

HAYDEN LAKE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

2160 W. Dakota Ave. Hayden, Idaho 83835-5122

24 hr (208) 772-2612 ♦ FAX (208) 772-5348

district@haydenirrigation.com

Dear District Patron,

Enclosed you will find Hayden Lake Irrigation District's annual water quality report for the year 2009. This report is distributed to provide information about contaminants we monitor for. We hope you will take a few moments to review this information about the water you drink.

Some of our patrons have contacted us regarding water treatment sales. They have asked about the water quality to help determine if they should install any treatment, or to confirm what a salesman may have told them. The choice to install any type of treatment at your home is yours. We want your decision to be informed and knowledgeable. For that purpose we provide the following:

- The District does not add any chemicals or treatment to the water, including disinfection (chlorination).
- The water we provide is moderately hard, to very hard as the following report indicates on the last table, if you prefer softer water a water softener could be installed at your home.
- In 2009 the District took two samples bi-weekly (total of 4 per month) for bacteria throughout the distribution system.
- All contaminants detected in the water within the past five years are included in the enclosed report. If multiple samples are taken during a five year period, only the most recent results will be shown.

Please contact us if you have questions about your water, or water service. Thank you for placing your trust in us to provide your drinking water.

Sincerely,

Alan Miller
Administrator

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Hayden Lake Irrigation District

Hayden Lake Irrigation District presents the 2009 Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and service we deliver to you every day. Our consistent goal is to provide you, our customers, with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve and protect our water resources. This report covers the period from January to December 2009.

The District is pleased to report in 2009 we did not experience any violations of drinking water standards. If you have any questions concerning your water utility, please contact Alan Miller, District Administrator at (208) 772-2612. We value our customers and want you to be informed about your water utility. If you wish to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. Meetings are held at the District office located at 2160 West Dakota Avenue in Hayden.

Our water source is the Rathdrum-Prairie Aquifer. This Aquifer serves many wells in the surrounding area and is a reliable source of drinking water. You can help to maintain its quality through wise use of fertilizers, pesticides. Be sure to recycle used oil and other chemicals, and maintain septic systems. These steps benefit all of the residents who depend on this source.

Our District relies on our customers to help us prevent harmful contamination of the drinking water system. You can help us accomplish this by completing the annual testing of all backflow prevention assemblies on your property. Annual testing of all backflow assemblies by a certified tester is required by the District and the state. We can supply you with a list of acceptable testers.

The District continually takes steps to ensure that the water quality is protected. Because we do not chlorinate (disinfect) our water we have some of the most stringent requirements of contractors working on our water system to prevent contamination. The District prefers to provide high quality water to its users without disinfection or other treatment. To accomplish this we will continue to refine our methods of operation to protect water quality.

Hayden Lake Irrigation District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with State and Federal laws. 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791** or researching on line at: www.epa.gov/safewater/

The following tables describe any contaminants detected in our water within the past 5 years. If multiple samples are taken during a five year period, only the most recent results will be shown. The District samples for many additional contaminants; however they were not detected in laboratory analysis of the water sample. Terms used are explained following the tables.

Contaminant	Date	Well # 1	Wells # 2 & 3	Well #4	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical source of Contaminant
Nitrate	3-2 to 6-24 2009*	0.6	ND	1.7	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	3-2-2009			ND	4	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium	3-2-2009			0.04	2.0		N	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	3-2-2009			0.03	0.10	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	3-2-2009			4.13	N/A	0.30	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	3-2-2009			16.2	250	1.50	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organics	Quarterly Note: 2			All ND	Various	Various	N	Byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production. Can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radiological Gross Alpha	Quarterly Note: 3			ND to 3.4	15	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Uranium	Quarterly Note: 3			4 to 5 (ug/l)	30 (ug/l)	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits

*Wells monitored for nitrate on the following dates: Well #1: 6-24-2009; Wells #2&3: 6-24-09; Well # 4: 3-2-09
 Note 2: Volatile Organic monitoring completed at Well # 4: 2-14-2008, 6-11-2008, 8-28-2008, 11-10-2008, 3-2-2009 all results were ND
 Note 3: Radiological monitoring completed at Well # 4: 11-29-2006, 2-1-2007, 4-25-2007, 9-6-2007 range of results illustrated

Total Coliform (bacteria) sampling is conducted monthly (4 samples per month) from the distribution system:

Contaminant	Dates	Location	Detected	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	9-16-2009	Distribution System	Presence	No	Naturally Present in the Environment

All follow up coliform sampling results were absent of coliform bacteria.

