HAYDEN LAKE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

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This report provides information regarding your water and the contaminants we monitor. We hope you will take a few moments to review the information about your water and would like to bring the following information to your attention:

- Contaminants detected in the water within the past five years are included in the enclosed report. Only the most recent results will be shown if multiple samples are taken during a five-year period. Earlier monitoring results are available on our website; www.haydenirrigation.com; click *Drinking Water Quality Report* under *Your Water* and select the desired year for information.

- Please friend us on Facebook to receive the most up-to-date information/notifications, or visit our new website for information on your water District. Click on News/Emergencies for up-to-date information.

- The District had no monitoring violation for coliform bacteriological sampling positive presence in 2022.

- The District will continue to low-dose disinfect (chlorinate) our system annually in the second week of October for one week to ensure our staff is adequately trained and our equipment is working correctly. The District staff will flush the chlorine out of the system quickly the following week. If your water has an odor or taste after November 1st, please call or email the District office. The District contact information is listed above.

- The water we provide is "moderately hard" to "hard," as the last table of this report indicates. If you prefer softer water, a water softener may be an option.

- The District's new elevated reservoir was scheduled for August to be usable. However final projected completion was delayed until the spring of 2023.

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and the service we deliver daily. We aim to provide our customers with a safe and dependable drinking water supply. We want you to understand our efforts to improve and protect our water resources continually. This report covers the period from January to December 2022.

We value our customers. If you have any questions concerning your water or the District, please get in touch with our District Administrator, Branden Rose, at (208) 772-2612. Suppose you wish to learn more about your District. In that case, you may attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings held on the first Tuesday of every month at 5:00 p.m. Meetings are held at the District office at 2160 West Dakota Avenue in Hayden.

Our water comes from the Rathdrum-Prairie Aquifer. This Aquifer serves over 800,000 people in the surrounding region and is a reliable source of drinking water. Please help to maintain the water's quality by choosing fertilizers and pesticides wisely, recycling used oil and other chemicals, and maintaining septic and stormwater systems. These steps benefit all the residents who depend on the aquifer.

We rely on you 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. The District and the State of Idaho require yearly testing of all backflow assemblies by a certified tester. Our website has a list of testers who meet the District requirements.
- Do not fill or remove your swales; a drywell may be installed in the middle of the swale. However, grassy swales are meant to filter the oils and toxins from the streets when it rains. Dry wells are intended for. They were only installed if the swale became flooded from an excessive rain flow the swale cannot. A dry well rim elevation should be 2-4 inches above the bottom of the swale. Do not use dry wells for dumping. Don't spray weed killers or fertilize around the drywell grate. A dry well does not have the filtering organics to remove the toxins before it reaches our drinking water.
- Do not overwater your lawns. Overwatering only washes your fertilizers down to our drinking water. Let your lawn use up the expensive fertilizers.

Hayden Lake Irrigation District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water by State and Federal Rules. All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean 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 online at: www.epa.gov/safewater**

The following tables describe the contaminants detected in our water within the past five years. Only the most recent results will be shown if multiple samples are taken during a five-year period. The District samples for many additional contaminants; however, they were not detected in laboratory analysis of the water samples.

Contaminant	Sample Date(s)	Well 1	Dakota Wells 1,2 & 3	Larix Well 4	Caring Well #5	MCL	MCLG	Violation ?	A typical source of Contaminant
Nitrate	2021 2022	.345 .455	.482 .446	1.97 .448	2.35 1.77	10	10	No	Runoff from Fertilizer/ Leaching from Septic Tanks/ Sewage/ Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic	2016 2017 2020	.0019	0.0017	0.0033	.0022	.010	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits/ Runoff from Orchards/ Glass/ Electronics Production Wastes
Sodium	2019 2022	2.78 2.63	2.38	5.47 2.48	2.56	N/A	N/A	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits/ Discharge from Fertilizer/De-ice
Barium	2019 2020		ND	0.036	.041	2	2	No	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Radiological Gross Alpha	*Note: 1*	*Note: 1*	*Note: 1*	Note: 1	*Note: 1*	15	0	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radiological Uranium	*Note: 1*	ND	ND ND	4.81 (ug/L)	4.72 (ug/l)	30 (ug/l)	0	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Note 1: **Radiological monitoring completed at:**
Well # 1: 2013: R-226 ND+/-0.32; R-228 ND +/-0.69; 8-19-14: Alpha
Wells 1,2&3: 10/23/2017: R-226 <0.2+/-0.0289; R-228 .115 +/-0.190; Alpha .530+/-0.467
Well # 4: 9/22 R-226.<.195+/-.075 R228<.186+/-.357 Alpha <3.00 +/- .809
Well #5: 9/22/2020: R-226 <01.00+/-0.0487; R-228 .614 +/-0.432; Alpha <4.59+/-0.836

2019

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

Contaminant	# of Samples	Date(s)	Our water 90th percentile results	Range of detection	Action Level	MCLG
Lead	20	2022	.0014 (ppb)	ND to .0023 (ppb)	15 (ppb)	0 (ppb)
Copper	20	2022	0.039(ppm)	ND to 0.113 (ppm)	1.3 (ppm)	1.3 (ppm)

Well	Calcium	Magnesium	Hardness	pH	Alkalinity	Iron	Dissolved Solids	Langier Index	Total Organic Carbon
1	20.2	4.8	70.1	8.16	76.7	ND	92	-0.400	0.40
1,2 & 3	24.2	5.93	4.57	8.07	99.8	.031	104	-.3014	0.34
4	39.8	29.6	221	7.74	208	ND	237	-0.129	0.49
5	30.1	16.9	8.13	8.03	120	ND	120	-1792	NA

The following list explains some of the technical terms 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.
- **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.
- **mg/L:** represents milligrams per liter; one mg/L is equivalent to one part per million (ppm), or one penny in $10,000.
- **ug/L:** represents micrograms per liter; one ug/L is equivalent to one part per billion (ppb), or one penny in $10,000,000.
- **Radiological** contaminants are expressed in picocuries per liter (pCi/L) unless otherwise specified.
- **Total Coliform** is monitored monthly by taking seven samples from various locations in the District's water distribution system. At least two samples must show the presence of coliform bacteria in order for a violation to have occurred.
- **Lead and Copper:**
    - Testing is completed at specific 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.
    - **Action Level: this** 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 measure that contaminant reliably.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is the highest contaminant level 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 daily 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 people such as a person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, 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 healthcare 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 online 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. It can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, wildlife, and nature.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can naturally occur or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, farming, or road de-icing.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from various sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA regulates the limit of specific contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. The District water quality met the EPA's requirements in 2019.

Please help us conserve your natural resource:

We recommend that Sprinkler systems should be set to every other day watering. Lawns do not need to be watered every day; every other day, watering will make a deeper rooting system. This is optional and only recommended.

If you have any questions, please call 208-772-2612 or e-mail district@haydenirrigation.com

Thank you,
The Board and Staff at Hayden Lake Irrigation District