City of Burley Water Quality Report 2006

This report is a summary of last year's water quality for the City of Burley Water System. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information keeping informed citizens as our best allies.

Last year, as in year's past, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards. The City of Burley Water System carefully safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or of any other water quality standard.

I. Water System Information

Water System Name: City of Burley	PWS ID #: 5160008
Water System Operator: George Bunn	
Address: P.O. Box 1090	Tel #: 878-2103
City, State, Zip Code: Burley, Idaho 83318	
Population Served: 9318	Number of Connections :3150
Date of CCR Distribution: June 5, 2007	For Calendar Year: **2006**
Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): 1st and 3rd Tuesday 7:00 P.M.	

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

II. Water Sources

Groundwater Sources (springs, wells, infiltration galleries):	
1) Source #: 1	a) Sample Site Location (source name): Well #2
	b) Location Description: 230 East 14th Street
2) Source #: 2	a) Sample Site Location (source name): Well #3
	b) Location Description: 2020 Park Avenue
3) Source #: 3	a) Sample Site Location (source name): Well #4
	b) Location Description: 138 West 4th Street North
4) Source #: 4	a) Sample Site Location (source name): Well #5
	b) Location Description: 420 East 33rd Street
5) Source #: 5	a) Sample Site Location (source name): Well #6
	b) Location Description: 3095 Hiland Avenue

III. Special Compliance Violations

Treatment techniques:
Monitoring/Reporting:
Public notification/Record keeping:
Special monitoring requirements:
Administrative or judicial orders:
Consent orders:
Notice of Violations (NOV):

IV. Definitions

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.

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

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

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.

V. Health Information

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

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/.

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.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this water quality table is from testing done between January 1 - December 31, 2006.

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected:	Highest Level Detected:	Date Tested (mm/yy):	Typical Source of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Chemical and Radiological Contaminants								

Nitrate	N	10	10	.7	3.35	8-28-06	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from Septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	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.

VII. Level of Detected Contaminants and Associated Health Effects Language for Systems that must comply with the Disinfection/Disinfection by Products Rule, Surface Water Treatment Rule, and the Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this water quality table is from testing done between January 1 - December 31, 2006.

Contaminant	**Violation (Y/N)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Running Annual Average***	**Range***	**Typical Source of Contamination**	**Health Effects Language (include only if system exceeds MCL)**
Disinfection By Products (applies to all systems practicing chlorination) * *running annual average and range apply only to systems collecting disinfection by products on a quarterly basis. Systems that collect DBPs on an annual or less frequent basis should report detections in the highest level detected column and omit running annual averages and range data.*								
Total Trihalomethanes	N	80	n/a	0			By product of drinking water chlorination	
Haloacetic Acid Group 5	N	60	n/a				By product of drinking water chlorination	
Contaminant	**Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Average Percentage**	**Range of Percentage**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source of Contamination**	**Health Effects Language (include only if system has**

	(Y/N)			Removal	Removal	Date	Contamination	TT violation)
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Precursors Removal Ratios *(applies to surface water systems practicing conventional filtration only)*								
TOC	N	TT	n/a			Quarterly or Monthly	Naturally present in the environment	
Contaminant	**Violation (Y/N)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Running Annual Average**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source of Contamination**	**Health Effects Language(include only if system exceeds MCL)**
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level								
Chlorine	N	MRDL = 4	n/a	.202	.16	Quarterly	Water additive used to control microbes	

VIII. Reporting Bacteria, Turbidity, Lead/Copper, Beta Particles

- **Bacteria.**

	Highest # Positive In a Month	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	1	> 1	0	N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	0	*	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste

* Compliance with the Fecal Coliform/E.coli MCL is determined upon additional repeat testing.

- **Lead/Copper.**

Contaminant	Date(s) Collected	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	#of sites	Violation Y/N	Possible Source of Contamination

					above Action Level		
Lead (ppb)	Oct 06	0	15	0	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	Oct 06	.13	1.3	1.3	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 water containing copper in access 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.					

IX. Specific Contaminant Requirements

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this water quality table is from testing done between January 1, 2006 – December 31, 2006

Cryptosporidium
a) Summary of Results: ND
b) Explanation of Significance of Results:
Radon
a) Summary of Results: ND

b) Explanation of Significance of Results:
Arsenic
Informational Statement:
Nitrate
Informational Statement: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously in and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Lead
Informational Statement: 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.

Key to Abbreviations

AL	Action Level	**NTU**	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of water clarity)
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	**pCi/l**	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	**ppm**	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
MFL	million fibers per liter	**ppb**	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level	**ppt**	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal	**ppq**	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
N/A	Not Applicable	**TT**	Treatment Technique
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)		