Lead and copper sampling is conducted every three years; these are the results of our most recent sampling:

Contaminant	# Samples	Date	Our water 90 th percentile results	Range of detection	Action Level	MCLG
Lead	20	8-17 to 9-24-2007	3 (ppb)	ND to 79 (ppb)	15 (ppb)	0 (ppb)
Copper	20	8-17 to 9-24-2007	0.05 (ppm)	ND to 0.1 (ppm)	1.3 (ppm)	1.3 (ppm)

The results summarized in the following table were samples taken and analyzed for Water Quality Parameters on June 24, 2009. These contaminants are listed as secondary by EPA, and are not assigned a health hazard. They do have an affect on water taste, and are useful if individual home softeners are used. Additionally iron and manganese were sampled; they were not detected in the laboratory analysis. All units are mg/L, except; pH which has no units; hardness which is expressed as parts per million; and the Langier Index which has no units but is an indication of corrosivity. Zero Langier is neutral, negative numbers are tending corrosive, positive numbers are tending towards depositing minerals. Hardness ranges from Moderately Hard (75 to 150) to Hard (150 to 300). Total Organic Carbon (TOC) represents available carbon which can be a food source for organisms and bacteria.

Water Quality monitoring is conducted every 2 years, these are the results of our most recent sampling:

Well	Calcium	Magnesium	Hardness	pH	Alkalinity	Dissolved Solids	Langier Index	TOC
1	22.8	6.98	85.6	8.34	80	94	-0.15	1.20
2 & 3	22.4	7.34	86.2	8.33	80	88	-0.166	1.75
4	36.6	27.9	206.0	7.99	178	205	0.024	Note 1

Note 1: TOC monitoring was not completed at well # 4

The following list explains terms you may not be familiar with, and assists in understanding the tables provided above.

- **MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level is in milligrams per liter (mg/l) unless otherwise specified. One milligram per liter is equivalent to one part per million (ppm). Put another way, one ppm is equal to one part contaminant per one million parts drinking water. Or one penny in \$10,000.
- **MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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.
- **ug/L:** represents micrograms per liter, one ug/L is equivalent to one part per billion (ppb). Or one penny in \$100,000.
- **Radiological** contaminants are expressed in pico Curies per liter (pCi/L) unless otherwise specified.
- **Total Coliform** is monitored monthly by taking 4 samples from various locations in the District's water distribution system. At least two samples must show presence of coliform bacteria in order for a violation to have occurred.
- **Lead and Copper:**
 - Testing is completed at specified homes within the District
 - The 90th percentile of results is the reportable level
 - This means that 90% of all results are at or below (less than) the reported level
 - In our district the results from 20 samples consisted of six homes with lead levels ranging from 2 ppb to 79 ppb (2 ppb to 4 ppb excluding the single 79 ppb), and 14 homes with no detectable level of lead
 - **Action Level:** is the point at which the District must take action to reduce lead or copper levels in the water
- **ND:** means non-detect; this means that the contaminant was below the laboratories ability to reliably measure that contaminant.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at very stringent levels, to understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants; a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level or greater for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. 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 methods to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Or on line at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. 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 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 byproducts 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.

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. **The District's water quality met the EPA's requirements in 2009.**

Thank you for trusting us to provide your family with drinking water this year. Hayden Lake Irrigation District works around the clock to provide the best water quality at every tap. We ask that all our customers help us conserve our water resource through wise use of water. Help assist us in protecting the aquifer through wise use of fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, maintaining septic systems and by recycling used oil and other chemicals. This will benefit all of the residents who depend on this source. If you wouldn't want to drink it, then please don't pour it on the ground.

Additional copies of this report are available from our office at 2160 West Dakota, by contacting us via e-mail at: district@haydenirrigation.com or from our website at:

www.haydenirrigation.com

Sincerely,

The Board and Staff at Hayden Lake Irrigation District