

Water Department  
 phone number

Address

Mailing Address Line 1  
 Mailing Address Line 2  
 Mailing Address Line 3  
 Mailing Address Line 4

YEAR

PWS# xxxxxx



## Water Quality Report

Once again, we are happy to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements! This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day.

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Inside this annual Report you will see the continuing efforts of the \_\_\_\_\_ Water Department to ensure that your drinking water is safe. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resource, which is the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future care.

The \_\_\_\_\_ Water Department uses surface water acquired from \_\_\_\_\_ as drinking water. This provides the water department with a total of \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of water for use each year.

**Please Attend!**

City Council meetings are held on \_\_\_\_\_ of each month at \_\_\_\_\_ p.m. at City Hall where topics concerning matters related to *system name's* water and water projects may be discussed.

City Office Hours are : \_\_\_\_\_

### WHAT IS IN MY WATER?



Your water department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and Idaho State regulations. The following table shows the detection of the following constituents in your water for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. Include brief statement here about outcomes of water quality tests for the year.

#### CONSTITUENT TABLE

CONTAMINANT	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Date Tested (mm/yy)	Typical Source of Contamination	Health Effects Language
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>								
Turbidity, Surface Water							Erosion of natural deposits, surface water runoff from unsta-	
Total Coliform Bacteria							Naturally present in the environment	
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>							Human and animal fecal waste	
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>								
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)							Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural	
Sodium								
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)							Erosion of natural deposits.	
<b>SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES</b>								
<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>								
Radion 228							Erosion of natural deposits.	

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 advise 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/>.

## Cross Connections

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. Idaho *State Rules for Drinking Water Systems* states “There shall be no connection between the distribution and any pipes, pumps, hydrants, water-loading stations, or tanks whereby unsafe water or other contaminating materials may be discharged or drawn into a public water system.” (IDAPA 58.01.08.543.01-04)

Here you can insert information about your own cross connection ordinance/program. Include enforcement info for non-compliance, and where residents can get more info (i.e. City Hall or website).

## Source Water Protection

The \_\_\_\_\_ Water System has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that is designed to protect the integrity of our drinking water. Our water \_\_\_\_\_ system uses water from \_\_\_\_\_ (*surface water source*). Protection of this water source is vital for the very existence of our community. The \_\_\_\_\_ protection plan \_\_\_\_\_ describes the water system’s drinking water source protection area, identifies the locations of potential contaminant sources that could harm *source*, and lists protection strategies that have been identified and designed to protect our drinking water source. Potential contaminant sources in our protection area include: \_\_\_\_\_.

Our drinking water source protection strategies include: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. (examples: distributing educational information to residents and businesses served, working with \_\_\_\_\_ agencies, hosting water testing events, ordinances, etc.) A complete copy of this report is available for review at \_\_\_\_\_ City Hall. If you are interested in participating in future drinking source water protection meetings, please contact our office at \_\_\_\_\_.

## CONSERVATION



Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source

water, but you can also save money by reducing your water bill. Here are a few suggestions:

Inside your home:

- Fix leaking faucets, toilets, pipes, etc. (On average, leaks comprise 10% of the average homeowner’s indoor water use)
- Replace old fixtures—install water-saving devices.
- Only wash loads of laundry or run the dishwasher when full.
- Take shorter showers.
- Don’t use the toilet as a waste basket.
- Don’t let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.

Outside:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening, and only when needed. *To determine if your lawn needs water, walk across it or try to stick a screw driver into the ground; if the lawn appears grayish and stays flat after walking on it, or if the screw driver doesn’t go in more than one inch or two, it is time to water.*
- Use mulch around shrubs and trees.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water-saving nozzles.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car and save the hose for rinsing.

Information on other ways that you can help conserve water can be found at:

[www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach/)

## DEFINITIONS

In the table on the back page, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we’ve provided the following definitions.

**Non-Detect (ND)** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

**Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)** - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l)** - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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 “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.

Designed By

