City of Kuna Water Quality Report

"Consumer Confidence Report"

For Calendar Year 2022

City of Kuna Water Department
6950 S. Ten Mile Rd
Meridian, Idaho 83642
Water Emergency? Call 208-573-7676
Population Served: 32,038 Number of Connections: 10,075
This report includes water sampling history from January 2022 through December 2022

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 protect our water resources, which is the heart of our community, our way of life, and our future.

We are happy to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements. Last year we conducted tests for more than 80 contaminants. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. The City of Kuna uses groundwater wells to supply its drinking water. 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 groundwater include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic tanks, 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.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at its website, http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.
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. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The City of Kuna has created a Source Water Protection Plan to protect your water source! Contact the Water Department to learn more.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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 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/.

YOU COULD CONTAMINATE OUR WATER!

Idaho State Rules for Drinking Water Systems states "*There shall be no connection between the distribution system and any pipes, pumps, hydrants, water-loading stations, 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 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. For more information, contact Clint DeYoung at the Water Department.

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).

While your drinking water meets the EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic. Arsenic is a mineral which can cause cancer, skin damage, and circulatory problems in humans at *high* concentrations.

The City of Kuna has 9 drinking water wells that supply our drinking water. Two of those wells, #3 and #5, are used only for emergencies. The water from Well #4 exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level for Arsenic, so water from Well #4 is blended with water from Well #9 prior to distribution to lower total arsenic.

Does the City of Kuna add fluoride to its water? No. The City of Kuna does not add fluoride to its water.
Why do we have hard water? All of southern Idaho has "hard" water, which just means that it has higher levels of naturally occurring calcium. Hard water is not bad for you. It is more of an annoyance as it can form residue on your appliances.

The City of Kuna invites all residents to attend our public meetings, where we discuss matters related to water, wastewater, roads, and other city issues. Our regularly scheduled meetings occur on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 6:00 PM at the City Hall at 751 W 4th St, Kuna.

WHAT IS IN MY WATER?

The City of Kuna routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. The following table shows the detection of the following constituents in your water for the period of January 1st through December 31st, 2022. *At no time were you or your family at risk*. The following table provides information on your water quality.

CONSTITUENT TABLE							
CONSTITUENT	Violation (Y/N)	MCL (mg/L)	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected (mg/L)	Highest Level Detected (mg/L)	Date Tested	Typical sources of contamination
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
Nitrate	N	10	0	1.100	4.6	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks.
Arsenic	N	0.01	0	0.002	0.007	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	N	4.0	4.0	0.000	0.320	2019/2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	N	2.0	2.0	0.050	0.090	2019/2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	N	0.1	0.1	0.000	0.003	2019/2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes	N	0.08	n/a	0.005	0.006	8/23/2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acid Group 5 (HAA5)	N	0.06	n/a	0.001	0.001	9/23/2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	Y *	MRDL = 4	n/a	Average: 0.327	Highest: 0.582	Monthly	Water additive used to control microbials.
MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform	N	>1	0	0	0	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment.
RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLES							
Combined Uranium (in ug/l)	N	30	0	5.000	23.000	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Adjusted Gross Alpha (in pCi/l)	N	15	0	1.100	7.760	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.

LEAD/COPPER							
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	90th Percentile	Action Level (mg/L)	# of Samples	#of sites above Action Level	Date(s) Collected	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead	N	0.000	0.015	30	0	9/16/2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	N	0.040	1.3	30	0	9/16/2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

DEFINITIONS

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

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (ISDE): IDSE is an important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by some water systems, providing disinfection or chlorination, to identify distribution system locations with concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR. Not all water systems were required to perform an IDSE.

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 a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

Parts per million (ppm): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000.

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

*2 Minor Monitoring Samples were missed. One involved a routine Chlorine Residual, the other a group of SOCS missed for the 2022 calendar year.

Information on Lead in Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily comes from components in home plumbing. The City of Kuna is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used for plumbing components in private homes. If your home was built prior to 1986 it is more likely to have lead plumbing. If water has been sitting in your home's pipes for several hours (in other words, if you haven't been using water), 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 and how you can determine if you have lead pipes in your home can be found at *https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.*