	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass, electronics production wastes.
Nitrate (mg/L)	N	10	10	1.24	2.79	08/13	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks.
MICROBIALS AND TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	>1	0	0	0	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment.
DIFINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	N	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	0.21	0.38	Monthly (average of 0.33)	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (mg/L)	N	100	80	N/A	5.19	08/13	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
RADIOACTIVITY							
Combined Uranium (µg/L)	N	50	0	0.600	0.660	12/13	Erosion of natural deposits.
LEAD AND COPPER							
Constituent	Violation	MCLG	Action Level	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Date Tested (mm/yy)	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	N	0	15	3	3	09/11	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3	0.222	0.222	09/11	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

City of Lava Hot Springs Annual Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2013

"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
P.O. Box 187
115 W. Elm
Lava Hot Springs, ID 83246
(208) 776-5820

Public Works Superintendent: Tony Hobson
Population Served: 420
Number of Service Connections: 303
Water Sources: Springs 1-11
Well #1 and Well #2

Date of Distribution: July 2014

City meetings: 2nd Thursday of each month in City Hall at 5:30 p.m. Please attend!

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of drinking water and services we deliver to you and your family every day.

Last year we were required to conduct 89 tests for 32 regulated contaminants. We are happy to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements. The water system had no violations to report last year.

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. Lava Hot Springs' water system uses 11 springs and two (2) ground water wells to supply drinking water to our community. 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 compounds 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 compounds 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 compounds which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

DEFINITIONS

In the Constituent Table you might find terms and abbreviations you may 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 total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5). 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 are required to perform an IDSE.

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.

Microgram per Liter (µg/L): Equivalent to one part per billion (ppb).

Milligram per Liter (mg/L): Equivalent to one part per million (ppm), 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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in 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 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. The City of 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. 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/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/>.

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. 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). Some examples of cross-connections include:

For this 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) 879-2386 for additional information and assistance.

Examples of Cross-Connections Include:

- Underground lawn and garden irrigation systems
- Hot Tubs, Water Softeners, Swimming Pools
- Animal Watering Troughs
- A hose connection to a chemical solution aspirator for the application of herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers