

City of Homedale Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2020

“Consumer Confidence Report”

City of Homedale PWS #3370012

P.O. Box 757

Homedale, ID 83628

Bret D. Smith (208) 337-4641

Population Served: 2,720

Water Sources: Groundwater

Groundwater Sources (springs, wells, infiltration galleries): Wells #6, #7 (Backup); Wells #3, #5 (Backup)

Date of Distribution: June 8, 2021

Number of Metered Connections: 938

This report has been designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Last year we conducted 52 tests for our drinking water, sampling during each month of the year. We are happy to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements. Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The City of Homedale provides water to you from a well. 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 is naturally present in the environment, may also 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 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 Homedale 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

The Homedale water department 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 the SECOND WEDNESDAY of each month @ 6pm.

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.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Equivalent to parts per million (ppm).

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.

pCi/l: Picouries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

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