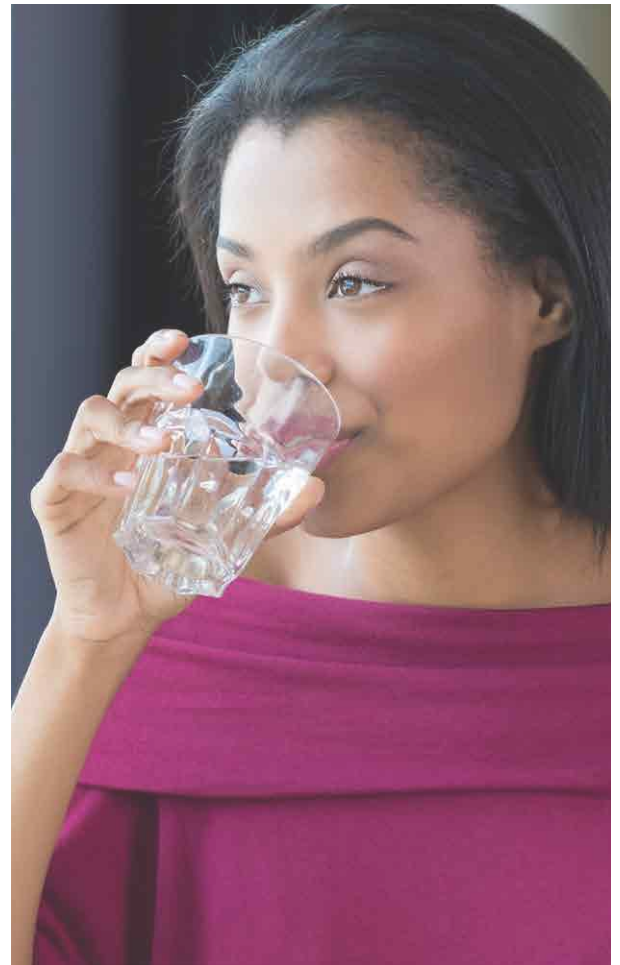


your water quality information

annual water quality report

issued june 2018

SUEZ | Idaho Operations



our commitment to you



The nearly 100 local SUEZ employees are committed to providing you and your family safe, clean and reliable water.

Dear Customer,

Thank you for taking time to review your 2017 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) and the important information it contains regarding the quality of your water.

At SUEZ, we take our responsibility to provide you and your family with clean and safe drinking water seriously. We are part of this community too and are proud to provide high quality water and reliable service.

We regularly test our water to be sure that your water meets safety standards. All the test results are on file with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (ID DEQ), the agency that monitors and regulates drinking water quality in our state.

You will see three well monitoring violations in this report. SUEZ incurred the monitoring violations in the third quarter of 2017 for not testing for radionuclides during the required sampling period at three wells that were not in use. During the fourth quarter of 2017, SUEZ activated these three wells and sampled for radionuclides. All of the test results were compliant with the relevant MCLs.

If you have any questions about the information in this report or about your water service in general, please contact us at (208) 362-7304. Thank you for your continued support and giving us the opportunity to serve our community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Greg Wyatt".

Greg Wyatt
Vice President and General Manager
SUEZ

who we are

SUEZ provides water and wastewater services to over 7 million people in the United States. In addition to owning and operating regulated utilities, SUEZ operates municipal systems through public-private partnerships and contract agreements. Two of the nation's largest water and wastewater contracts are operated by SUEZ.

Boise's source of supply

Approximately 70 percent of your water is supplied from 79 wells located throughout the Boise area. The remaining 30 percent of your water comes from two surface water treatment plants (Marden Water Treatment Plant and Columbia Water Treatment Plant), which both treat water from the Boise River.

treatment practices

Groundwater from our wells is treated with small amounts of chlorine to protect against potentially hazardous microorganisms that can get into the water. We strive to maintain an average chlorine residual between 0.2 and 1.2 parts per million (ppm) throughout the distribution system. We add very low doses of polyphosphate at 16 of our wells to isolate iron and manganese and keep your water clear. We also pump surface water from the Boise River for treatment at two plants. The Marden Water Treatment Plant is a conventional filtration plant that has an innovative upflow clarification process for pretreatment. The treatment process continues with dual-media filtration to remove particulate matter. The Columbia Water Treatment Plant is a membrane plant that does not require pretreatment and uses microfiltration to remove particulate matter. Both plants' treatment processes are followed by disinfection with chlorine to destroy any harmful bacteria. In addition, we adjust the pH at both plants to reduce the corrosivity of the water and decrease the possibility of dissolving metals from household plumbing.

