

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Fruitland Public Water Supply PSW ID #3380005
For the year of 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is primarily supplied by the Payette River; the water from the river is then pumped to and treated at the treatment plant. When the water is safe and clean it is then pumped out to the city's distribution lines. The city also has seven wells within the city that can be used for back up and emergency uses. For instances like, having to shut down the water treatment plant for maintenance, or other demands in the city that require their use like a large fire or natural disaster. For the year of 2017 the City did not use any of these wells to supply water.

The population of Fruitland is approximately 4,800 with approximately 1,725 water connections. Compliance status is APPROVED. This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Scott Mackenzie at 452-2045. The City of Fruitland routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. Copies of this report are available upon request at the Fruitland City Hall.

The public is welcome at the regularly scheduled City Council meetings. The meetings are held the second and fourth Monday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at Fruitland City Hall, 200 S. Whitley Drive. Any person needing special accommodations to participate in public meetings should contact Fruitland City Clerk's Office seven days prior to the meeting at 200 S. Whitley Drive or phone 452-4421.

Here is a list of Fruitland's water sources and locations.

Surface Water: River Intake on the Payette River at 3343 N. Whitley
Seven ground water wells are located within the City of Fruitland at various locations (Well #1, Well #5, Well #10, Well #11, Well #15, Well #19, Well #20).

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Definitions

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contamination 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 Contamination 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 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.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
mg/L: This means milligrams per liter. It is also the same as parts per million or PPM.

Health Information

<p>Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.</p>
<p>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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.</p>

<p>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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.</p>
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<p>Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:</p> <p>Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</p>

<p>Lead Informational Statement (Health effects and ways to reduce exposure)</p> <p>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 Fruitland is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.</p> <p>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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.</p>

Level of Detected Chemical and Radiological Contaminants and Associated Health Effects Language

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected:	Highest Level Detected:	Date Tested (mm/yy):	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate	N	10 mg/L		0.0 mg/L	0.5 mg/L	3/2/17	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	4 mg/L		.68 mg/L	.80 mg/L	1/12/16	Erosion of natural deposits.

Health Effects Language

Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

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 at 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.

Turbidity/Units	MCL/TT	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Typical Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = __1.0__NTU	0	.996 NTU	N/A	9/7/17	N	Soil runoff
	TT = < 0.3NTU 95% of the time TT = 1 NTU max		99.99%	N/A	Sept.2017	N	Soil runoff

NTU stands for Nephelometric Turbidity Unit.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. Most people cannot visually detect turbidity until it is over 5.0 NTU.

Contaminant	Action Level	MCLG	Date(s) Collected	90th Percentile	#of sites above Action Level	Violation Y/N	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	15	0	6/9/16	.028	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	6/9/16	.24	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Health Effects Language	Lead	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
	Copper	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Disinfection By-products	MCL	MCLG	Our System Range Average	Range	Sample Year	Violation Y/N	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	.08 mg/L	N/A	.03mg/L	.0207 to .0961	2017	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	.06mg/L	N/A	.03 mg/L	.0185 to .0462 mg/l	2017	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Running Annual Average	Sample Date	Typical Contamination Source
Chlorine	N	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2.62 mg/L	1.00 mg/L	12/25/17	Water additive used to control microbes

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Community Water System Name: City of Fruitland
Public Water System (PWS) #: 3380005

I confirm that the Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (or appropriate notices of availability have been given) and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

Systems with Mailing Waivers Serving Between 500 and 9,999 People

- Published the CCR in the local newspaper.
- Informed customers that the CCR will not be mailed.
- Developed procedures to make reports available on request.

A "good faith" effort was made to reach non-bill-paying consumers by:

- Posting report on the Internet.
- Mailing the report to all postal patrons in the system area.
- Advertising the availability of the report.
- Posting the report in public places.

Certified by: **Name Scott Mackenzie**
Title Water Treatment Superintendent
Phone # 208-707-3443 Date 2/7/2018

Water System Name: City of Fruitland	PWS ID #:3380005
Water System Operator: Scott Mackenzie	
Address: 200 South Whitley Drive.	Tel #: 208-452-2045
City, State, Zip Code: Fruitland ID, 83619	
Population Served: 4785	Number of Connections: 1725
Date of CCR Distribution: 2/7/2018	For Calendar Year: 2017
Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): City Council meetings are held the second and fourth Monday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at Fruitland City Hall, 200 S. Whitley Drive.	