

DOVER, THE CITY OF

PWS #ID1090193

Report on Quality of Drinking Water in 2017

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires that all community drinking water systems must provide customers an annual report of the quality of their drinking water. This report is a summary of the quality of the City of Dover's water for calendar year 2017. Included are details about where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and Idaho standards. All City of Dover drinking water facilities are operated under the direction of the City Council. Bob Hansen of Water Systems Management, Inc. operates our drinking water system. For further information about your water system (PWS #ID1090193), call Bob Hansen at (208) 265-4270 or Email: wsmibob@aol.com.

The City Council meets regularly at 6:00 pm on the 2nd Thursday of each month and the 4th Thursday of January, March, May, September & October. Official Agendas are posted at City Hall, 699 Lakeshore Ave., Dover, Idaho 83825, prior to the meeting. Copies are available or if you have any questions please call the City Clerk at (208)265-8339. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

Your water is a Surface Water Source that comes from Pend Oreille River, and is then filtered through a slow sand filter and is then disinfected at our water treatment plant prior to distribution.

Last year, we conducted tests for Carbon Total, 2,4-D, Arsenic (1005), Bacteria, Disinfection By-Products, Inorganic Chemical (IOC)–Sodium and Nitrate. We had detects of some contaminants, which are listed in the tables on page four and five.

Definitions and abbreviations used are listed below:

-Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements which a water system must follow.

-Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): IDSE is an important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by some water systems, providing disinfection or chlorination, to identify distribution system locations with concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR. Not all water systems were required to perform an IDSE.

-Maximum Contamination 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.

-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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

-Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The Level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

-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: Pico curies per liter (a measure of radiation).

-Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 and Prevention (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 1-800-426-4791 or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/>.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/>.

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.

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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 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.

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

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. BeeLine 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 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/>.

Water Quality Monitoring has been conducted on a regular basis in compliance with all Federal, State, and Local monitoring requirements.

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) continues to maintain a waiver program for Inorganic Chemical (IOC), Volatile Organic (VOC), and Synthetic Organic (SOC) compounds monitoring. These waivers help to reduce some of the financial burden placed on public water suppliers by testing which would normally be required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. The DEQ has performed numerous risk analyses to determine the potential for various chemical contaminants to be present in Idaho. The DEQ office has determined that few of these chemicals pose a risk of being present in drinking water sources in the northern region of the state and that waivers would be appropriate.

The State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality has completed the **Source Water Assessment Report** for the City of Dover Water. The Water System received a moderate susceptibility score for potential contamination. A **Drinking Water Protection Plan** is available on the City of Dover's website; www.cityofdover.id.org. For additional information or a copy of the Source Water Assessment Report, please feel free to contact, Bob Hansen at (208) 265-4270 or Email: wsmibob@aol.com.

CITY OF DOVER
PWS #ID1090193
WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2017

Disinfection By Products

| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Our System Range Average | Range | Sample Year | Violation Y/N | Typical Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------|-----|------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes | 80 | N/A | 36.35 | 4 samples | 2017 | N | By product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 60 | N/A | 15.28 | 4 samples | 2017 | N | By product of drinking water disinfection |

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

| Contaminant | Violation (Y/N) | MCL | MCLG | Highest Level Detected: | Running Annual Average | Sample Date | Typical Source of Contamination |
|-------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---|
| Chlorine | N | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | .66 | .45 | Monthly | Water Additive used to control microbes |

Microbiological Contaminants

| | Highest # Positive In a Month | MCL | MCLG | Violation (Y/N) | Possible Source of Contamination |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-----|------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform | 0 | >1 | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment |

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WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2017

Chemical and Radiological contaminants

| Contaminant | Violation (Y/N) | MCL | MCLG | Lowest Detected: | Highest Detected: | Date Tested | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------|-----------------|-----|------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|---|
| Arsenic (ppb) | N | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 02/17 | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |

Lead/Copper

| Contaminant | Date(s) Collected | 90 th Percentile | Action Level | MCLG | #of sites above Action Level | Violation Y/N | Possible Source of Contamination |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------|------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 2016 5 samples | 4 | 15 | 0 | 0 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (ppm) | 2016 5 samples | 0.118 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

* Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this water quality table is from testing done between January 1 – December 31, 2017.

Turbidity

| Turbidity/Units | MCL/TT | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Typical Source |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------|-------------|-------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Turbidity (NTU) | TT = 5.0 NTU | 0 | .28 | N/A | 5/10 & 11 of 2017 | N | Soil runoff |
| | TT = % of samples <1.0 NTU | | 100 | N/A | Daily | N | Soil runoff |

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality.