



City of Weiser Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2011 “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 to continually protect our water resources which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future care.

City of Weiser PWS #3440011

55 West Idaho Street

Weiser, ID 83672

Rod Millbrook (208) 414-1775

Population Served: 5,412 Number of Connections: 2,050

Water Sources:

Groundwater Sources (springs, wells, infiltration galleries): Source #EO006291 Well #1 (not used)

Surface water Sources (lakes, rivers, creeks): Source #EO006291 Snake and Weiser rivers

Date of Distribution: June 2012

We are happy to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements. Last year we conducted more than 100 tests for our drinking water. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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.

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. 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. The City of Weiser is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used for 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 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/>.

The City of Weiser invites all residents to attend its public meetings where topics concerning matters related to water, water projects, and other important issues may be discussed. Our regularly scheduled city meetings are on the Second Monday of each month at 7:00 pm.

DEFINITIONS

In the following table you will find terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following 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): ISDE is an important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Rule (DBPR). The ISDE 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 ISDE, in conjunction with their State 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select monitoring locations for State 2 DBPR. Not all water systems were required to perform an ISDE.

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.

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 disinfection 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 one penny in \$10,000,000.

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

CONSTITUENT TABLE

Constituent	Violation (Yes/No)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Date Tested (mm/yy)	Typical Sources of Contamination and Health Effects Language
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic	No	10	10	1	1	03/11	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production.
Barium	No	2	2	0.02	0.02	04/10	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Beryllium	No	4	4	0.04	0.04	04/10	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries. Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.
Chromium	No	100	100	11	11	04/10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Fluoride	No	4	4	0.58	0.48	10/07	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water as half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Nitrate	No	10	10	1.18	1.18	03/11	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
Beta Particles (pCi/l)	No	50	0	4.9	4.9	05/01	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	No	15	0	5	5	05/01	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226	No	5	0	0.3	0.3	06/01	Erosion of natural deposits.

SPECIFIC CONTAMINANT REPORTING

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Constituent	Sample Date	Violation (Yes/No)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Running Annual Average	Typical Sources of Contamination and Health Effects Language
Chlorine	02/11	No	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.44	1.021806	Water additive to control microbes. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Turbidity / Units	MCL/TT	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Sources of Contamination and Health Effects Language
Turbidity (NTU)	TT=0.3NTU	0	<0.3	N/A	08/11	No	Soil Runoff. Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality.
	TT=100%<0.3 NTU		100%	N/A	Daily	No	

Contaminant	Action Level	MCLG	Date(s) Collected	90 th Percentile	# of sites Above Action Level	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Sources of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	15	0	8/10/2010 8/11/2010 8/12/2010	0.006	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	8/10/2010 8/11/2010 8/12/2010	0.685	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Product Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Our System Average	Range	Sample Year	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Sources of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	N/A	37.3	21.6 to 71.7	2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	32	19 to 57.8	2011	No	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increase risk of getting cancer.