



City of Nampa Waterworks Division  
24 1st St S  
Nampa, ID 83651

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



## WHERE DOES MY 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.

## 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).

## 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>

## HOW DO I GET MORE INFORMATION?

We continually update our website with news regarding your water. It's a wonderful resource to check first. Go to [www.nampawaterdivison.org](http://www.nampawaterdivison.org) or email [water@cityofnampa.us](mailto:water@cityofnampa.us)

Call our office at **208.468.5860** or fax us at **208.465.2216** or mail us at **24 1st St S, Nampa ID 83651**. The City of Nampa Council usually meets the first and third Monday of the month.

City of Nampa PWS#3140080

## Water Quality Data Table – 2010

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.

<b>MCLG</b>		<b>MCL, TT, or MRDL</b>		<b>Your Water</b>		<b>Range</b>		<b>Sample Date</b>		<b>Violation</b>		<b>Typical Source</b>	
<b>Contaminants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>													
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)													
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.14	.002	1.14	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes					
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	8.1	ND	8.1	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.94	ND	1.94	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination					
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>													
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	4.11	2	7	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes					
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.06	0.03	0.11	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits					
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	6	ND	6	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits					
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.54	0.27	1.54	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories					
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.32	.3	2.37	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>													
Total Coliform (% positive samples/month)	0	5	.001	NA	2010	No	Naturally present in the environment						
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>													
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	14.7	ND	14.7	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits					
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	2.1	ND	2.1	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits					
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	22	2.3	22	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits					
<b>Contaminants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>													
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>													
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.118	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits						
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits						
<b>Unit Descriptions</b>													
Term	Definition												
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)												
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/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												
<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>													
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.												
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.												
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.												
<b>2010 City of Nampa Secondary and Other Contaminants</b>													
ANALYSIS	MAX CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MG/Ls)	YOUR WATER RESULTS (MG/Ls)	ANALYSIS	MAX CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MG/Ls)	YOUR WATER RESULTS (MG/Ls)								
ACIDITY	NONE	-129.10	CORROSIVITY	NONE								YOUR WATER RESULTS (MG/Ls)	
ALKALINITY	NONE	126.93	FLOURIDE	4.0								11.62	
BARIIUM	2.0	0.07	HARDNESS	NONE								.67	
CALCIUM	NONE	79.37	MERCURY	0.002								5.99 GRAINS	
CADMIUM	0.005	0.0007	SELENIUM	0.05								0.000	
CHROMIUM	0.1	0.00	PH	10.0								0.00	
												7.673	

Drinking water is one of our most important and valuable natural resources. We urge you to conserve water, and also your money, by using it wisely.

Source: AWWWA