Quality on Tap Report

City of Filer
2015

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality 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. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This years report has mandatory language required by USEPA. Please take time to read and ask questions about the mandatory language.

This report also includes an update on federal and state regulations that will be implemented in the near future according to the code of federal regulations, part 141. First, is the new "Revised public notification requirements". This revision goes in to effect May 6, 2002.Second, is the disinfection bi-product rule. The rule goes into effect January 1, 2004 and requires that your drinking water must be tested for bi-products that are produced when chlorine comes in contact with water. The new arsenic has three compliance dates: January 23, 2006 for "Maximum Contaminant Levels" (MCL); February 22, 2002 for "Consumer Confidence Rule" reporting and; January 22, 2004 for other arsenic regulations. While the City of Filer does not agree with the new arsenic rule, we are none-the-less compelled to include in this years report mandatory health-effect language: "***While your drinking water does not meet EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Some people who drink water containing water 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 skin cancer."***

Our water source is from an aquifer characterized by the Department of Water Resources as an idavada aquifer. The City of Filer draws its water from five deep wells: Well #1 located at the south end of so. Adell Ave; Well #2 at Main St. and Yakima Ave; Wells # 3&7 located on North Fair Ave and Well #5 located on North Stevens Ave. At this time, only wells 3&7 are being used. Wells 1,2and 5 have higher arsenic levels and are on an emergency use only.

All of these sites have been retrofitted with dedicated main lines which brings the water from the well to a storage tank. As the water enters the tank, it is chlorinated and then retained in the tank for a short period to facilitate disinfection.

The City of filer now has a "source water assessment" on all sources. The assessment is required under the "Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996" and requires IDEQ to assess every source of public drinking water in Idaho for it's relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the act. The City of Filer's plan rated Wells # 1,2,3,5 and 7 as moderate, in terms of total susceptibility, for IOCs, VOCs, SOCs and microbial contaminants. The moderate ratings are due mainly to agriculture land use, high countrywide farm chemical use and the presence of nitrate

and SOC priority areas in the delineated source water assessment areas for each well.
The city of filer water system has had levels of arsenic above drinking water standards. Although it is not an emergency, as our customer, you have the right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminates. Test results we received in 2015 show that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminate level (MCL), for arsenic. The standard for arsenic is 10 parts per billion(ppb). The level of arsenic over the last year was 12.5 ppb for a high and 10.1 ppb for a low. New samples taken in January 2016 had a high of 11.6 ppb.

What should I do? You do not need to use an alternative water supply. However if you have a specific health concern, consult your doctor.

What does this mean? This is not an immediate risk, if it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people drinking 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.

What happened? What is being done? The city of filer is working with JUB engineers, local and state agencies to evaluate the water supply and research options to correct the problem. These options may include treating the water to remove arsenic.

For more information, please contact Joe Baratti at 326-5001 or write the city of filer, PO Box 140, Filer, ID. 83328.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact The Filer City Office at 300 Main Street or call 326-**5000** we will be happy to answer any questions, we want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:30 PM, This is held in the filer Council Chamber at the north end of the city hall, near the alley.

The City of Filer routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.
In this table 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:

The City of Filer has prepared this report in good faith and any errors or omissions are unintentional.

N/A – Not Applicable.

***Non-Detects** (ND)* **-** laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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

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

Parts per quadrillion *(ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)* - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter *(pCi/L)* - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year *(mrem/yr)* - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter *(MFL)* - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique *(TT)* - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	N/D		0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment

2. Fecal coliform and *E.coli*	N	N/D		0	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	Human and animal fecal waste
3. Turbidity	N	N/D		n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants						
4. Beta/photon emitters	N	6.0	PCi/1	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
5. Alpha emitters	N	7.1	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Combined radium	N	0.05	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
7. Antimony	N	ND	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
8. Arsenic	Y	11.2	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
9. Asbestos	N	0.16	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
10. Barium	N	0.02	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
11. Beryllium	N	ND	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
12. Cadmium	N	ND	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
13. Chromium	N	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	0.178	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	N/D	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	N/A	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	5.0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
18. Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	3.15	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	ND	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

21. Selenium	N	N/A	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
22. Thallium	N	N/A	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides						
23. 2,4-D	N	ND	ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
24. 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	N	ND	ppb	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
25. Acrylamide	N	ND		0	TT	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
26. Alachlor	N	ND	ppb	0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
27. Atrazine	N	ND	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
28. Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH)	N	ND	nanograms/l	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
29. Carbofuran	N	ND	ppb	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
30. Chlordane	N	ND	ppb	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
31. Dalapon	N	ND	ppb	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
32. Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	N	ND	ppb	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
33. Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	ND	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
34. Dibromochloropropane	N	ND	nanograms/1	0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
35. Dinoseb	N	ND	ppb	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
36. Diquat	N	ND	ppb	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use
37. Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	N	ND	picograms/l	0	30	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
38. Endothall	N	ND	ppb	100	100	Runoff from herbicide use
39. Endrin	N	ND	ppb	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
40. Epichlorohydrin	N	ND		0	TT	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
41. Ethylene dibromide	N	ND	nanograms/1	0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
42. Glyphosate	N	ND	ppb	700	700	Runoff from herbicide use
43. Heptachlor	N	ND	nanograms/1	0	400	Residue of banned termiticide
44. Heptachlor epoxide	N	ND	nanograms/1	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
45. Hexachlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
46. Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	N	ND	ppb	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
47. Lindane	N	ND	nanograms/l	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
48. Methoxychlor	N	ND	ppb	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock

