"The Water Department's goal is to provide tasty and healthful water at a reasonable price at consistent pressures and in sufficient quantities."

City of Coeur d'Alene IDAHO

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CITY OF COEUR D ALENE IDAHO WATER DEPARTMENT

2024 Water Quality Report

Water Source

The source of drinking and irrigation water for the customers of the City of Coeur d' Alene is the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer. The City currently has 11 wells that can pump a total of 49.0 million gallons of water a day. D.E.Q. has completed an assessment of our source water, which is available. Call 208-769-1422 for information. The City is within the Rathdrum wellhead protection area as administered by D.E.Q. As a result of their efforts, we expect long-term great water quality to continue.

Special Needs Customers

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons 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. If this is your situation, please seek advice about drinking water from your health care provider.

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Water Treatment

In an effort to provide the customer with the safest possible product, the City disinfects the water at each well with chlorine. A small amount of excess chlorine remains in the water to protect it from contamination as it travels through water mains and to the customer. This is not harmful to humans or pets. The City does not add fluoride to the water.

Contaminants

Potable drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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:

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791

EPA/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 1-800-426-4791. The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, providing the same protection for public health. Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

PFAS, a group of more than 4,000 man-made chemicals that have been used worldwide

WATER TESTING

The City has an extensive water quality-testing program that exceeds State and Federal requirements. This includes taking at least 60 samples a month to test for bacteria from various locations throughout the distribution system. Samples are also taken at the wells for 76 compounds. Last year, as in years past, your tap water has met all Federal and State drinking water chemical standards. Low levels of a few contaminants have been detected. They are summarized on the following table. Because our water system tests for contaminants from several well sources, we are including the lowest and highest levels detected from all of our well sources.

Contaminant		MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Violation?	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate (mg/L)		10 mg/L	10 mg/L	0.119 mg/L	1.690 mg/L	No	7/2024(L) 7/2024(H)	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (mg/L)		.010 mg/L	.010 mg/L	.0018 mg/L	.0286 mg/L	No	12/2024(L) 6/2024(H) (average Hanley/ Annie 0.0098/0.0033)	Erosion natural deposits. Runoff orchards, glass and electronics productions wastes.
Chlorine Residual (ppm)		MRDL =4	MRDL G=4	0.10 ppm	0.35 ppm	No	7/2024(L) 9/2024(H) 0.21(avg)	Water additive used to control microbes.
Combined Uranium		30 ug/L	0	2.07 ug/L	2.63 ug/L	No	2/2023 (L) 5/2023 (H)	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha incl Radon		15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	<3.00+ /-0.609 pCi/L	<3.00+/- 0.646 pCi/L	No	2/2023 (L) 5/2023 (H)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226		5 pC i/L	0 pCi/L	0.0969+ /-0.092 pCi/L	<0.175+/- 0.077 pCi/L	No	5/2023 (L) 2/2023 (H)	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium		2	2	.024 ccr units	0.046 ccr units	No	5/22 (L) 8/2022 (H)	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Coliform		0	0	Absent	Absent	No	1-12/2024	.Naturally present in the environment.

Contaminant	Action Level	MCLG	Our Water	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Violation?	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper Lead	1.3 mg/ L .015 mg/L	1.3 mg/ L .000 mg/L	.083 .003	ND ND	0.503 0.017	No No	July 2022 30 samples	Leaching of materials from plumbing components

An Explanation of Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria or pathogens may be present. The City of Coeur d'Alene is constantly testing the water served to our customers for Total Coliform Bacteria. An average of 10 to 15 samples are collected weekly representative of conditions within the public water system. Additionally, samples are collected for any new construction, repairs or component and infrastructure replacements.

PFASs Background Information

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of more than 4,000 man-made chemicals, including PFOA and PFOS that have been used worldwide since the 1940s.

CITY OF COEUR D'ALENE 2024 PFASs SAMPLE RESULTS

8/21/2024

	PFPeA No Proposed MCL	PFOS Proposed MCL (ppt)	PFBS No Proposed MCL	PFBA No Proposed MCL	PFHxA No Proposed MCL
HANLEY WELL	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
LOCUST WELL	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
4TH ST WELL	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
HONEY-SUCKLE WELL	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PRARIE WELL	3.73ppt	ND	2.74ppt	ND	2.94ppt
RC WELL	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

- This was only a scoping project & these contaminants are not currently regulated through the EPA. The city of Coeur d'Alene worked with DEQ to sample between June 2024 and September 2024.

