City of Mountain Home

PWS ID# 4200032

Population Served: 14000
Service Connections: 5680

Thank you for being a valued member of our drinking water system!

Questions? Comments?
Please contact:

David Sonnentag
208-599-3842
dsonnentag@mountain-home.us

city of Mountain Home

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2020

What is in my Drinking Water?

The City of Mountain Home routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. The following table shows contaminants in your drinking water for the period of **January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020.**

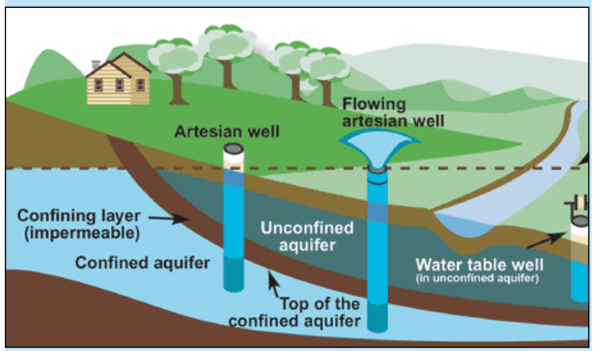
CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Constituent	**Violation (Y/N)**	**MCLG/ MRDLG**	**MCL/ MRDL**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Year Tested**	**Typical Sources of Contamination**
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	N	0	10	6	7	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3	N/A	0.2	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	0.25	0.53	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	0.8	5.6	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0.29	0.701	2020	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (ppb)	N	N/A	60	0	1	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	N	N/A	80	0	4	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the 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.

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.

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.

Monitoring Violation

As your drinking water stewards, it is our duty to inform you of one monitoring violation that occurred in 2020. Between October 2020 and January 2021, our water system failed to report nitrate samples on Well #1 within the designated time frame.

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, and 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.

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/.

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.

Additional Information for Nitrate

While our system has consistently been below the maximum contaminant rate of 10ppm, we want the public to be aware that high nitrate levels (above 10ppm) in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Additional Information for Lead

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 components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for up to 2 minutes before using water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to test your water.