

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City Of McCall Water Treatment Facility

July, 2013

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is Payette Lake. There are two intake pump stations, Davis Beach and Legacy Park. Water is pumped to the Water Treatment plant in Spring Mountain Ranch. The City of McCall had no water quality violations in 2013.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **John Lewinski at 634-1853**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held **every other Thursday at City Hall**.

The City Of McCall Water Treatment Facility routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012**. We are required to monitor other parameters periodically and they are listed as well and the dates of when they were last tested. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

N/A - Not applicable

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L)

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water.

Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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 - The “Goal”(MCLG) is 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.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Date Tested	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND		0	Monthly	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
2. Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	N/A			0		A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	Human and animal fecal waste
3. Turbidity	N	.16	NTU	1.0	Continuous monitoring at the Water Treatment Plant	1.0	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants							
4. A Gross Alpha	N	<1.0	pCi/l		2/03	15	Erosion of natural deposits
B Gross Beta	N	3.1	pCi/l		2/03	50	Erosion of Natural Deposits
C Radium 226	N	<.2	pCi/l		2/03	3	Erosion of Natural Deposits
D Radium 228	N	<1.0	pCi/l		2/03		Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Measured Radium	N	<.2	pCi/l		2/03	5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
5. Alpha emitters	N	0.0	pCi/l	0		15	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants. Sodium was also analyzed in 2012. The result was 7.30 mg/l.

7. Antimony	N	ND	ppb	6	7/10	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
8. Arsenic	N	<.001	ppb	.01	2/12	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
9. Asbestos	N	<.083	MFL	7	11/04	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
10. Barium	N	ND	ppm	2	7/10	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Date Tested	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
11. Beryllium	N	ND	ppb	4	7/10	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
12. Cadmium	N	ND	ppb	5	7/10	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
13. Chromium	N	2	ppb	100	7/10	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	0.531	ppm	1.3	7/11	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	N/D	ppb	200	3/04	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	ND	ppm	4	7/10	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	13	ppb	0	7/11	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
18. Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND	ppb	2	7/10	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	ND	ppm	10	2/12	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	ND	ppm	1	3/10	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	ND	ppb	50	7/10	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
22. Thallium	N	ND	ppb	0.5	7/10	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides. 42 SOCs were analyzed in 2001. Several SOCs were analyzed in 2009 and 2012. All were non-detectable. A complete list is available upon request.

23. 2,4-D	N	N/D	ppb	70	3/04	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
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24. 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	N	N/D	ppb	50	3/04	50	Residue of banned herbicide
25. Acrylamide	N	N/D		0	02/98	TT	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
26. Alachlor	N	N/D	ppb	0	3/12	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
27. Atrazine	N	N/D	ppb	3	3/12	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
28. Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	N	N/D	nanograms/l	0	3/12	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
29. Carbofuran	N	N/D	ppb	40	3/04	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
30. Chlordane	N	N/D	ppb	0	3/12	2	Residue of banned termiticide

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Date Tested	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
31. Dalapon	N	N/D	ppb	200	3/04	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
32. Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	N	N/D	ppb	400	3/04	400	Discharge from chemical factories
33. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	N/D	ppb	0	3/12	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
34. Dibromochloropropane	N	N/D	nanograms/l	0	02/98	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
35. Dinoseb	N	N/D	ppb	7	3/04	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
36. Diquat	N	N/D	ppb	20	3/04	20	Runoff from herbicide use
37. Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	N	N/D	picograms/l	0	2/98	30	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
38. Endothall	N	N/D	ppb	100	3/04	100	Runoff from herbicide use
39. Endrin	N	N/D	ppb	2	3/12	2	Residue of banned insecticide
40. Epichlorohydrin	N	N/D		0	02/98	TT	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
41. Ethylene dibromide	N	N/D	nanograms/l	0	02/98	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
42. Glyphosate	N	N/D	ppb	700	3/04	700	Runoff from herbicide use
43. Heptachlor	N	N/D	nanograms/l	0	3/12	400	Residue of banned termiticide
44. Heptachlor epoxide	N	N/D	nanograms/l	0	3/12	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
45. Hexachlorobenzene	N	N/D	ppb	0	3/12	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
46. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	N	N/D	ppb	50	3/12	50	Discharge from chemical factories
47. Lindane	N	N/D	nanograms/l	200	3/09	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
48. Methoxychlor	N	N/D	ppb	40	3/12	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
49. Oxamyl [Vydate]	N	N/D	ppb	200	3/04	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes

50. PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	N	N/D	nanograms/l	0	3/12	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
51. Pentachlorophenol	N	N/D	ppb	0	3/04	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
52. Picloram	N	N/D	ppb	500	3/04	500	Herbicide runoff
53. Simazine	N	N/D	ppb	4	3/12	4	Herbicide runoff
54. Toxaphene	N	N/D	ppb	0	3/12	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Date Tested	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Volatile Organic Contaminants. 26 VOC's were analyzed in 2011. All were non-detectable except total trihalomethanes. Total trihalomethanes were measured in 2012. The reading was 55.0 ppb. The maximum contaminant level is 80 ppb as a rolling average. Total Halocetic Acids in 2012 were .046 mg/l. The mcl for HAA is .060.

55. Benzene	N	N/D	ppb	0	3/12	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
56. Carbon tetrachloride	N	N/D	ppb	0	3/12	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
57. Chlorobenzene	N	N/D	ppb	100	06/97	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
58. o-Dichlorobenzene	N	N/D	ppb	600	3/12	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
59. p-Dichlorobenzene	N	N/D	ppb	75	3/12	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
60. 1,2 - Dichloroethane	N	N/D	ppb	0	3/12	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
61. 1,1 - Dichloroethylene	N	N/D	ppb	7	3/12	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
62. cis-1,2-ichloroethylene	N	N/D	ppb	70	06/97	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
63. trans - 1,2 - Dichloroethylene	N	N/D	ppb	100	3/12	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
64. Dichloromethane	N	N/D	ppb	0	3/12	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
65. 1,2-Dichloropropane	N	N/D	ppb	0	12/11	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
66. Ethylbenzene	N	N/D	ppb	700	3/12	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
67. Styrene	N	N/D	ppb	100	3/12	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
68. Tetrachloroethylene	N	N/D	ppb	0	3/12	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
69. 1,2,4 - Trichlorobenzene	N	N/D	ppb	70	3/12	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
70. 1,1,1 - Trichloroethane	N	N/D	ppb	200	3/12	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
71. 1,1,2 -Trichloroethane	N	N/D	ppb	3	3/12	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
72. Trichloroethylene	N	N/D	ppb	0	3/12	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	55.0	ppb	80	3/12	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
74. Toluene	N	N/D	ppm	1	3/12	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
75. Vinyl Chloride	N	N/D	ppb	0	3/12	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
76. Xylenes	N	N/D	ppm	10	3/12	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

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.

Lead Informational Statement (Health effects and ways to reduce exposure)

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 utility named above* 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 drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(3) Turbidity - Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Inorganic Contaminants:

(7) Antimony - Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.

(9) Asbestos - Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.

(10) Barium - Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

(11) Beryllium - Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.

(12) Cadmium - Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

(13) Chromium - Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

(14) 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.

(16) Fluoride - 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. Children may get mottled teeth.

(17) 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.

(18) Mercury (inorganic) - Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

(20) Nitrite - Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

(21) Selenium - Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.

Volatile Organic Contaminants:

(73) TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] - 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.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All 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 the 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.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions. 634-1853

John Lewinski, McCall Water and Sewer