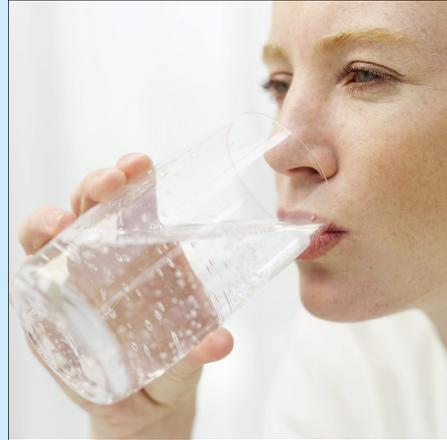


City of _____
Address

City of _____ Annual Water Quality Report for Calendar Year: _____ "Consumer Confidence Report"



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 every day to continually protect our water resource which is the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future care.

City of _____ PWS ID#XXXXXXXX
Address _____
Phone number _____

Public Works Director: _____
Population Served: _____
Number of Service Connections: _____
Date of Distribution: _____



Type address here or use Mail Merge (under Tools) to automatically address this publication to multiple recipients.

What is in my Drinking Water?

The City of _____ routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. The Constituent Table below shows the detection of the following constituents in your drinking water for the period of _____ through _____. **This table provides information on your drinking water quality.**

CONSTITUENT TABLE							
Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Date Tested (mm/yy)	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium (in mg/L)	N	2	2				Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries.
Sodium (in mg/L)	N	N/A	N/A				Road deicing chemicals; water treatment chemicals; domestic water softeners; sewage effluent.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Combined Radium (-226 & -228 in pCi/L)	N	5	0				Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (in pCi/L)	N	30	0				Erosion of natural deposits.
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM, in ppb)	N	80	N/A				By-product of drinking water disinfection.

The following constituents were found in our **RAW WATER**:

- BARIUM:** Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
- COMBINED RADIUM:** Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- URANIUM:** Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

It's easy, but most people don't do it. Read the directions before applying fertilizer or pesticide (including herbicides) to the garden and landscape. With nitrate levels rising around the state, it is important to follow directions when applying any chemical that could come into contact with our ground water. Remember, if it comes into contact with the ground, it will eventually enter our ground water. Do your part to protect our most precious resource, and read all of the directions first!



We are happy to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements. Last year we conducted **xx** groundwater monitoring tests for **xx** regulated organic, inorganic, synthetic and radioactive constituents.

We must report a single violation for failure to perform a routine monitoring test for uranium within the compliance period. A monitoring test for uranium was performed in **month, year**. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and the services we deliver to you every day.

Your source of drinking water includes *list sources here*. 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 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 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. 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.

Additional Information for 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 _____ 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People with compromised immune systems and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

For additional information on illness, contaminants, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure, call EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit EPA’s website: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>.

DEFINITIONS

- In the Constituent Table you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we’ve provided the following definitions.
- Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE):** 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.
- ppm: Parts per million, equivalent to milligrams per liter (mg/L).
- 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.
- 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of 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 to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- Milligrams per Liter (mg/L):** Equivalent to one part per million (ppm), it corresponds to one minute in 20 years.
- Parts per billion (ppb):** One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000.
- Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L):** A measure of radioactivity.
- Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Dangers of Cross-Connections



Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections. Backflow prevention devices should be installed and maintained. Tampering with any water system is a violation of federal law.

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 58.01.08.07).

For that reason, all residents using underground sprinkler systems for landscape irrigation are required to have backflow prevention devices installed and inspected every year. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in your water being turned off. Please contact your City Hall at _____ for additional information and assistance.

- The City of _____ has developed a Source Water Protection Plan that is designed to protect the integrity of our drinking water and the sources from which it comes. It identifies potential contaminant sources and land practices that pose the greatest risks to our drinking water. The Idaho Rural Water Association (www.idahoruralwater.com) provided assistance at no cost. If you are interested and would like to participate, or just want some additional information, please contact City Hall.

DID YOU KNOW?

In developing countries, women walk an average of 3.7 miles to get drinking water for their families. In war-torn countries, this can be the most dangerous job a woman can have.

