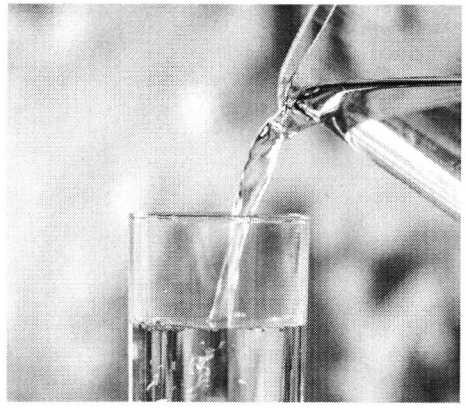
City of Bancroft Consumer Confidence Report 2020

PWS ID# 6150002

The City of Bancroft routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. The following table reflects your drinking water quality for the period of January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020.



Potential Contaminants

Inorganic contaminants: salts and metals, naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or agriculture.

Pesticides and herbicides: may come from agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Microbial contaminants: viruses and bacteria, from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Organic chemical contaminants: by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants: naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking Water Regulations

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or the website, www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/

CONTAMINANT TABLE

Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	N	10	0	N/A	2	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass/electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	N/A	0.123	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes, from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	100	100	N/A	3	2019	Discharge from steel/pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3 (AL)	1.3	0.227	0.461	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	N/A	0.2	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; Discharge from fertilizer/aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	N	15 (AL)	0	2	3	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	2.80	3.04	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	50	50	N/A	2	2019	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Radium [226/228] (pCi/L)	N	5	0	N/A	0.14	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	30	0	N/A	1.58	2019	Erosion of natural deposits

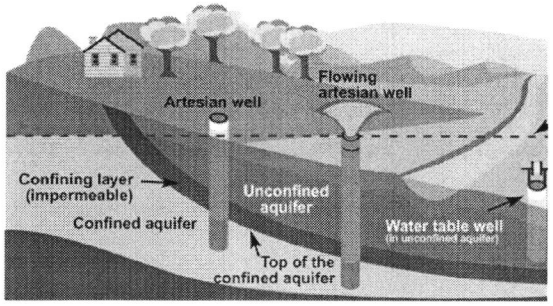
Units of Measurement

Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years

Parts per million (ppm): One part per million corresponds to one penny in $10,000

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measurement of radioactivity per liter of water

Micrograms per Liter (ug/L): a measurement of a substance per liter of water



Where does my drinking water come from?

The City of Bancroft supplies drinking water from two groundwater wells (City Well #1 and Park Well).

As water travels 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. 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

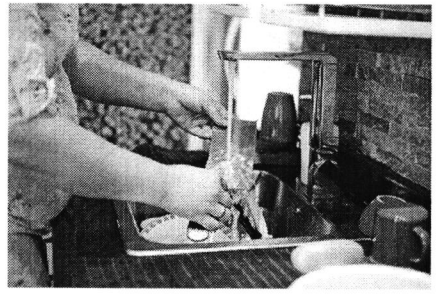
These individuals can include:

- persons undergoing chemotherapy
- persons who have undergone organ transplants
- people with HIV/AIDS, immune system disorders
- Elderly individuals
- infants and young children

These individuals should consider seeking advice from a health care professional.

2020 System Violation

As the stewards of your drinking water, it is our duty to inform you of one violation within our system during 2020. In December 2020, we failed to submit results of coliform sampling to DEQ within the designated time frame. Coliforms are bacteria that often indicate a potential risk of microbiological contamination to the drinking water. While we do not have the results of December 2020's sampling, our system did not detect coliform within the drinking water during the rest of the year.



Reduce Your Water Bill!

⇒ Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water versus 50 gallons for a bath.

⇒ Shut off water while brushing your teeth and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.

⇒ Use a water-efficient showerhead to save you up to 750 gallons a month.

⇒ Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full to save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

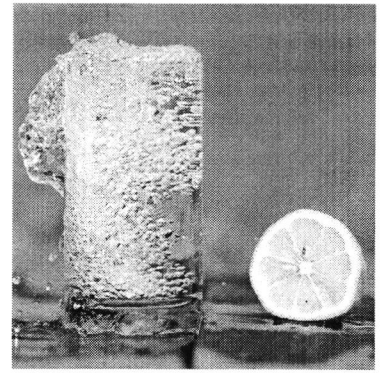
⇒ Fixing or replacing leaky toilets and faucets can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

⇒ Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.

For additional information, please contact :
Casey Moreland, primary water operator
208-221-5667
cobcityshop@gmail.com

Arsenic Presence in Drinking Water

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of cancer.



Lead in Home Plumbing Systems

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for up to 2 minutes before using water. You may wish to have your water tested.