

ANNUAL
WATER REPORT
*Water testing
performed in 2010*

Presented By _____
City of Blackfoot Water Department

PWS ID#: 6060007

Quality First Quality

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report was created to inform you about the quality of water and services provided to you daily. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to know that our drinking water meets all requirements regulated on both the State and Federal levels. We are committed to ensuring you good-quality water. In 2010, the City of Blackfoot Water Department distributed approximately 1,104,758,000 gallons of water to our customers. The water that is being distributed comes from the City's water system, which draws from the Snake River Aquifer. The makeup of the City's water system consists of eight (8) culinary water wells. Six (6) of these wells have Variable Frequency Drives (VFD's). Four (4) out of our eight (8) wells have backup generators, which help to continue system operation in the event of a power outage. The system also has two elevated water storage tanks with capacities of 300,000 and 100,000 gallons, respectively, but they are currently off line. The City of Blackfoot contracted drilling of a new well , and it is in the completion stage; during testing, it was found to be pumping sand. The City, with the help of an engineering firm and contractor, will soon have the problem corrected. The City's Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition system (SCADA) unites all of these system appurtenances and allows operators to monitor and control water distribution from a remote location.

The City has also started a storage tank and booster station project. The storage tank's capacity will be 2.2 million gallons. Wells # 3 and # 5 will be dedicated to this storage tank and boosted back to the water system. This project is scheduled to be complete in the summer of 2011.

In 2008 the City of Blackfoot completed its water system master plan. The plan functions as a road map for the city staff to implement system improvements, correct deficiencies, and accommodate growth. The City has established funding mechanisms such as utility rates and availability fees. Over time, these fees may increase in order to keep pace with the escalating costs of material and labor. The City of Blackfoot implemented a rate adjustment as of October 1, 2008. The water system's Source Water Protection Plan is now certified with the State of Idaho.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Groundwater Sources		
Source GPS #	Well	
E0007309	#3	346 E. Bridge St.
E0007310	#5	1020 N. University Ave.
E0007313	#6	1250 Center St.
E0007311	#7	255 W. Idaho St.
E0007312	#8	25 Doud St.
E0008044	#9	2650 Northlund Ave.
E0007731	#10	895 E. Walker
E0007730	#11	582 W. 100 N.
A0012485	#12	1485 Meggan

Public Meetings

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. City Council meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month. Find out more on the Internet at <http://www.cityofblackfoot.org>.

Questions?

The Blackfoot Water Department works around the clock to provide top-quality water to every tap. We ask all our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are at the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please feel free to contact Richard Mangum, Water Superintendent, at (208) 785-8608, Monday through Thursday from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and on Fridays from 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Source Water Assessment

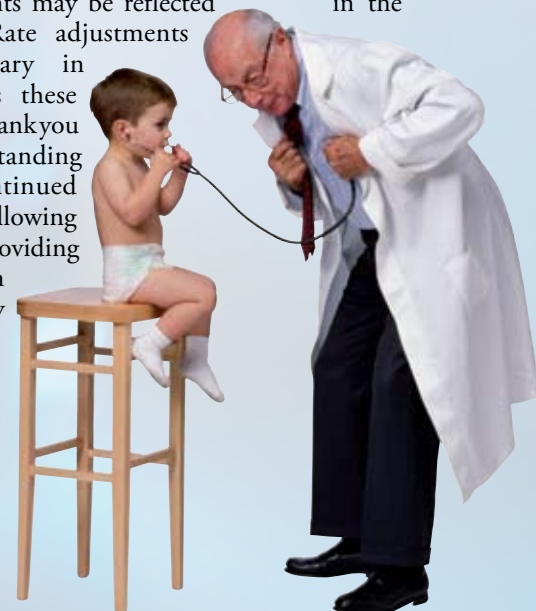
A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is now available at our office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

According to the Source Water Assessment Plan, our water system had a susceptibility rating of Medium. If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact our office during regular office hours.

Important Health Information

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

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 your understanding and your continued support and for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, high-quality water this year.



Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The sources of all drinking water, not just ours. Bottled and tap water includes 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. During this travel, it may also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in your water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Why do I get this report each year?

Community water system operators are required by federal law to provide their customers with an annual water quality report. The report helps people make informed choices about the water they drink. It lets people know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water and how these contaminants may affect their health. It also gives the system operators a chance to tell customers what it takes to deliver safe drinking water.

Why does my water sometimes look “milky”?

The “milky” look is caused by tiny air bubbles in the water. The water in the pipes coming into your home or business might be under a bit of pressure, and gasses (the air) are dissolved and trapped in the pressurized water as it flows into your glass. As the air bubbles rise in the glass, they break free at the surface, thus clearing up the water. Although the milky appearance might be disconcerting, the air bubbles won't affect the quality or taste of the water.

How can I keep my pet's water bowl germ free?

Veterinarians generally recommend that water bowls be washed daily with warm, soapy water—normally when you change the water. Scour the corners, nooks, and crannies of the water dish using a small scrub brush. In addition, once a week put water bowls into the dishwasher to sanitize them with hot water. In most situations, disinfectants like bleach are not needed; warm, soapy water is all you need to keep your pet's water clean and safe.

How much water is used during a typical shower?

The Federal Energy Policy Act set a nationwide regulation that limits showerheads to a maximum flow of 2.5 gallons per minute (GPM). Showerheads made before 1980 are rated at 5 GPM. Since the average shower is estimated to last 8.2 minutes, the old showerheads use 41 gallons of water while the newer, low-flow showerheads use only about 21 gallons.

Is it okay to use hot water from the tap for cooking and drinking?

