Canyon Estates Water System Water Quality Report – 2013

This report is a summary of last year's water quality for the Canyon Estates Water System. This report is required by government regulations to be provided to you annually. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and state standards. In 2013, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards.

Note that not all tests are required to be performed annually and thus some of the test samples included in this report are from previous years but are the most current. Additional samples were processed but do not appear in the report where contaminants were below the detection level of the test (i.e. contaminants were not detected).

To receive a written copy of this report, please contact the Canyon Estates Property Owners Association (CEPOA) Board at Canyonestatespoa.board@gmail.com or Teresa Crockett, the CEPOA Secretary/Treasurer at:

CEPOA
c/o Teresa Crockett
3645 S Bountiful Blvd
Bountiful UT 84010

2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

I. Water System Information

Water System Name: Canyon Estates Water System PWS ID #: ID6040045
Water System Operator: Canyon Estates POA
Address: 77 Mona Ct Tel #:214.693.0924
City, State, Zip Code: Fish Haven, ID 83287
Population Served: ~ 250 (mostly part-time) Number of Connections: 47
Date of CCR Distribution: May 2014 For Calendar Year: **2013**
Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): Annual Property Owners Meeting (May)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

II. Water Sources

Groundwater Sources (springs, wells, infiltration galleries):	
1) Source #: Well #1	a) Sample Site Location (source name): Canyon Point Way
	b) Location Description: Canyon Estates
2) Source #:	a) Sample Site Location (source name):
	b) Location Description:
Surface Water Sources (lakes, rivers, creeks):	
1) Source #:	a) Sample Site Location (source name):
	b) Location Description:
Source Water Assessment or Protection Plan Available? No	

III. Special Compliance Violations

a) Treatment Techniques (TT):
b) Monitoring/Reporting:
c) Public Notification/Record Keeping:
d) Special Monitoring Requirements:
e) Administrative or Judicial Orders:
f) Consent Orders:
g) Notice of Violations (NOVs):

IV. Definitions

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
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.
Maximum Contamination Level (MCL): 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 Contamination Level Goal (MCLG): 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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 contamination.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

V. Health Information

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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 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 1-800-426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

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. 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 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it 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 by-products 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.

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 form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

VI. Level of Detected Chemical and Radiological Contaminants and Associated Health Effects Language

(See also Section VII for reporting tables for specific contaminants.)
Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this water quality table is from testing done between January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013.

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Date Tested (mm/yy)	Typical Source of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Chemical and Radiological Contaminants								
Combined Radium (Radium-226) (Radium-228)	N	5	0	0.46 (0.13) (0.33)	0.46	03/09	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Combined Uranium	N	30	0	0.68	0.68	03/09	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.
Nitrate	N	10	10	0.51	0.51	09/13	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sew age; Erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

VII. Specific Contaminant Reporting Tables:

❑ Lead/Copper.

Contaminant	Action Level	MCLG	Date(s) Collected	90th Percentile	#of sites above Action Level	Violation Y/N	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2013	3	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	2013	0.149	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.

❑ Beta Particles.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Possible Source of Contamination
Beta Particles (pCi/L)	50*	0	3.05	-	12/28/2008	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
*****The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.							

Note: **mrem/year:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body);
pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

❑ Gross Alpha Particles. (excl radon & U)

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Possible Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	2.76*	-	3/27/2009	N	Erosion of natural deposits

* If the results of this sample had been above 15 pCi/L, our system would have been required to do additional testing for uranium. Because the results were below 15 pCi/L, no testing for uranium was required.