

Consumer Confidence Report
For 2016
City of Jerome

This report contains very important information about your drinking water.

Este reporter contiene una información muy importante acerca de su agua domestica. Por favor, traduzca ó hable con alguien que entienda este reporte.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources are wells. *Our wells draw from the Snake River Aquifer.*

We have a wellhead protection and a source water protection plan available at our office that provides information about potential sources of contamination.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the **Public Works Director Walt Appell at 324-9669**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled council meetings. They are held on the **1st and 3rd Tuesday of every Month at 5:30 PM in the Council chambers located at 100 East Avenue A.**

City of Jerome routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st, 2016 to December 31st, 2016. All drinking water, including bottled drinking 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.

A copy of this report will be available at City Hall, 152 East Avenue A; Jerome Public Library, 100 1st Avenue East; and Public Works Facility 4th Avenue West. The report can also be found on our webpage at www.ci.jerome.id.us.

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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$ 10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$ 10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	#100 ml	0	No routine samples tested positive for coliform bacteria	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform and E-coli	N	0	#100 ml	0	No routine samples tested positive for fecal coliform or E. coli positive	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity	N	NA	NA	NA	TT	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants DATE OF MONITORING 08-21-2012						
Beta/photon emitters	N	4.0	pCi/l	0	* "50" pCi/l	*EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles. Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters	N	<3.0	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	N	1.9-2.9	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants: DATE OF MONITORING 06-12-2015 The data presented is from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations. The state requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.						
We tested for 15 different Inorganic Contaminants.						
1. Antimony	N	<0.002	mg/L	.006	.006	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
2. Arsenic	N	<0.003	mg/L	.01	.010	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
3. Barium	N	<0.005	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
4. Beryllium	N	<0.002	mg/L	.004	.004	Discharge from metal refineries; and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, Aerospace and defense industries.
5. Cadmium	N	<0.002	mg/L	.005	.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
6. Chlorine	N	Highest Residual .52 Average Residual .27	Ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
7. Chromium	N	<0.002	Ppb	.1	.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
8. Mercury	N	<0.0002	mg/L	.002	.002	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
9. Nickel	N	<0.005	mg/l	100	N/A	
10. Selenium	N	<0.005	mg/L	.05	.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
11. Thallium	N	<0.002	mg/L	.0002	.002	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
12. Fluoride	N	<.02	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
DATE OF MONITORING 09-17-2014						
13. Copper	N	.010	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
14. Lead	N	.005	mg/l	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
15. Asbestos	N	<0.18	MFL	7MFL	7MFL	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.

DATE OF MONITORING 07-22-2014

16. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
10 th Street well	N	1.15	Ppm	10	10	
Peters well	N	1.37	Ppm	10	10	
A Street well	N	1.55	Ppm	10	10	
Marshall well	N	2.26	Ppm	10	10	

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

DATE OF MONITORING 08-14-2014 The data presented is from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations. The state requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

We tested for 30 different Synthetic Organic Contaminants and none were detected.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

DATE OF MONITORING 08-09-2016 The data presented is from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations. The state requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

We test for 56 different Volatile Organic Contaminants and none were detected over the MCL.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	N	.0015	mg/l	N/A	.060	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes]	N	.0073	mg/l	N/A	.080	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Date of Monitoring 09-05-2012 The data presented is from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule.

A copy of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring results can be obtained at the Public Works Facility located at 4th Avenue West.

Microbiological Contaminants:

Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Fecal coliform/E.Coli. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, and diarrhea and associated headaches.

Radioactive Contaminants:

Beta/photon emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Alpha emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Combined Radium 226/228. Some people who drink water-containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Inorganic Contaminants:

Antimony. Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.

Arsenic. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Asbestos. Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.

Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Beryllium. Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.

Cadmium. Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Chromium. Some people who drink water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

Chlorine. 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.

Mercury. Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Selenium. Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.

Thallium. Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.

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.

Fluoride. 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. Children may get mottled teeth.

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.

Nitrates. 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.

Volatile Organic Contaminants:

Haloacetic Acids (HAA). Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes). 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.

What does this mean?

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the drinking water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year we received a minor monitoring violation, but follow-up samples prove to be clean. This does not pose a threat to the quality of our water supply.

All 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 the water poses a health risk. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

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.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Because of the concern of the possible contamination to the ground water from the additive in Gasoline we tested for MTBE. The results for MTBE were negative.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for Coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When Coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 FHV/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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions,

The Water Department has a very active Cross-Connection Control Program and works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.