No, always use cold water. Hot water is more likely to contain rust, copper, and lead from household plumbing and water heaters. These substances can dissolve into hot water faster than they do into cold water, especially when the faucet has not been used for an extended period of time.

Sampling Results

The State allows us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2009	15	0	1.32 +/- 0.09	ND- 4.0 +/- 1.00-15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppm)	2010	0.006	0	<0.001	0.001-0.006	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Fire retardants; Ceramics; Electronics; Solder
Arsenic (ppm)	2010	0.05	NA	<0.001 to < 0.003	0.003-0.05	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2007	2	2	0.070 to 0.090	0.070 to 0.090-0.05	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppm)	2010	0.004	0.004	<0.001	<0.001-0.004	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2009	50	0	4.15 +/- 1.00	ND 21.6 +/- 2.00-50	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	2010	0.005	0.005	<0.001	<0.001-0.005	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	2007	0.1	0.1	0.001	0.001-0.1	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ppb)	2010	6	0	ND	ND-6000	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i> (# positive samples)	2010	0	0	0	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Mercury [inorganic] (ppm)	2010	0.002	0.002	<0.001	<0.001-0.002	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate (ppm)	2010	10	10	1.1 to 5.0	1.1 to 5.0-10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2010	1	1	<0.1	<0.1-1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppm)	2010	0.05	0.05	<0.001	<0.001-0.05	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppm)	2010	2	0.5	<0.001	<0.001-0.002	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Total Coliform Bacteria (# positive samples)	2010	0	0	0	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

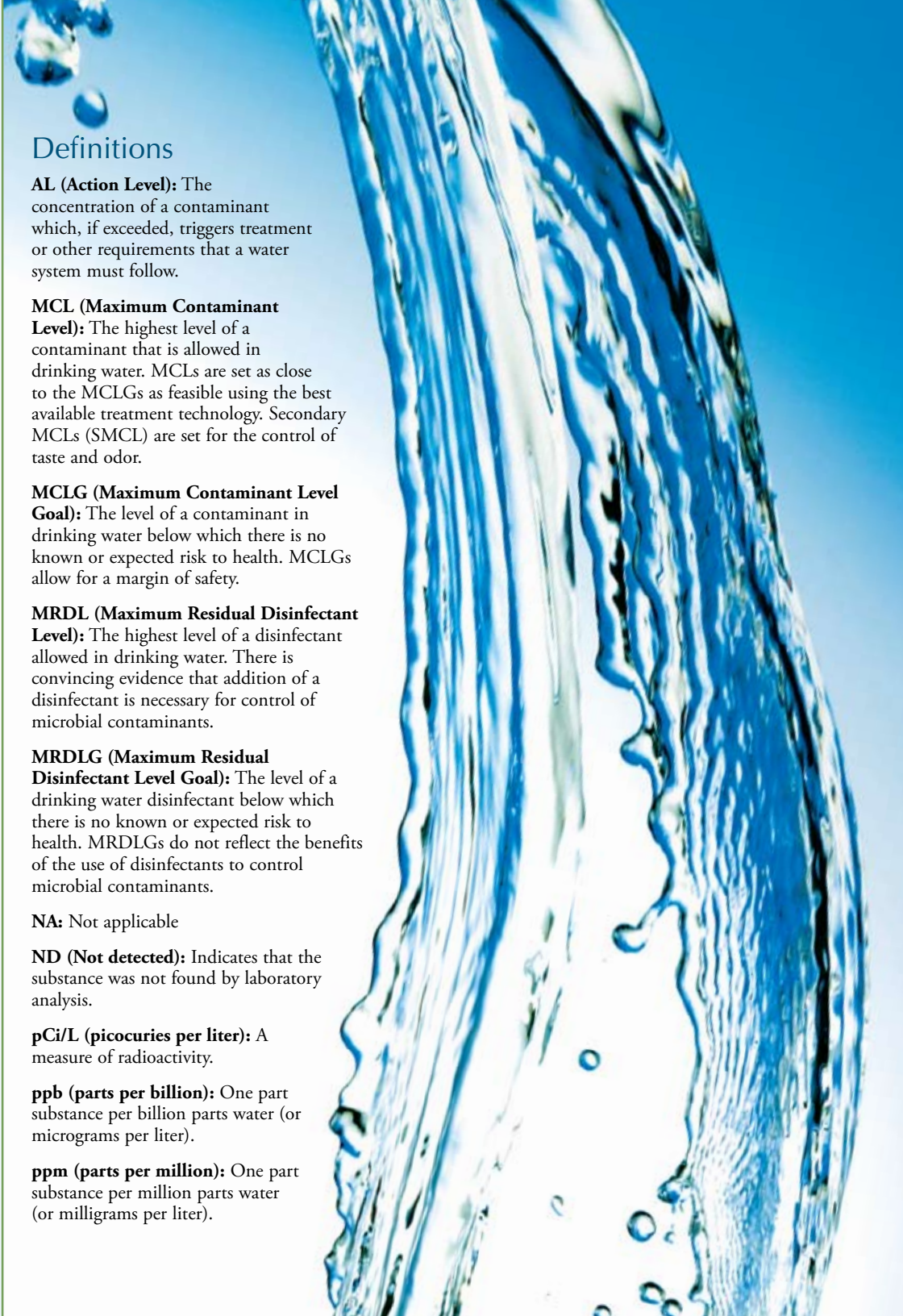
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2009	1.3	1.3	0.254	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2009	15	0	8	1/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2009	13	NA	<0.012	<0.012-1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Nickel (ppm)	2010	<0.001	<0.001-0.1	NA



Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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. Secondary MCLs (SMCL) are set for the control of taste and odor.

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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).