

City of Kooskia Consumer Confidence Report 2021

The city of Kooskia routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and rarely provide increased protection of public health. The following table reflects your drinking water quality for the period of January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021.



Drinking Water Regulations

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

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.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/

Potential Contaminants

Inorganic contaminants: salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or agriculture.

Pesticides and herbicides: may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Microbial contaminants: viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Organic chemical contaminants: 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: naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



| CONSTITUENT TABLE | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|--|
| Constituent | Violation (Y/N) | MCL | MCLG | Lowest Level Detected | Highest Level Detected | Year Tested | Typical Sources of Contamination |
| INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) | N | 1.3 (AL) | 1.3 | N/A | 0.04 | 2019 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) | N | 15 (AL) | 0 | N/A | 3 | 2019 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | |
| Radium [226/228] (pCi/L) | N | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0.515 | 2019 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Units of Measurement

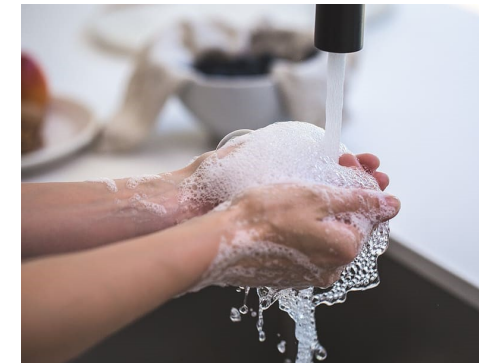
Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years

Parts per million (ppm): One part per million corresponds to one penny in \$10,000

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): a measurement of radioactivity per liter of water

Level 1 & 2 Assessments

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential contamination pathway exists in the drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any that were found. In 2021, sampling indicated we were required to conduct two Level 1 Assessments and one Level 2 Assessment in September and October, which our system completed. These assessments returned results that suggested no corrective actions were required.



For more information, contact:

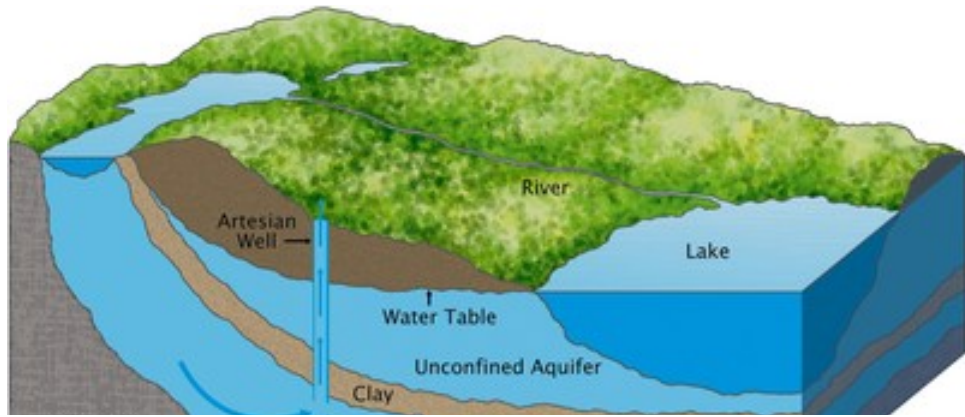
Carlos Martinez

Public Works Superintendent

208-926-4751

As water travels 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. 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.

The City has a source water protection plan in place in cooperation with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. This plan is available for review.



Where does my drinking water come from?

The City of Kooskia supplies drinking water from 2 groundwater wells ("Well #3 Hillside" and "Well #4 Airport").

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

These individuals can include:

- persons undergoing chemotherapy
- persons who have undergone organ transplants
- people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders
- Elderly individuals
- infants and young children

These individuals should consider seeking advice from a health care professional.

ADDITIONAL LEAD INFORMATION

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily associated with service lines and home plumbing. Additionally, bacteria can grow on the end of your faucets. The city of Kooskia cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You can minimize the potential for lead and bacteria exposure by flushing your tap for up to 2 minutes before using water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

What Can I Do to Help Protect My Drinking Water?

Preserving Quality at the Source

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. Animal waste can easily be carried into our streams, rivers, and lakes after one good rainstorm.
- Dispose of chemicals—fertilizers, pesticides, motor oil, and other chemicals.
- Dispose of pharmaceuticals properly; for more information, please refer to www.deq.idaho.gov/pharmaceuticals-disposal



Conserving Quantity in your Home

Small changes can make a big difference

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water versus 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead to save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full to save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Fixing or replacing leaky toilets and faucets can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered.



Our Board meets the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at Kooskia City Hall.

Please feel free to join us in these meetings.