

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR RAFTER J IMP. & SER. DISTRICT ,PWS# 5600822C FOR 2018

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. EPA/Center 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 ?

WATER COMES FROM 4 WELLS

Source water assessment and its availability

THERE HAS BEEN A SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water ?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amount 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 safe drinking water hotline 800-426-4791

The sources of drinking water (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 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 storm water 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 runoff, and residential uses.

How can I get involved ?

If there are questions, contact the operator for answers

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

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. Our system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the 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 or more before drinking or using the water for cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information may be found at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure 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 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 expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection. A few may improve the taste of water, and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless noted, the data in this table was done in the calendar year of this report. The EPA mandates us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year. As such, some of the data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you may find terms and abbreviations that you may not be familiar with. To help you understand, there is a list of terms and abbreviations at the end of the report.

contaminant	MCLG	MCL	your water	sample date	violation	typical source
Arsenic (PPB)		10	3	2016	NO	
fluoride (PPM)	4	4	0.2	2016	no	
nitrate (measured as nitrogen (PPM))	10	10	0.40	2018	no	
radioactive contaminants						
gross alpha (pci/l)	0	15	4.4	2013	no	
copper	1.3	1.3	0.144(90 th percentile)	2017	no	
lead (ppb)	0	15	3.0(90 th percentile)	2017	no	

Microbiological contaminants

total Coliform (positive samples/month)	MCLG 0	MCL 1	Your WATER	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	NATURALLY PRESENT
			0	2018	NO	

Disinfectants & disinfectant By- Products If Disinfected

TTHM's (total trihalomethanes) ppb	MCLG	MCL	YOUR WATER	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION			
TTHM's (total trihalomethenes) ppb	no goal	80	.60	2018	NO			
haloacetic acids ppb	no goal	60	0.41	2018	no			

UNDETECTED CONTAMINANTS

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected in your water, in 2016

contaminant	MCLG	MCL	YOUR WATER	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
antimony (PPB)	6	6	ND	NO	
barium (PPM)	2	2	ND	NO	
beryllium (PPB)	4	4	ND	NO	
cadmium (PPB)	5	5	ND	NO	
chromium (PPB)	100	100	ND	NO	
cyanide (as free cn) (PPB)	200	200	ND	NO	
lead -source water (PPB)		15	ND	NO	
mercury (inorganic)(PPB)	2	2	ND	NO	
nitrite (PPM)	1	1	ND	NO	
selenium (PPB)	50	50	ND	NO	
thallium (PPB)	0.5	2	ND	NO	
2,4-d (PPB)	70	70	ND	NO	
2,2,5-TP (PPB)	50	50	ND	NO	
alachlor (PPB)	MNR	MNR	ND	NO	
atrazine (PPB)	3	3	ND	NO	
benzo (a) pyrene (PPT)	0	200	ND	NO	
carbofuran (PPB)	40	40	ND	NO	
dalapon (PPB)	200	200	ND	NO	
di (2-ethylhexel)adipate (PPB)	400	400	ND	NO	
di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (PPB)	0	6	ND	NO	
dibromochloropane (DBCP) (PPT)	0	200	ND	NO	
dinoseb (PPB)	7	7	ND	NO	
endrin (PPB)	2	2	ND	NO	
heptachlor (PPT)	0	400	ND	NO	

heptachlor epoxide (PPT)	0	200	ND	NO	
hexachlorobenzene (PPB)	0	1	ND	NO	
hexachlorocyclopentadiene (PPB)	50	50	ND	NO	
lindane (PPT)	200	200	ND	NO	
methoxychlor (PPB)	40	40	ND	NO	
oxamyl (vydate) (PPB)	200	200	ND	NO	
PCB's (PPT)	0	500	ND	NO	
pentachlorophenol (PPB)	0	1	ND	NO	
picloram (PPB)	500	500	ND	NO	
simazine (PPB)	4	4	ND	NO	
toxaphine (PPB)	0	3	ND	NO	
benzene (PPB)	0	5	ND	NO	
carbon tetrachloride (PPB)	0	5	ND	NO	
chlorobenzene (PPB)	100	100	ND	NO	
o-dichlorobezene (PPB)	600	600	ND	NO	
p-dichlorobenzene (PPB)	75	75	ND	NO	
1,2-dichloroethane (PPB)	0	5	ND	NO	
1,1-dichloroethylene (PPB)	7	7	ND	NO	
cis-1,2-dichloroethylene (PPB)	70	70	ND	NO	
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (PPB)	100	100	ND	NO	
dichloromethane	0	5	ND	NO	
1,2-dichloropropane(PPB)	0	5	ND	NO	
ethylbenzene (PPB)	700	700	ND	NO	
styrene (PPB)	100	100	ND	NO	
tetrachloroethelene(PPB)	0	5	ND	NO	
1,2,4-trichlorobenezene (PPB)	70	70	ND	NO	
1,1,1-trichloroethane (PPB)	200	200	ND	NO	
1,1,2-trichloroethane (PPB)	3	5	ND	NO	
trichloroethylene (PPB)	0	5	ND	NO	
toluene (PPM)	1	1	ND	NO	
vinyl chloride (PPB)	0	2	ND	NO	
xylenes (PPM)	10	10	ND	NO	

UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
PPM	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
ppt	parts per trillion

na	not applicable
ND	not detected
NR	monitoring not required

Important drinking water definitions

term	definition
MCLG	maximum contaminant level goal
MCL	maximum contaminant level
TT	treatment technique
AL	action level
MRDLG	maximum residual disinfection level goal
MRDL	maximum residual disinfectant level
MNR	monitored not regulated
MPL	maximum permissible level

For more information please contact

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