
Carlin Bay Property Owners Association Water System Water Quality Report - 2010

This report is a summary of last year's water quality for the Carlin Bay Property Owners 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.

Last year, as in year's past, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards. Carlin Bay Property Owners Water System carefully safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or of any other water quality standard.

2010 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

I. Water System Information

Water System Name: Carlin Bay Property Owners Association	PWS ID #: 1280039
Water System Operator: Dave Banks	
Address: 13675 S. Edgewater Drive	Tel #: (208) 689-3221
City, State, Zip Code: Harrison, ID 83833	
Population Served: 121	Number of Connections: 60
Date of CCR Distribution: 6/11/2011	For Calendar Year: 2010
Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): 3 rd week of June	

II. Water Sources

Surface Water Sources (lakes, rivers, creeks):	
1) Source #: 1	a) Sample Site Location (source name): Coeur d' Alene Lake TP
	b) Location Description: Coeur d' Alene, ID
Source Water Assessment or Protection Plan Available? Yes. A copy can be obtained from CBPOA at 13675 S. Edgewater Dr., Harrison, ID 83833	

III. Special Compliance Violations

a) Treatment Techniques (TT): NA
b) Monitoring/Reporting: NA
c) Public Notification/Record Keeping: NA
d) Special Monitoring Requirements: NA
e) Administrative or Judicial Orders: NA
f) Consent Orders: None
g) Notice of Violations (NOVs): None

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 <i>Cryptosporidium</i> 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected:	Highest Level Detected:	Date Tested (mm/yy):	Typical Source of Contamination
Chemical and Radiological Contaminants							
2,4D	N	70	70	n/a	.71 ug/L	9/15/2010	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

☐ Turbidity.

Turbidity/Units	MCL/TT	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Typical Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 1.0NTU	0	.359 NTU	N/A	7/22/2010	N	Soil runoff
	TT = percentage of samples < 0.3NTU		99.99%	N/A	Daily	N	Soil runoff
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality.							

☐ Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) & Haloacetic Acids (HAA5).

Disinfection By-products Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes	N	80	n/a	60.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid Group 5	N	60	n/a	28	By-product of drinking water chlorination

☐ 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	1.28	.694	Daily	Water additive used to control microbes	

**Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form
(Required)**

Community Water System Name: Carlin Bay Property Owners Association
Public Water System (PWS) #: 1280039

I confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (or appropriate notices of availability have been given) and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

Applies to all systems: A “good faith” effort was made to reach non-bill-paying consumers by (check appropriate blanks):

- X Posting report on the Internet.
- _____ Mailing the report to all postal patrons in the system area.
- _____ Advertising the availability of the report.
- X Posting the report in public places.

Certified by: **Name:** **Dave Banks**
 Title: **Operator in Charge**
 Phone # **(208) 689-9376** **Date: 6/9/2011**