



City of Nampa Waterworks Division

24 1st St S
Nampa, ID 83651

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

WATER 2009 Quality Report

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

The City of Nampa's drinking water supply is provided by 14 ground water sources (wells) which draw from the Snake River Plains Aquifer to serve our more than 81,000 customers.

Last year, we conducted more than 1,000 tests for 80 contaminants and your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The City of Nampa vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

HOW DO I GET MORE INFORMATION ON MY WATER?

We continually update our website with news regarding your water. It's a wonderful resource to check first. Go to www.nampawaterdivision.org or email water@cityofnampa.us

Call our office at **208.468.5860** or fax us at **208.465.2216**

Mail us at **24 1st St S, Nampa ID 83651**

HEALTH 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

TAP WATER OR BOTTLED WATER?

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:

- ◊ *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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems
- ◊ *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.

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).

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

The table in this report includes the following substances that may be of importance to our customers:

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. City of Nampa 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>.

ARSENIC

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

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The City of Nampa's Source Water Assessment is available online at <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/SWARports/InternetQuery.cfm>

Water Quality Data Table – 2009

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminants & Disinfection By-Products	MCLG	MCL, or TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	MRDLG	MRDL	MRDL	MRDL	MRDL	MRDL	MRDL	MRDL
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.4708	0.1195	0.4708	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	5.1	ND	5.1	2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.5	ND	1.5	2009	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	6.3	1.9	6.3	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.08	0.05	0.08	2007	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	6	ND	6	2007	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.76	0.29	0.76	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.06	0.35	2.06	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (% positive samples/month)	0	5	1.18	NA	NA	2009	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	3.4	ND	3.4	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.7	ND	0.7	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	5	3	5	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants								
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1846	2006	2006	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2006	2006	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Unit Descriptions								
Term	Definition							
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)							
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)							
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)							
% 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.							
Variances and Exemptions								
Variances 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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