Dalton Water Association
Drinking Water Quality Report 2013

Public Water System # 1280059

Last year, we conducted 53 tests for drinking water contaminants. We detected 2 contaminants (nitrate & arsenic) during 2013 below the maximum contaminant level allowed. Information on nitrate as well as other analytes we have detected over the past five years is contained on the table on page two of this report.

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, call 772-5639 and ask for JoAnne Baune.

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).

Your water comes from two wells that are sunk into an underground source of water called the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer. This source is identified by DEQ as the Dalton Well Field. We own the land around the well and restrict any activity that could contaminate it. After the water comes out of the well, we pump it to our storage reservoir and our water distribution system.

The state has completed an assessment of our source water. If you would like to review a copy of this report, please contact JoAnne Baune at 772-5639.

Our water system is an association and you are welcome to attend our meetings. They are held the 2nd Monday of each month at 7:30 PM at the Dalton Gardens city hall which is located at 6360 N. 4th Street in Dalton Gardens.

General Drinking Water Information

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of all drinking water, not just ours, (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 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.

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.

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 Dalton Water Association 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 form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. 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 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,
- PPM: parts per million or milligrams per liter,
- PPB: parts per billion or micrograms per liter,
- pC/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation),
- DEQ: Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (well fields 1 & 2)	10 mgL	10 mgL	1.92 mgL	1.5-2.33 mgL	6/03/13 9/23/13	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	.010 mgL	.010 mgL	.00226 mgL	.00213-.00238 mgL	6/03/13 9/23/13	No	Groundwater contaminant

Radionuclides	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	5 pCi/l	0	2.5 pCi/l	NA	9/30/13	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead/Copper	Action Limit	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper	1.3 PPM	1.3 PPM	0.079 mg/l	ND-.079 mg/l	8/15-17/11	No	Corrosion of pipes within the water system, erosion of natural mineral deposits
Lead	15 PPB	.015	0.003 mg/l	ND-.003 mg/l	8/15-17/11	No	Corrosion of pipes within the water system, erosion of natural mineral deposits

Bacteria	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	Present	Absent	None present	NA	Twice monthly	No	Naturally present in the environment See Notes

Notes: Our wells are within the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer Wellhead Protection Area. This is a geographical and geological area where strict regulations to protect ground water (drinking water) are applied.

Hardness: Many people ask about the hardness of our water. It is 146 PPM measured as calcium carbonate.