SUEZ in the community

SUEZ is proud to be part of Boise. Our employees support numerous community organizations and events, including The Grove Plaza and Fountain Grand Reopening, the Discovery Center of Idaho H2Whoa! Exhibit, Bring your Inventor to Work Day at HP, the Landscape Symposium at the Idaho Botanical Garden, the Boise WaterShed Education Center, Engineering and Science Festival at Boise State University, ReLeaf Boise, Rake Up Boise, Toys for Tots and the Idaho Food Bank.

protect your family – get your backflow assembly tested

If you have a sprinkler system connected to the public water supply or own a commercial property, you are required by state law to have an approved backflow assembly installed and tested annually. Backflow assemblies are mechanical devices that safeguard public health by preventing contaminants from entering the public water supply.

do i need a backflow assembly?

If you are unsure of your need for a device, please contact SUEZ to schedule a determination survey. Our Backflow Inspector can provide you with details about approved devices, premise isolation location and information for ongoing test requirements.

If you have any questions about your need for a backflow assembly, call SUEZ to speak with a Backflow Inspector.

Call (208) 362-7304 to schedule an appointment.

keeping your water safe

about EPA standards

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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. 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, 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 byproducts 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.

source water assessment

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states were required by the EPA to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. The assessment is based on a land use inventory of the designated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the watershed and aquifer characteristics. The ID DEQ completed its final source water assessment of the SUEZ system in 2003. Updates to the potential contaminant inventories are completed annually. You can view SUEZ' assessment reports at <http://www2.deq.idaho.gov/water/swaOnline/> or you can request a summary of the assessment by calling the ID DEQ at (208) 373-0550.

register for ebilling

By choosing paperless eBilling you will help protect and preserve our natural resources. Your eBill will be sent directly to your email inbox. It has the added benefit of allowing you to pay the bill directly from your bank account free of charge. To register for eBilling visit www.mysuezwater.com or call Customer Service at (208) 362-7304.

health notes

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 at (800) 426-4791.

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. SUEZ 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 and 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 at (800) 426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

To learn more about lead, please visit <http://www.mysuezwater.com> or <http://www.epa.gov/lead>

arsenic

While your drinking water meets the EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The 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.

cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface waters throughout the US. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. The EPA issued a new rule in 2006 that requires public water systems to monitor their source waters (raw surface water) for the presence of Cryptosporidium. Systems with higher levels of Cryptosporidium in the source waters need to provide additional treatment.

SUEZ monitored for Cryptosporidium in the Boise River water between 2005 and 2008. The detection levels of Cryptosporidium were so low that our treatment systems were deemed appropriate by the EPA. Between 2015 and March 2018, we conducted our second round of Cryptosporidium monitoring. The levels of Cryptosporidium in our raw river water remain very low. The US EPA will assess these results to determine if our treatment system continues to meet all filtration requirements.

nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

turbidity

Turbidity is a measurement relating to the cloudiness of water. Turbidity can be associated with soil erosion and stream sediments. Surface water is continually monitored for this parameter since it is closely correlated to the effectiveness of treatment practices.

important monitoring information regarding your drinking water

The SUEZ water system violated a drinking water requirement in the third quarter of 2017. Although this violation did not create an emergency situation, our customers have the right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

We did not take all of the mandatory radionuclide samples during the required sampling period at three wells that were not in use.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What was done!

During the fourth quarter of 2017, SUEZ activated these wells and sampled for radionuclides. All test results met the required MCLs and these wells are now in compliance with all drinking water standards.

drinking water quality

The water quality table shows how the quality of your drinking water in 2017 compared to the standards set by the EPA and the ID DEQ. The tables in this report list minimum and maximum values for substances detected in our sources of supply. These ranges were determined using test results from 2013 through 2017; the most recent testing performed in accordance with all regulations. Each of the regulated contaminants compares to a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) established by the EPA and the State of Idaho. We tested for more than 80 substances in the water and detected only those indicated in the Drinking Water Quality Table. Some of the information is technical in nature so we have provided you with definitions at the top of page 7 to help you better understand the information contained in this report.

primary standards - directly related to the safety of drinking water

We test for 82 substances in this category and detected these:

Inorganic Chemicals	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Arsenic ppb	NA	10	8.3	ND - 17	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium ppm (2013)	2	2	0.11	ND - 0.11	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium ppb	100	100	4	ND - 4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride ppm (2015)	4	4	0.8	0.3 - 0.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as nitrogen ppm	10	10	5.1	ND - 5.1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use
	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Samples > AL	Violation	Likely Source
Copper ppm (2015)	1.3	1.3	0.34	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead ppb (2015)	0	15	ND	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Microbiologicals	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Total Coliforms (% positive in monthly samples)	0	<5% positive samples/month	0.6%	0 - 0.6%	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity, ≤0.3 NTU	NA	TT**	100%	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity, ≤1 NTU	NA	TT***	0.23	0.02 - 0.23	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity is the measure of clarity of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.						
**Treatment Technique requires at least 95% of monthly samples to be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.						
***Treatment Technique requires no single measurement greater than 1 NTU.						
Radionuclides	MCLG	MCL	Highest Annual Average	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Alpha emitters pCi/L	0	15	10.1	ND - 23.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 pCi/L (2014)	0	5	2.3	ND - 2.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium ppb	0	30	26	ND - 29	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Chemicals	MCLG	MCL	Highest Annual Average	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
1,1-Dichloroethene	7	7	0.5	ND - 0.5	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene ppb	0	5	1.2	ND - 3.2	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethene ppb	0	5	1.1	ND - 2	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Ethylene Dibromide ppb	0	0.05	0.01	ND - 0.02	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Disinfection By-Products - Stage 2	MCLG	MCL	Highest LRAA	Range of Results+	Violation	Likely Source
Total Trihalomethanes ppb	NA	80	35.1	7.7 - 48.4	No	Disinfection by-product
Total Haloacetic Acids ppb	NA	60	34.4	2.1 - 45.9	No	Disinfection by-product
Total Organic Carbon Removal*	NA	TT	1	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
*Finished water Total Organic Carbon is less than 2.0 ppm, therefore no removal is required.						
+Maximum levels are site specific.						
Disinfection Residuals	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Annual Average	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine Residual ppm	4	4	0.9	ND - 1.7	No	Disinfection by-product

