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, www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

City of Mountain Home

PWS ID# 4200032

Population Served: 16,703 (estimate)
Service Connections: 5680

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city of Mountain Home

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2023

CONTAMINANT TABLE

Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	N	0	10	4	7	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass, and electronics production wastes
Chromium (ppb)	N	100	100	N/A	3	2022	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	N/A	0.02	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	0.49	0.8	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	0.5	2.3	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE & SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	N	0	15	N/A	5.43	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	0	30	1	2	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Di (2-ethyl-hexyl phthalate (ug/L)	N	0	6	N/A	1.06	2023	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0.278	0.508	2023	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	N/A	60	N/A	3.75	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	N	N/A	80	N/A	16.8	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection

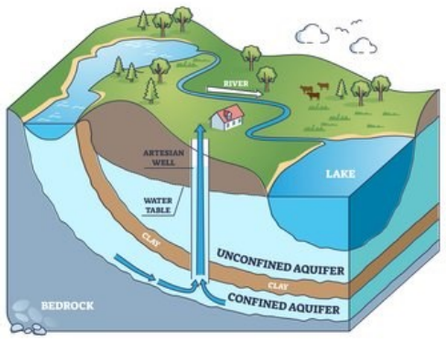
Units of Measurement

Part per billion (ppb)
One part per billion is equal to one penny in $10,000,000
Part per million (ppm)
One part per million equals one penny in $10,000

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)
measurement of radioactivity per liter of water
Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)
measurement of a contaminant per liter of water

Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

The City of Mountain Home supplies drinking water from nine groundwater wells: **Wells #1, #6, #9, #11, #12, #13, #14, #15, #16**



As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and potentially radioactive material, as well as picking up substances from human or animal activity. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA enforces limits on the amount of certain contaminants in public water systems.

Drinking Water Standards

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level): Highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal): Level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Information on 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. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any that were found. In 2023 sampling indicated we were required to conduct Level 1 Assessments which our system completed on 3/7/2023 and 8/1/2023. This assessment returned results that suggested no corrective actions were required.

Potential Water Contaminants

Drinking water is reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. This does not necessarily mean the water poses a risk.
Our water operators work to ensure that your drinking water meets EPA standards.

Microbial contaminants: viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants: 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: a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants: 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: naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Information on Precautions

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.