Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Fruitland Water System - PSW ID#3380005
For the year of 2019

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. If you have any questions or concerns about your water, please contact Scott Mackenzie at (208) 452-2045.

The City of Fruitland's surface water source is on the Payette River at 3343 N. Whitley Drive. The water is pumped to the treatment plant and processed through a micro-membrane filtration system. The city has seven ground water wells (Well #1, Well #5, Well #10, Well #11, Well #15, Well #19, Well #20) within the city used for back up and emergency uses. The city did not use any of the wells to supply water in 2019. Fruitland's population is approximately 5,388 and has approximately 1,959 water connections. The City of Fruitland's Water System is in compliance with Federal and State regulations.

Drinking Water
All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small of 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/.

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.

Health Information
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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

Lead Information
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. 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it 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.

The City of Fruitland routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table in this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019.

To help you better understand the terms in this report, we've provided the following 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 know 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.

Detected Chemical and Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Date Tested	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate	N	10 mg/L		0.0 mg/L	0.5 mg/L	02/05/19	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	N	4 mg/L		.68 mg/L	.80 mg/L	01/17/17	Erosion of natural deposits.

Health Effects
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	.99 NTU	.05 to .996	11/01/19	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 Collected	90th Percentile	# of Sites Above Action Level	Violation Y/N	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	.015	0	6/5/19	.020	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	6/5/19	.10	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Health Effects
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 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	.08 mg/L	N/A	.03mg/L	.0143 to .0626	2019	N	By-product of drinking water

(TTHM) (ppb)							disinfection.
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	.06mg/L	N/A	.02 mg/L	.0074 to .0415 mg/l	2019	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	2.80 mg/L	2.0 mg/L	09/26/19	Water additive used to control microbes.

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 (208) 452-4421.