



**Water News
Pressurized Irrigation**

The Irrigation water supply is better this year. However, it would be helpful if odd number addresses water on odd number days and even number houses water on even days.

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 service 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 at <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 costs 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.

In order to meet EPA's standards for Arsenic two of our Wells, Well # 4 and Well # 9, are blended thereby meeting the levels .

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

2013 City of Kuna Water Quality Report



"Consumer Confidence Report"

City of Kuna PWS ID# 4010085
Water System Operator: Clint Deyoung
Address: P.O. Box 13, Kuna, ID 83634
Population Served: 16,070 Number of Connections: 5,600
Date of CCR Distribution July 2014 For Calendar Year:2013

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 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 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 (VOCs) and Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs). The City of Kuna currently has monitoring waivers for VOCs & SOCs through 2019.

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 7:00 pm.**

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 the following constituents in your water for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. It is important to note, none of these were in excess of the safe limit as determined by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Many other regulated and unregulated constituents were tested but no detects were found.



CONSTITUENT TABLE

CONTAMINANT	Violation (Y/N)	MCL Mg/l	MCL Mg/l	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detect Mg/l	Date Tested (mm/by)	Typical Source of Contamination
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INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Nitrate	N	10	10	ND	4.0	09/13	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	N	0.010	0.010	ND	.008	04/13	Erosion of Natural deposits; water additive
Fluoride	N	4	4	ND	.59	11/13	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Total Trihalomethanes	N	0.080	n/a	ND	.0043	08/13	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic acid	N	0.060	n/a	ND	ND	08/13	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS AND DISINFECTANTS

Total Coliforms	N	1	1	ND	0	Mon.	Naturally present in the environment.
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Radionuclide's

Gross Alpha pCi/l	N	15	15	ND	11.3	07/13	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	N	0.03	0.03	ND	0.022	11/13	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	90th %tile	Action Level	MCLG	# of sites above Level	Test Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	N	ND	.015	0.00	0	07/13	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	N	.07	1.3	1.3	0	07/13	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

We are happy to report that our drinking water 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 disinfectant 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 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.

The City of Kuna has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that is designed to protect the integrity of our drinking water. Our water 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 including 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 home 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 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. Please contact our office at 407-0526 for additional information.

WATER CONSERVATION



Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but can also save money by reducing 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 the 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:

• 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 table on the front page, 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.

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 a single penny in \$10,000,000.