



## 2014 M & M Subdivision Annual Water Quality Report

*Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable.  
Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.*

### Water Information

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all 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. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and state standards. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

### Where does your water come from?

The City of Nampa's drinking water supply (M & M Subdivision) is provided by a single ground water source (wells) which draw from the Snake River Plains Aquifer.

### Source Water Assessment

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act to emphasize the protection of surface and ground water sources used for public drinking water. The amendments require that each state possessing primacy over its drinking water develop a source water assessment plan for public drinking water sources, conduct assessments on all public water systems, and make the assessments available to the public.

M & M Mountain View Subdivision currently does not have a Source Water Assessment.

### Tap Water or Bottled Water

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 include:

- ◆ 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

### Health Notes

#### ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets EPA's 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.

#### NITRATE

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

#### 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. The 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 and 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 at 800.462.4791 or [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

For more information, go to  
[www.nampawaterdivision.org](http://www.nampawaterdivision.org)  
or email [water@cityofnampa.us](mailto:water@cityofnampa.us).  
Call our office at 208.468.5860.  
The City of Nampa's Council usually  
meets the first and third  
Monday of the month.

# M & M Drinking Water Quality – 2014

The water quality table shows how the quality of your drinking water in 2014 compared to the standards set by the EPA and the ID DEQ. The tables in this report list minimum and maximum values for substances detected in our sources of supply. All testing performed is in accordance with all regulations. Each of the regulated contaminants compares to a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) established by the EPA and the State of Idaho. We tested for more than 80 substances in the water and detected only those indicated in the Drinking Water Quality Table. Some of the information is technical in nature so we have provided definitions below.

## Primary Standards directly related to the safety of drinking water.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	3.0	No Range Due to Only 1 Well Site	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.05	No Range Due to Only 1 Well Site	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	4.7	No Range Due to Only 1 Well Site	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	10	1 - 10	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (pCi/L) (combined 226/228)	0	5	ND	ND	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	21	20 - 21	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Highest Result	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.16	2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	ND	2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits



Did you know that an American home can waste, on average, more than 11,000 gallons of water every year due to running toilets, dripping faucets, and other household leaks? Check out the EPA website for finding and fixing leaks at: [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense)

### What does ppm or ppb mean??

ppm (one part per million) is like:

- one inch in 16 miles,
- one cent in \$10,000, or
- one minute in two years.

ppb (one part per billion) is like:

- one second in nearly 32 years,
- one pinch of salt in 10 tons of potato chips, or
- one sheet in a roll of toilet paper stretching from New York to London.

## Definitions

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

**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.

**ppb**: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**ppm**: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ND**: Not detected

**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 Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)**: 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.

**pCi/L**: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**% positive samples/month**: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive.

**NA**: Not applicable

**Primary Standards**: Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health related. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.

**Secondary Standards**: Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

