Dalton Water Association, Inc.
(208) 772-5639
6360 North 4th Street
Dalton Gardens, Idaho 83815

Drinking Water Quality Report 2017

Public Water System #1280059

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 this information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted over 80 tests for drinking water contaminants. We detected 7 of those contaminant, and found only at a level higher than the EPA allows. For Information see the section labeled **Violations and Exceedances** in this report.

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?

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 Water 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 water distribution system.

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

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

Source water assessment and its availability

The state has completed an assessment of our source water. If you would like to review a copy of this report, please call our office at (208) 772-5639.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 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:

1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

2) 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;

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

4) 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; and

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

In order 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?

Our water system is an association and you are welcome to attend our meetings. They are held the 2nd Monday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at the Dalton Gardens City Hall located at 6360 N. 4th Street in Dalton Gardens.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to help you determine whether 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 insuring that no contaminates 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 sprinklers
- Pool or hot tub *(whirlpool tubs not included)*
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Water trough

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. Dalton Water Association, Inc. 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 in high concentrations and is linked to other health effect, such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Results of Radon Monitoring

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon enter the home through the soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix radon problems that are not too costly. For additional information call your state radon program, or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

For questions, or concern, call the Dalton Water office.

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Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that 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.

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	.002	2.06	2	2014	No	Groundwater contaminant
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.630	NA	NA	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (TCR) (positive samples/month)	0	1	2	NA	NA	2017	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	.644	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	2.5	NA	NA	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	0		2.13	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.062	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances	
Total Coliform (TRC)	**Coliforms are bacterial that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of other, potentially-harmful, bacterial may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. June 2017 the routine water sample site was contaminated and tested present for Coliform. This lasted for only two days. System chlorination and flushing occurred. Additional samples and repeat samples were taken. Corrective actions were taken. All future water samples tested absent for Coliform for 2017.**

Unit Descriptions			
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	NA	NA: not applicable
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	ND	ND: Not detected
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive		

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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 that is 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.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances & Exemptions	Variances/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 a disinfectant 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