CITY OF KUNA

2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT

"CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT"

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead Informational Statement (Health effects and ways to reduce exposure)

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 lines and home plumbing. Kuna Water Department 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 drinking 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 please go to... http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Arsenic. While your drinking Water meets EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's 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.

Well's.

Well # 4 water exceeds the EPA standard for Arsenic and is used only when blended with water from Well # 9 to meet the EPA standards.

Well # 3 and Well # 5 are Emergency Well's and are used only in an Emergency.

City of Kuna
PWS ID # 4010085
Water System Operator: Clint DeYoung
Address: P.O. Box 13, Kuna, ID 83634
Population Served: 22,830
Number of Connections: 7,708
Date of CCR Distribution July 2019 For Calendar Year: 2018

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at... http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised 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 and EPA/ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 1-800-426-4791 or at... http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/

Monitoring Waiver Information.The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has granted the State of Idaho authority to issue monitoring waivers for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) and Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC's).

The City of Kuna invites all residents to attend our public meetings where topics concerning matters related to water, water projects, and other important issues may be discussed. Our regularly scheduled meetings are the **first and third Tuesdays of each month at 6:00pm. at City Hall at 751 W 4th Street, Kuna,ID.**

WHAT IS IN MY WATER ?

The City of Kuna routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and Idaho State regulations. The following table shows the detection of contaminants for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. Please note, no contaminants exceeded the safe Drinking Water limits established by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Many other regulated and unregulated contaminants were tested for, all results were "non- detect".

CONTAMINANT TABLE

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION Y/N	MCL MRDL	MCLG MRDLG	LOWEST LEVEL DETECTED	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Nitrate (in mg/l) as Nitrogen	N	10	10	0.300	4.100	2018	Runoff from fertilizer used; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (in mg/l)	N	0.010	0	0.006	0.007	2018	Erosion of Natural deposits
Barium (in mg/l)	N	2	2	0.050	0.090	2016	Erosion of Natural deposits
Fluoride (in mg/l)	N	4	4	0.180	0.570	2016	Erosion of Natural deposits
Chromium (in mg/l)	N	0.1	0.1	0.000	0.003	2016	Erosion of Natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes (in mg/l)	N	0.080	n/a	0.001	0.004	2018	Disinfection -by-product
Haloacetic acid (in mg/l)	N	0.060	n/a	0.000	0.000	2018	Disinfection-by-product
Chlorine (in mg/l)	N	4	4	Avg 0.375	0.5600	2018	Water additive used to control microbes
MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS AND DISINFECTANTS							
Total Coliforms	N	0	0	0	0	Monthly	Naturally present in the enviroment
RADIONUCLIDE'S							
Gross Aplha (in pCi/l)	N	15	0	4.100	9.00	2018	Erosion of Natural deposits
Combined Uranium (in ug/l)	N	30	0	13.00	15.00	2018	Erosion of Natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION Y/N	90th %tile	Action Level	MCLG	# of sites above level	DATE TESTED (MM/YY)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Lead (in mg/l)	N	0	0.015	0.000	0	11/17	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (in mg/l)	N	0.080	1.300	1.300	0	11/17	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

We are happy to report that our drinking water quality meets or exceeds federal and state requirements. Last year we tested our water for a multitude of contaminants such as nitrates, pesticides, fuels from spills or leaks, microbial contaminants, and disinfection byproducts. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day.

Our constant goal is to provide you with a clean and dependable supply of drinking water. We continuously strive to ensure that your drinking water looks, smells and tastes great. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resource, which is vital to our community, our way of life, and our children's future. Sources of our drinking water are wells. As water travels 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 septic systems, agricultural livestock operations,wastewater treatment plants and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, 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.

The City of Kuna has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that is designed to protect the integrity of our drinking water. Our system employs eight ground water wells to provide drinking water from a confined portion of the western Snake River Plain aquifer. Protection of our ground water is vital for the very existence of our community. The protection plan describes the water system's drinking water source protection area, identifies locations of potential contaminant sources that could harm our drinking water, and lists protection strategies designed to protect our wells and drinking water sources. Based upon the system's Source Water Assessment (DEQ,2000), potential contaminant sources in our protection area include agricultural chemicals (pesticides and fertilizers), household hazardous wastes, chemicals and cleaning solvents, fuels from home heating oil systems, and chemicals used for the care and maintenance of private septic systems. One of the city's greatest concerns is for the increasing levels of nitrates from private septic systems and agricultural uses.Our source water protection strategies include distributing additional educational information to residents and businesses served. A complete copy of this report is available for review at the City of Kuna's office. Please contact our office at (208) 922-5546

Community water supplies may be jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. Idaho State Rules for Drinking Water Systems states "There shall be no connection between the distribution system and any pipes, pumps, hydrants, water-loading station, or tanks whereby unsafe water or other contaminating materials may be discharged or drawn into a public water system." (IDAPA 58.01.08) For that reason, all residences using potable water in sprinkler systems for landscape, irrigation are required to have backflow prevention devices installed and inspected every year. Failure to comply will result in your water being turned off. Please contact our office at (208) 922-5546 for additional information.

WATER CONSERVATION

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply and saving money on your water bill. Here are a few suggestions:

Inside your home:

- **Fix leaking faucets, toilets, pipes, etc.** On average, leaks comprise 10% of the average homeowner's indoor water use.
- **Replace old fixtures-install water-saving devices.**
- **Only wash loads of laundry or run dishwasher when full.**
- **Take shorter showers.**
- **Don't use the toilet as a waste basket.**
- **Don't let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.**

Outside your home:

- **If you are using potable water for irrigation, water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening, and only when needed.** *To determine if your lawn needs water, walk across it or try to stick a screw driver into the ground; if the lawn stays flat after walking on it, or if the screw driver doesn't go in more than one inch, it is time to water.*

- ***Use mulch around shrubs and trees.***
- **Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.**
- **Use water-saving nozzles.**
- **Use water from a bucket to wash your car and save the hose for rinsing.**

Information on other ways that you can help conserve water can be found at; http://www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach/

DEFINITIONS

In the Contaminant Table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

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.

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level(MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal(MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Non-Detect (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Part per million (ppm)= 1mg/l (milligram per liter) : One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb)= 1ug/l (microgram per liter): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.