

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2007

DANSKIN WATER SYSTEM

PWS# 4010251

DEAR CUSTOMER

This Water Quality Report provides important information which is specific to your drinking water. Both the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (ID DEQ) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require water suppliers to make the following water quality information available to all customers. Both agencies monitor our water quality to insure that we comply with all regulations. Read this report for important information about your drinking water.



SOURCE OF SUPPLY

The water you receive at your home is supplied by a single groundwater source that is 360 feet deep. The water from Danskin Well #2 is treated with small amounts of chlorine to protect against potentially hazardous microorganisms that can get into the water. ~~The water system is a public water system owned and operated by United Water Idaho. Please take a moment to review the following important information about your drinking water. If you would like additional information, please feel free to call the United Water customer service department at 362.7304 or the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.~~

EXPECTED CONTAMINANTS

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

MONITORING

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables in this report reflect monitoring test results from 2003 through 2007. For each chemical tested, the data and information is derived from the most recent testing performed in accordance with all regulations. Each of the regulated contaminants compares to a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) established by the EPA and the State of Idaho.

HEALTH INFORMATION

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 (Centers for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



BOTTLED WATER or TAP WATER?

The sources of drinking water (for both tap 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 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 operation, 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 byproducts 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.

In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. So, what's the bottom line? If bottled and tap water meet the federal standards, they are both safe to drink. However, your tap water is substantially less expensive than bottled water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states were required by the EPA to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. The assessment is based on a land use inventory of the designated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the watershed and aquifer characteristics. The ID DEQ completed its final source water assessment of the water system in June of 2006. You may request a summary of the assessment by calling the ID DEQ at 373.0550.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What if my water smells or tastes like chlorine?

We treat the water with chlorine. Low doses of chlorine help protect our consumers from potentially hazardous microorganisms. We also add chlorine to meet regulatory mandates for safe drinking water. When you take a drink of water, immediately after filling up a glass, it sometimes has a noticeable chlorine odor. This odor is not the result of too much chlorine in your water. Instead, it is caused by the aerator in your faucet. The longer your water is exposed to the air, the greater opportunity the chlorine has to dissipate out of your water.

What is water hardness?

Hardness refers to dissolved minerals in the water (calcium and magnesium) that interfere with the sudsing action of soap. The harder the water, the less the sudsing action. Your water hardness is 10 gpg or 166 ppm. This level would be considered hard water.



WATER QUALITY RESULTS

There are two sections of tables in this report:

Section #1

- Displays the results of regulated detected contaminants. These tables are required and the contaminants listed in them are referred to as primary standards. (page 5)

Section #2

- Displays the results for inorganic compounds that are unregulated (secondary standards), but relate to the aesthetic quality of your water. (page 6)



DEFINITIONS FOR THE WATER QUALITY RESULTS TABLE

Action Level (AL)

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

gpg

Grains per gallon. A unit of measurement often used to describe water hardness. One grain per gallon is approximately equal to 17 ppm of various cations.

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.

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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary in drinking water 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

NA

Not Applicable.

ND

Not Detected.

ppb

Parts per billion. The equivalent of ½ a dissolved aspirin tablet in 1,000 bathtubs of water (approximately 50,000 gallons of water).

ppm

Parts per million. The equivalent of one drop of ink in a 40 gallon drum of water.

pCi/L

Picocuries per liter. The equivalent of one second in 32 million years.

Section #1

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Primary Standards - Directly related to the safety of drinking water. The results below represent samples taken during 2007, unless otherwise noted.

Inorganic Chemicals	Units	MCLG	MCL	Results	Violation	Likely Source
Barium (2005)	ppm	2	2	0.08	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (2005)	ppm	4	4	0.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	3.9	No	Runoff from fertilizer use

	Units	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Samples > AL	Violation	Likely Source
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.14	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	ppb	0	15	ND	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Radionuclides	Units	MCLG	MCL	Results	Violation	Likely Source
Alpha emitters (avg '03)	pCi/l	0	15	-1.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (avg '03)	pCi/l	0	50	8.5	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (2003)	pCi/l	0	5	0.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (avg '06)	ppb	0	30	27.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-products	Units	MCLG	MCL	Results	Violation	Likely Source
Total Trihalomethanes (2005)	ppb	NA	80	9	No	Disinfection by-product
Total Haloacetic Acids (2005)	ppb	NA	60	3	No	Disinfection by-product

Disinfection Residuals	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Annual Avg	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine Residual	ppm	4	4	0.8	0.3 - 1.8	No	Disinfection by-product

Section #2

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Secondary Inorganic Contaminants

The following table provides information on the aesthetic quality of your water. It is not required, nor regulated, but is useful in understanding more about the characteristics of the water serving your home.

	Units	Guideline	Results	Violation	Likely Source
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	231	No	Naturally Occurring
Aluminum	ppb	50 - 200	240	No	Naturally Occurring
Calcium	ppm	NA	47.5	No	Naturally Occurring
Chloride	ppm	250	7	No	Naturally Occurring
Corrosivity	LI	NA	non-corrosive	No	Treatment Technique
Hardness	gpg	15	10	No	Naturally Occurring
Iron	ppb	300	ND	No	Naturally Occurring
Magnesium	ppm	NA	14	No	Naturally Occurring
Manganese	ppb	50	ND	No	Naturally Occurring
pH	pH units	6.5 - 8.5	7.2	No	Naturally Occurring
Potassium	ppm	NA	3.5	No	Naturally Occurring
Silver	ppb	100	5	No	Naturally Occurring
Sodium	ppm	NA	59.7	No	Naturally Occurring
Sulfate	ppm	250	53	No	Naturally Occurring
TDS	ppm	500	338	No	Naturally Occurring
Zinc	ppm	5	ND	No	Naturally Occurring