

# **Consumer Confidence Report**

## **City of Franklin 2022**

### **Spanish (Espanol)**

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

### **Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) 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?**

Crooked Springs  
Dowdell Springs  
Two Wells in Maple Creek area

### **Source water assessment and its availability**

A Microscopic Particulate Analysis was completed in 2001 for Crooked Springs. They were found to be at high risk for surface water influence and required the addition of a treatment facility. "Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria viruses, parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches." Franklin City was notified on October 2, 2002 of a treatment technique violation. The city obtained the grants and loan money for a treatment facility plant in 2005, it was completed in June 2006.

### **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least insignificant amounts of contaminants. Contaminants do 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. 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.

### **How can I get involved?**

The City of Franklin Council shall hold regular meetings on the second Wednesday of each month. Meetings shall be held in the City Hall, located at 128 East Main Street Franklin, ID 83237 and shall commence at seven O' clock (7:00) pm. Citizens are welcome to come to the meeting or reach out to City staff.

## Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered one of the 20th century's major public health advances.

## Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Minor changes can make a substantial difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Running your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons (about half the volume of a storage unit) a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

## **Cross Connection Control Survey**

This survey determines if a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below, please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection, and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

## **Source Water Protection Tips**

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting it to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

## **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. The City of Franklin 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.

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## **Water Quality Data Table**

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all drinking water contaminants 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								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	50	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	200	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	0	200	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Endothall (ppb)	100	100	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Runoff from herbicide use

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	0	50	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	700	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	0	200	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0	1	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	200	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	0	500	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Runoff from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	0	1	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories



<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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 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.
MON	MON: Monitoring violation: Determines that contaminant levels were either not met or not reported. This includes late reporting or none.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances 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 disinfectant is 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

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
EPRD	"Entry point residual disinfection" level either not met or not reported.
95PT	"95 percentile" (95%) turbidity level either exceeded or not reported.

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Surface Water Treatment Rule Violation	E. COLI was found to be at a higher level than allowed or higher than the MCL. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	Began December 1, 2022, and ended on December 31, 2022, lasting a month.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	Cut the source out and flushed the lines with chlorinated water to kill anything in the lines and provide clean water.

MON Violation Type	Explanation	Length	Potential Health Effects Language
EPRD	"Entry point residual disinfection" level either not met or not reported.	01/01/2022-01/31/2022	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
95PT	"95 percentile" (95%) turbidity level either exceeded or not reported.	01/01/2022-01/31/2022	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
EPRD	"Entry point residual disinfection" level either not met or not reported.	02/01/2022-02/28/2022	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
95PT	"95 percentile" (95%) turbidity level either exceeded or not reported.	02/01/2022-02/28/2022	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
EPRD	"Entry point residual disinfection" level either not met or not reported.	06/01/2022-06/30/2022	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

<b>Level 1 and 2 Assessments</b>
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- During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed all these actions.
- During the past year, two Level 2 assessments were required for our water system. Two Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take six corrective actions and we completed four of these actions.

<b>For more information please contact:</b>
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