

EAST GREENACRES IRRIGATION DISTRICT 2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (East Greenacres Irrigation District) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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; and 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 that 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.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR

Violation History Report

Print Date: June 26, 2023

2,4-D	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 3	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
2,4-D	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 2	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
2,4-D	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 1	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
GLYPHOSATE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 3	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
GLYPHOSATE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 2	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
GLYPHOSATE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 1	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
PICLORAM	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 3	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
PICLORAM	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 2	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
PICLORAM	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 1	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
SIMAZINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 3	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
SIMAZINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 1	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
SIMAZINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 2	01/01/2020	12/31/2022

Chemical And Radiological Violation History

PWS Number: ID1280064

PWS Name: EAST GREENACRES IRRIGATION DIST

Total Records: 12

Monitoring violations are violations that occurred because a system failed to complete a required contaminant sampling (which means the system failed to "monitor" or sample for a contaminant).

MCL (maximum contaminant level) violations are violations that occurred because the level of the completed sampling was higher than allowed, or higher than the MCL (maximum contaminant level).

If the chemical monitoring report shows no results, then the system has no chemical violations for the last (2022) calendar year.

Contaminant	Violation Type	Facility	Begin Date	End Date
2,4-D	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 3	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
2,4-D	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 2	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
2,4-D	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 1	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
GLYPHOSATE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 3	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
GLYPHOSATE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 2	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
GLYPHOSATE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 1	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
PICLORAM	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 3	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
PICLORAM	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 2	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
PICLORAM	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 1	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
SIMAZINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 3	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
SIMAZINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 1	01/01/2020	12/31/2022
SIMAZINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	WELLFIELD 2	01/01/2020	12/31/2022

Additional Information for Lead

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. East Greenacres Irrigation District 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 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
				Low	High				
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	8	4	8	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.054	.028	.054	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - source water (ppm)	NA		.099	.058	.099	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.23	1.33	2.23	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Radioactive Contaminants									
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	5.62	NA	5.63	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Contaminants			MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)			1.3	1.3	NA	2022		No	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)			0	15	NA	2022		No	

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	ND	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Lead - source water (ppm)	NA		ND	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Picloram (ppb)	500	500	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners CR

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Variations and Exemptions	Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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