definitions

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The yearly average of all the results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system.

Maximum Contaminant 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 Contaminant 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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of 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 disinfectant to control microbial contamination.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit.

Parts Per Billion (ppb): The equivalent of one second in 32 years.

Parts Per Million (ppm): The equivalent of one second in 12 days.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L): The equivalent of one second in 32 million years.

Primary Standards: Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health related. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.

Secondary Standards: Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Synthetic Organic Compound (SOC): man-made compounds that contain carbon. Examples of these non-volatile compounds include herbicides and pesticides.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): organic compounds that contain carbon and evaporate easily to become vapors or gases. VOCs are contained in a wide variety of products including fuel oils, gasoline, solvents, cleaners and degreasers.

<: This means "less than."

>: This means "greater than."

≤: This means "less than or equal to."

secondary standards - water quality parameters related to the aesthetic quality of drinking water

Unregulated Contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

	Guideline	Highest* Result	Range of Results	System Average+	Violation	Likely Source
Alkalinity (ppm)	NA	214	39 - 214	125	No	Naturally occurring
Aluminum (ppb)	50 - 200	120	ND - 120	3	No	Naturally occurring
Calcium (ppm)	NA	68	9 - 68	34	No	Naturally occurring
Chloride (ppm)	250	25	1 - 25	10	No	Naturally occurring
Corrosivity	Non-corrosive	Non-corrosive	Non-corrosive	Non-corrosive	No	Treatment technique
Hardness (ppm)	250	233	26 - 233	108	No	Naturally occurring
Iron (ppb)	300	780^	ND - 780	70	No	Naturally occurring
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	13.3	ND - 13.3	5.7	No	Naturally occurring
Manganese (ppb)	50	370^	ND - 370	30	No	Naturally occurring
pH units	6.5 - 8.5	8.4	6.5 - 8.4	7.3	No	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	50	84	7 - 84	29	No	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	250	74	2 - 74	28	No	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	362	70 - 362	204	No	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	5	0.22	ND - 0.22	0.005	No	Naturally occurring

*Highest results are based upon the highest single sample. Health effects are determined by the average of all samples during monitoring period.

^The ID DEQ permits sequestering treatment to reduce the aesthetic effects of iron and manganese. As a result, SUEZ is in compliance with the guideline.

+Average of all sources of supply used in SUEZ system.

unregulated substances - for which the EPA requires monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA and DEQ in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted. Following are the results from UCMR3 (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) monitoring done in Idaho during 2014.

Substance (2014 Data)	MCLG	MCL	Highest* Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorate ppb	NA	NA	310	ND - 310	No	Known by-product of the drinking water disinfection process, formed when sodium hypochlorite or chlorine dioxide are used in the disinfection process.
Chromium ppb	NA	NA	2.1	ND - 2.1	No	Prevalent natural element.
Hexavalent Chromium ppb	NA	NA	2	ND - 2	No	Industries that process or use chromium, chromium compounds, or chromium processes.
Molybdenum ppb	NA	NA	5.8	ND - 5.8	No	Naturally occurring metal and by-product from metals processing industry.
Strontium ppb	NA	NA	680	31 - 680	No	Naturally occurring element.
Vanadium ppb	NA	NA	6.1	ND - 6.1	No	Naturally occurring element.
1,4-Dioxane ppb	NA	NA	0.13	ND - 0.13	No	Used as a solvent, cleaning agent, chemical stabilizer, surface coating, adhesive agent, and an ingredient in chemical manufacture.

*Highest results are based upon the highest single sample.

Additional information about unregulated contaminants can be found at the following link, courtesy of American Water Works Association:

<http://www.drinktap.org/home/water-information/water-quality/ucmr3.aspx>



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In keeping with our commitment to the environment, this report was printed on paper containing at least 10% post consumer fiber.

**THIS REPORT CONTAINS
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT
YOUR DRINKING WATER.**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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