2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Stoneridge Water System

We're pleased to present to you the 2019 Annual Quality Water Report (also known as the Consumer Confidence Report). This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

This report is a summary of last year's water quality for the Stoneridge Water System. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed citizens are our best allies.

Our water sources come from our wells drilled approximately 150 feet into the local aquifer. As of year end 2019, we had 372 service connections serving a population of 1,013.

We're proud that your drinking water exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. However, the EPA has determined that your water IS safe as we at Stoneridge Utilities work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are 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 contact **Bob Kuchenski, Licensed Water System Operator, at 208-683-0500.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The Stoneridge Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2019.** All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

2019 Consumer Confidence Report (Water Quality Report)

I. Water System Information

Water System Name: Stoneridge Utilities	PWS ID #: 1090009
Water System Operator: Bob "Kuch" Kuchenski	
Address: 364 Stoneridge Road	Tel #: 208-437-3148
City, State, Zip Code: Blanchard, ID 83804	
Population Served: 1,013	Number of Connections: 372
Date of CCR Distribution: 6/24/2019	For Calendar Year: 2019
Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): To be announced	

II. Water Sources

Groundwater Sources (springs, wells, infiltration galleries):	
1) Sources #: 1&2	a) Sample Site Location: well field
	b) Location Description: north side of golf course
Groundwater/Surface Water Contamination Sources (if known): Erosion of natural deposits	
A Source Water Assessment Plan is available. The Stoneridge Water System is moderately susceptible to all classes of regulated contaminants due to risk factors associated with the geology of the local aquifer. This report is available online at http://www2.deq.idaho.gov/water/swaOnline/Search	

III. Special Compliance Violations

Treatment techniques: na (not applicable)
Monitoring/Reporting: na
Public notification/Record keeping: na
Special monitoring requirements: na
Administrative or judicial orders: na
Consent orders: na
Notice of Violations (NOV): na

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 (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 (800)426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/

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.

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 Contaminants and Associated Health Effects Language

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this water quality table is from testing done between January 1 - December 31, 2019.

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected:	Highest Level Detected:	Date Tested (mm/yy):	Typical Source of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Inorganic Contaminants (units)								
Arsenic (ppb)	N	10	0	2	2	9/19	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	.031	.031	9/19	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Flouride	N	4	0	.101	.101	9/19	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate (mg/L)	N	10	10	.627	.627	9/19	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	

Radioactive Contaminants (units)

Combined Uranium (Pci/L)	N	30	0	.001	.001	8/16	Erosion of natural deposits	

Bacteria.

	MCL	MCLG	Highest # Positive In a Month	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	> 1	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

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	8/18	0	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	8/18	.152	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.

Chlorine:

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Running Annual Average	Sample Date	Typical Contamination Source	Health Effects Language (include only if MCL is exceeded)
Chlorine	N	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	.7	.2	Monthly	Water additive used to control microbes	