

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

Shoshone-Bannock School District #537 Water System Public Water System I.D. # 101612109

The Shoshone-Bannock School District # 537 is pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of our water. We want you to understand the efforts we make continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water comes from two wells located on the schools property. The aquifer that these two wells draw from is the same aquifer the Fort Hall water department draws from. We have a water source protection plan in place and we can provide information on potential sources of contamination. In September of 2008 the Shoshone-Bannock School completed a water line connection to The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Tribal Utilities Department and we are pleased to report that their drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

About the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Community Water System

The Community Water System is owned and operated by the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Public Water System #101612109). This system provides water to the following areas: Trading Post Complex, Casino/Bingo Hall, Fort Hall Housing Authority, Not-Tsoo-Gah-Nee Center (I.H.S), Tribal Business Center and September 2008 the Shoshone-Bannock School District 537.

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. For more information about your water, please contact:

Hank Edmo-McArthur
Sho-Ban School
P.O. Box 790
Fort Hall, Idaho 83203
Tel. 208-238-4200
Fax 208-238-2628

We want our students, staff and visitors to be informed about our water system. Our Facilities management routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

About the Drinking Water

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. 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 storm water 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, and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.

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 storm water runoff, and septic systems. It is because of these potential contaminants that we routinely evaluate our water source(s) to identify any potential sources of contamination.

If you would like more information on our source protection plan call Candon Tanaka at (208) 478-3906.

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/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 (800-426-4791).

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

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- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
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- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.

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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. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

About our Major Routine Monitoring Violation October 2008: As we stated earlier in this report we conned to Shoshone-Bannock Tribal utilizes department in September 2008, the proper paper work had not yet been completed to transfer monitoring responsibility to this department.

Chlorine Residual Monitoring & Reporting January-March 2008 Report Chlorine on Bacti Lab Slip

Summary Monitoring Schedule		
Rule	Frequency	Last Sample Received
Microbial	Monthly	5/14/2008
Nitrate	Yearly	12/19/2006
Arsenic	3 Year Compliance Period	5/22/2006

If you want more information about the violations, please call us (238-4200), Additional water quality information may be obtained from: Environmental Protection Agency – Safe Drinking Water Hotline – 1-800-426-4791 or their Web site www.epa.gov/safewater, or American Water Works Association Web site www.awwa.org

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2008 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1-September, 2008. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & abbreviations used below:

- **Maximum Contaminant 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 Contaminant 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.
- **Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- n/a: not applicable • nd: not detectable at testing limit • ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter • ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter • pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

About Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

This report is submitted by:

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