49. Oxamyl [Vydate]	N	ND	ppb	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
50. PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	N	ND	nanograms/1	0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
51. Pentachlorophenol	N	ND	ppb	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
52. Picloram	N	ND	ppb	500	500	Herbicide runoff
53. Simazine	N	ND	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff
54. Toxaphene	N	ND	ppb	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
55. Benzene	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
56. Carbon tetrachloride	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
57. Chlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
58. o-Dichlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
59. p-Dichlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
60. 1,2 - Dichloroethane	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
61. 1,1 - Dichloroethylene	N	ND	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
62. cis-1,2-ichloroethylene	N	ND	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
63. trans - 1,2 - Dichloroethylene	N	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
64. Dichloromethane	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
65. 1,2-Dichloropropane	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
66. Ethylbenzene	N	ND	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
67. Styrene	N	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
68. Tetrachloroethylene	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
69. 1,2,4 - Trichlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
70. 1,1,1 - Trichloroethane	N	ND	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
71. 1,1,2 -Trichloroethane	N	ND	ppb	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
72. Trichloroethylene	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	0.018	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
74. Toluene	N	ND	ppm	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
75. Vinyl Chloride	N	ND	ppb	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
76. Xylenes	N	ND	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Microbiological Contaminants:
(1) **Total Coliform**. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
(2) **Fecal coliform/E.Coli**. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
(3) **Turbidity**. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Radioactive Contaminants*:*
(4) **Beta/photon emitters**. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(5) **Alpha emitters**. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(6) **Combined Radium 226/228**. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants*:*
(7**) Antimony**. Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
(8) **Arsenic**. 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.
(9) **Asbestos**. Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.
(10**) Barium**. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
(11) **Beryllium**. Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.
(12) Cadmium. Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
(13) **Chromium**. Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
(14) **Copper**. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.
(15**) Cyanide**. Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.
(16) **Fluoride**. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
(17) **Lead**. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
(18) **Mercury** (inorganic). Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
(19) **Nitrate**. 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.
(20) **Nitrite**. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
(21) **Selenium**. Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.

(22) **Thallium**. Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides:
(23) **2,4-D**. Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.
(24) **2,4,5-TP** (Silvex). Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
(25) **Acrylamide**. Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time could have problems with their nervous system or blood, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(26) **Alachlor**. Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(27) **Atrazine**. Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.
(28) **Benzo** (a) pyrene [PAH]. Some people who drink water containing benzo (a) pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(29) **Carbofuran**. Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or reproductive systems.
(30) **Chlordane**. Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(31) **Dalapon**. Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.
(32**) Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate**. Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties.
(33) **Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate**. Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(34) **Dibromochloropropane** (DBCP). Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(35) **Dinoseb**. Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
(36) **Dioxin** (2,3,7,8-TCDD). Some people who drink water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(37) **Diquat**. Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.
(38) **Endothall**. Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.
(39) **Endrin**. Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
(40) **Epichlorohydrin**. Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time could experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(41) **Ethylene dibromide**. Some people who drink water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(42) **Glyphosate**. Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.
(43) **Heptachlor**. Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(44) **Heptachlor epoxide**. Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(45) **Hexachlorobenzene**. Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(46) **Hexachlorocyclopentadiene**. Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.
(47) **Lindane**. Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.
(48) **Methoxychlor**. Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
(49) **Oxamyl** [Vydate]. Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years

could experience slight nervous system effects.
(50) **PCBs** [Polychlorinated biphenyls]. Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(51) **Pentachlorophenol**. Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(52) **Picloram**. Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
(53) Simazine. Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.
(54) **Toxaphene**. Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Volatile Organic Contaminants:
(55) **Benzene**. Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(56) **Carbon Tetrachloride**. Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(57) **Chlorobenzene.** Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
(58) **o-Dichlorobenzene**. Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.
(59) **p-Dichlorobenzene.** Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.
(60) **1,2-Dichloroethane**. Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(61) **1,1-Dichloroethylene**. Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
(62) **cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene**. Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
(63) **trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene**. Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
(64) **Dichloromethane**. Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(65) **1,2-Dichloropropane**. Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(66) **Ethylbenzene**. Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
(67) **Styrene**. Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
(68) **Tetrachloroethylene**. Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(69) **1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene**. Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.
(70) **1,1,1,-Trichloroethane**. Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.
(71) **1,1,2-Trichloroethane**. Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.
(72) **Trichloroethylene**. Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(73) **TTHMs** [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(74) **Toluene**. Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.
(75) **Vinyl Chloride**. Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(76) **Xylenes**. Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements except for Arsenic. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All 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 the 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.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions, **326-5000**

We at the city of filer water dept. work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap, said Joe Baratti, We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Water System Name: City of Filer
PWS# 5420021

The community water system named above hereby confirms that the consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and or appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct to the best of it's knowledge and ability, and is consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Division of Environmental Quality.

Certified by: _____

Joseph Baratti