City of Melba

Consumer Confidence Report 2019

The City of Melba 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 drinking water. This table provides information on your drinking water quality for the period of January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019.

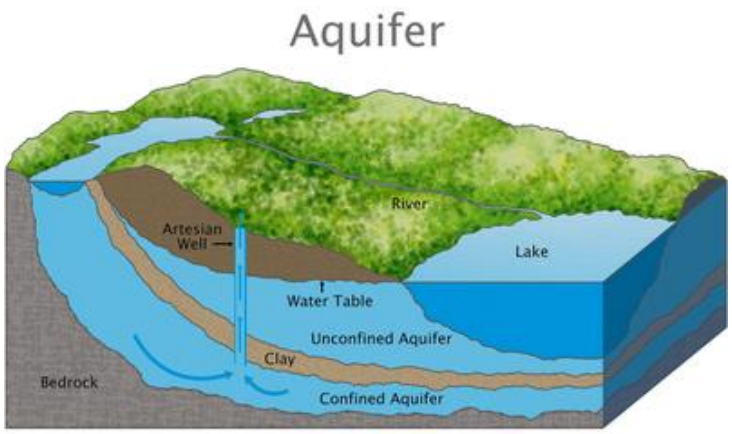
We are proud to inform you that the City of Melba had no violations this year!

CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Contaminant	**Violation (Y/N)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Year Tested**	**Typical Sources of Contamination**
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	N	10	0	3	7	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (ppb)	N	100	100	4	4	2018	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3 (AL)	1.3	N/A	0.03	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	0.21	0.27	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	4.6	7.9	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	15	0	4.08	11.8	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	30	0	4	6	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISIINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0.09	0.24	2019	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N	60	N/A	N/A	3	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	N	80	N/A	N/A	11	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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, www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

The City of Melba utilizes two groundwater wells **(North Well (#1) and South Well (#2))** to supply drinking water to our citizens.

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. Drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems, ensuring its safety to public health.



Contaminants that may be present in source water can include:

- **Inorganic contaminants**: salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or agriculture.
- **Pesticides and herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Microbial contaminants:** viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Organic chemical contaminants:** 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:** naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

These potential constituents are measured and recorded using these units of measurement:

- **Micrograms per Liter (ug/L):** Equivalent to one part per billion (ppb).
- **Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L):** a measurement of radioactivity/radioactive substance per Liter.
- **Parts per billion (ppb):** One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.
- **Parts per million (ppm):** One part per million corresponds to one penny in $10,000.

Described below are the regulations referenced in the table. These regulations are the health and safety standards to which your drinking water is held:

- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- **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.
- **MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

These individuals can include:

- Immuno-compromised persons such as persons undergoing chemotherapy
- persons who have undergone organ transplants
- people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders
- Elderly individuals
- infants and young children

These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Additional Information for 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, 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.
Additional Information for Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm 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 for advice from your health care provider.
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. 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.

How is my water treated?

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century!

For additional information, please contact **Darrell Romine, Public Works Superintendent**
Phone: 208-495-2722
Email: publicworks@cityofmelba.org

What Can I Do to Help Protect My Drinking Water?

Preserving Quality at the Source
You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets. Animal waste can easily be carried into our streams, rivers, and lakes after one good rainstorm.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; fertilizers, pesticides, motor oil, and other chemicals have a significant impact on your drinking water quality.
- Dispose of pharmaceuticals properly; for more information, please refer to www.deq.idaho.gov/pharmaceuticals-disposal
- Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one.

Conserving Quantity in your Home
There are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Fixing or replacing with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.