***** ppt= parts per trillion

CITY OF COEUR D'ALENE 2024 PFASs (with proposed MCL's) SAMPLE RESULTS

8/21/2024

PFAS	PROPOSED MCL (ppt)	HANLEY WELL	LOCUST WELL	FOURTH ST. WELL	HONEY-SUCKLE WELL	PRAIRIE WELL	RALPH CAPAUL WELL
HFPO-DA	10.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFHxS	10.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFNA	10.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFOA	4.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFOS	4.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

ND = Not Detected

ppt= parts per trillion

An Explanation of Arsenic

The maximum contaminant level (MCL) of Arsenic that is allowed in drinking water is 10 ppb. This level was established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in a rule that took effect on January 23rd 2006. The prior standard was 50 ppb. In 2024 the Arsenic levels in the Hanley and Annie Wells ranged from 10.8 ppb (Annie) to 28.6 ppb (Hanley) for the highest levels tested, with an annual running average of 9.8 ppb for Hanley and 3.3 ppb for Annie. For this reason we want to notify you of the health impacts related to the long term use of water containing Arsenic. This mineral, when in drinking water, has been demonstrated to cause skin damage, circulatory system disorders, and cancer when consumed continuously. At the levels in our water there is no acute or immediate effect from using it. We try not to use these wells unless it is absolutely necessary to maintain an adequate supply of water in the water system. Unfortunately we do not have the ability to shut these wells down or to treat the water to remove the Arsenic, so when they are activated our customers in the local area may receive water containing this contaminant. These wells pumped water in varying volumes into our system for 183.7 hours (Hanley) and 79.8 hours (Annie) in the summer of 2024.

- If you wish to obtain more information about Arsenic in drinking water you may contact the Safe Water Drinking Hotline at 800-426-4791.
- On the internet, EPA has provided information that can be accessed at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/arsenic/basicinformation.html.
- A summary of the Arsenic Rule can be found at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/arsenic/pdfs/quickguide.pdf.
- A more technical discussion of Arsenic can be found at http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp2.html.
- If you need additional information please contact the DEQ Regional Office at: http://apps.deq.idaho.gov/water/swaonline/ or the City Water Department at 208-769-2210

An Explanation of 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. The City of Coeur d'Alene 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.

		ccr	Consumer Confidence Report unit = milligrams per liter (mg/l) x 1000. e.g. 0.05 mg/l x 1000 = 50 ccr
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level. Highest amount of contaminant allowed.		
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. Level of contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.	ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level. Highest amount of contaminant allowed.	ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
MRDL	Maximum Residual Detection Level.	pCi/l	Pico curies per liter (measurement of radioactivity)
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Detection Level Goal.	ND	the contaminant was not detected at measurable laboratory levels.

Backflow

To protect your drinking water from potential contamination, it is important to have an approved backflow prevention assembly on your irrigation system. A lawn irrigation system not protected by an approved backflow prevention assembly endangers the health of a household, neighborhood, and community. All lawn irrigation systems, new or existing, must be equipped with an approved backflow prevention assembly.

The City of Coeur d'Alene Water Department is responsible for providing safe drinking water to all its customers. To ensure drinking water quality, the Water Department monitors backflow protection on known health hazards to meet Idaho Rule IDAPA 58.01.08. The Water Department strives to make it easy for its customers to keep their drinking water safe and to meet state requirements by allowing a Pressure Vacuum Breaker, Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker, or Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Assembly to be installed on a lawn irrigation system.

All backflow prevention assemblies on irrigation systems must be annually tested by a licensed backflow assembly tester at spring startup for proper operation and protection. Reports can now be submitted via fax at (208)769-2336 or via email at bfatests@cdaid.org. For more information call (208)769-2298 or the office at (208)769-2210.

Hardness and pH Level

pH Level: 8.14 (Average)
2 Sample Sites. 3/2024

Hardness: 101 mg/L (Low) 220 mg/L (High)
152.67 mg/L (Average) = Hard
CDA 3 Sample Sites. 6/18/2024

A measure of acidity or alkalinity of water soluble substances (pH stands for 'potential of Hydrogen'). A pH value is a number from 1 to 14, with 7 as the middle (neutral) point. Values below 7 indicate acidity which increases as the number decreases, 1 being the most acidic. Values above 7 indicate alkalinity which increases as the number increases, 14 being the most alkaline.

Water hardness is a measure of the amount of calcium and magnesium salts in water. Calcium and magnesium enter water mainly through the weathering of rocks. The more calcium and magnesium in water, the harder the water. Water hardness is usually expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l) of dissolved calcium and magnesium carbonate.

CONSERVATION PROGRAM

You may be eligible to receive a utility bill credit when you purchase:

Hose Bib Timer.

Moisture Sensor.

Rain Sensor.

For more details:
Call: Water Department Office (208)769-2210
Online: www.cdaid.org/water