**2018 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**

**Water System Information**

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| Water System Name: Dry Acres Water and Sewer District PWS ID #: ID 1280062 |
| Water System Operator: Ms. Leslie Abrams, Waterworks Inc. |
| Address: N. 15410 Atlas Road Tel #: 208-661-5015 |
| City, State, Zip Code: Rathdrum, ID 83858 |
| Population Served: 75 Number of Connections: 33 |
| Date of CCR Distribution: For Calendar Year: **2018** |
| Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): Bi-annual Meetings |

**Water Sources**

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| Groundwater Sources: |
| 1) Source #: The Dry Acres water system is comprised of one well, which was drilled in 1974 and is 280 feet deep, two booster pumps, a 10,000 gallon reservoir and class 160 PVC pipe drawing from the Rathdrum Prairie Aquafer. Dry Acres Water and Sewer District is a community water system located in Kootenai County off Highway 53 between Rathdrum and Garwood on Atlas Road.  |
| Source Water Assessment or Protection Plan Available? Yes- Available at DEQ Regional Office. |

**Definitions**

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| **Action Level (AL):** 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 Contamination 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination. |
| **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |

**Health Information**

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| **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 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/.](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20)   |
| **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 at 1-800-426-4791 or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/>.  |

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| **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. |

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| **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. |

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| **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 utility named above*** 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>.  |

**VI. Level of Detected Chemical and Radiological Contaminants and Associated Health Effects Language**

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| **Contaminant** | **Violation** **(Y/N)** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Lowest****Level** **Detected:** | **Highest****Level** **Detected:** | **Date** **Tested** **(mm/yy):** | **Typical Source of Contamination** | **Health Effects Language** |
| **Chemical and Radiological Contaminants** |
| Arsenic | N | .010 | 0 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 11/20/10 | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes | Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Barium | N | 2 | 2 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 11/22/10 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits | Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure. |
| Nitrate | N | 10 | 10 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 12/05/18 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits | Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. |

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| Contaminant | Action Level | MCLG | Date(s)Collected | 90thPercentile | #of sites above Action Level | ViolationY/N | Possible Source of Contamination |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 9/14/16 | 0.044 | 0 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits. |

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| Contaminant | Action Level | MCLG | Date(s)Collected | 90thPercentile | #of sites above Action Level | ViolationY/N | Possible Source of Contamination |
| Lead (ppm) | 0.015 | 0 | 9/14/16 | 0.002 | 0 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits. |

## Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

**(Required)**

**Community Water System Name: Dry Acres Water and Sewer District**

**Public Water System (PWS) #: ID1280062**

I confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (or appropriate notices of availability have been given) and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

***-*** *Complete the portion below that corresponds to the population of your PWS* ***-***

**Systems Serving a Population Greater than 100,000**

\_\_ \_\_ Posted the CCR on the Internet

\_\_\_\_ Mailed the report to all customers

**Systems Serving Between 500 and 99,999 People**

\_\_\_\_ Mailed the report to all customers

**Systems with Mailing Waivers Serving Between 500 and 9,999 People**

\_\_\_\_ Published the CCR in the local newspaper(s) - (as required due to mailing waiver).

\_\_\_\_ Informed customers that the CCR will not be mailed (as required due to mailing waiver).

\_\_\_\_ Developed procedures to make reports available on request.

**Systems with Mailing Waivers Serving 500 or Fewer People**

\_\_\_\_ Informed customers that the CCR will not be mailed (as required due to mailing waiver).

\_X\_\_ Developed procedures to make reports available on request.

*Applies to all systems:* A “good faith” effort was made to reach non-bill-paying consumers by (check appropriate blanks):

\_X\_ Posting report on the Internet.

\_\_\_\_ Mailing the report to all postal patrons in the system area.

\_\_\_\_ Advertising the availability of the report.

\_\_\_\_ Posting the report in public places.

Certified by: Floyd Johnson

**Title President**

**Phone # (208) 661-5015 Date 3/18/2019**