

City of Hazelton Consumer Confidence Report 2020

The city of Hazelton routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. Please review the table to learn about your drinking water quality for the period of January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020.

Potential Contaminants

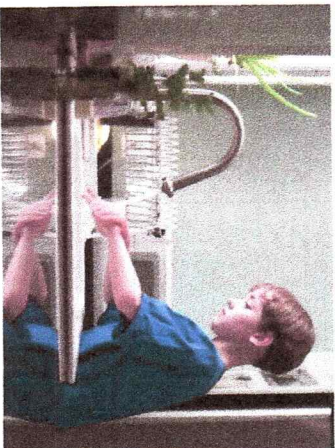
Inorganic contaminants: salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or agriculture.

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.



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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Disinfectant is considered necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

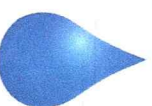
MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

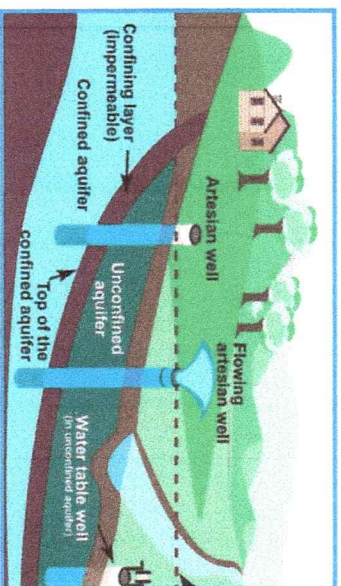
Units of Measurement
 Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): amount of radioactive substance per Liter of water
 Parts per billion (ppb): equal to one minute in 2,000 years
 Parts per million (ppm): equal to one penny in \$10,000
 Micrograms per Liter (ug/L): amount of micrograms of substance per Liter of water



CONSTITUENT TABLE							Typical Sources of Contamination
Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	N/A	0.11	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	N/A	1.97	2020	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Radium [226/228] (pCi/L)	N	0	5	0.1	1	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	0	30	N/A	3	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0.33	0.68	2020	Water additive used to control microbes
HAAs (ppb)	N	N/A	60	N/A	5	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMs (ppb)	N	N/A	80	N/A	30	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection

After collection, your drinking water is treated by disinfection, which involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be present.





Where does my drinking water come from?
Drinking water for citizens of the City of Hazelton comes from two groundwater wells (Well #3 and Well #4).

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.

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

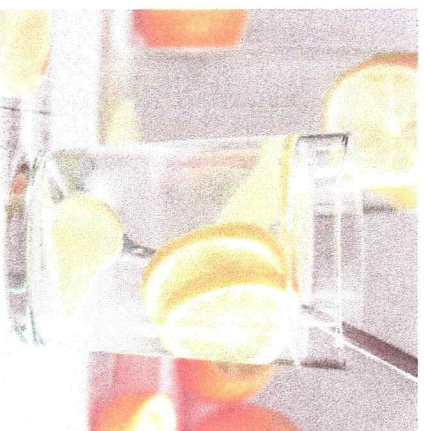
- These individuals can include:
- persons undergoing chemotherapy
 - persons who have undergone organ transplants
 - people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders
 - Elderly individuals
 - infants and young children
- These individuals should consider seeking advice from a health care professional.



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 the website, www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/

NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS

During the month of November 2020, our system failed to report samples for chlorine levels and coliform testing within the designated time frame. While we do not have information on these contaminants from this month, all other samples for both contaminants showed normal, safe results.



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. The city cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You can minimize the potential for lead 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 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 properly; fertilizers, pesticides, motor oil, and other chemicals have a significant impact on your water quality
- Dispose of pharmaceuticals properly; for more information, please refer to www.deq.idaho.gov/pharmaceuticals-disposal

For additional information, please contact your water operator.
Shawn Burton
208-731-8089
hazeltonpublicworks@gmail.com