

Chateaux Water System Drinking Water Quality Report 2017

Last year, we conducted more than **13 tests** for drinking water contaminants. We detected No regulated chemical compounds. More information on these compounds can be found in the table on page 2 of this report.

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. For more information about your water, call 208-661-6303 and ask for Brock Morrow.

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 guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Your water comes from one well located in our development where the main access road splits on Chateaux Drive. It draws water from an underground source called the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer. We own the land around the well and restricts any activity that could contaminate it. After the water comes out of the well, we chlorinate it and pump it to our storage reservoir where it is then pumped to the distribution system.

The state is performing an assessment of our source water that will be completed by **January 2017**. We

will report the results to you and tell you how to get a copy of the report when it is available.

Our Water Board meets annually on the first Wednesday of December. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. We send out notices and proxies 30 days in advance of the meeting.

General Drinking Water Information

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of all drinking water, not just ours, (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.

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 operations and wildlife. *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. *Pesticides and herbicides*, may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally

Water Quality Data

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **n/a:** not applicable, **nd:** not detectable at testing limit, **PPM:** parts per million or milligrams per liter, **PPB:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter, **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium	N PPM	2 PPM	N PPM		9/27/2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	None	None	10.2 PPM		11/1/01	No	Leaching of natural mineral deposits
Sodium	None	None	5.16 PPM		11/12/01	No	Leaching of natural mineral deposits
Nitrate	10 PPM	10 PPM	1.84 PPM		10/02/2017	No	Agricultural runoff, fertilizers, Septic tank effluent
Organic Chemical Contaminants SOCs and VOCs	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
None Detected			nd		10/21/13	No	
Radionuclides	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha Activity	15 pCi/l	0	1.5 pCi/l		10/30/13	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Activity	50 pCi/l	0	4.4 pCi/l		10/30/13	No	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Lead/Copper	Action Limit	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper	1.3 PPM	1.3 PPM	.01 PPM	.01 PPM	9/27/2016	No	Corrosion of pipes within the water system, erosion of natural mineral deposits
Lead	15 PPB	0	.ND PPB	PPB	9/27/2016	No	Corrosion of pipes within the water system, erosion of natural mineral deposits
Bacteria	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	Present	None Present	None Present		Monthly 12	None	Naturally present in the environment

Notes:

Chlorination

We chlorinate our water. In the past we had some positive total coliform bacteria tests. The bacteria appears to be present in the reservoir or distribution system and is suppressed using chlorine. Our source water, the well, does not produce the bacteria. It is likely that it entered through a break in a water main at some point in the past

Sodium and Sulfate

Sulfate and Sodium are currently not regulated and we are providing this information to you since we did receive results and felt that some of the member might be interested.

Monitoring Waiver Information

Our well is within the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer Wellhead Protection Area. This is a geographical and geological area where strict regulations to protect ground water (drinking water) are applied. The federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has granted the State of Idaho authority to issue monitoring waivers for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs). Chateaux Water currently has monitoring waivers for VOCs until the year 2019 and SOCs until 2019. Prior testing, done in 2016 indicated no detections of either VOCs or SOCs.

5/8/2018

CHATEAUX WATER ASSOCIATION

In accordance with the rules of the Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.) The consumers confidence report (CCR) has been completed and is available for inspection on request at 208-772-4887 or by writing to Chateaux Water Association at P.O. Box 205, Hayden, Idaho 83835.

All tests have been completed with (No violations).
Pres. Gordon Radford
Water Master, Brock Morrow

CCR Report

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 information because informed customers are our best allies.

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?

ground water

Source water assessment and its availability

on Chateaux Water web site

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:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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; and 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?

send out mailing for annual Meeting in December each year

Variance and Exemptions

monitoring waiver VOC's and SOC's

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. CHATEAUX WATER 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>.

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 the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (RTCR)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2017	No	Naturally present in the environment

Violations and Exceedances

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
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.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations and 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

For more information please contact:

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