

## Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

## Where does my water come from?

The City of Ammon has nine deep water wells throughout the city, with the addition of a new well that came online in 2022. Four of these wells run only during high demand times.

## Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).



# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water Testing Performed  
In 2022

Population Served 17,338

For more information please contact:  
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| Unit Descriptions |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Term              | Definition   |
| ug/L              | ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water |
| ppm               | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)         |
| ppb               | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/L)         |
| pCi/L             | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)       |
| NA                | NA: not applicable   |
| ND                | ND: Not detected   |
| NR                | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.                  |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Term                                 | Definition  |
| MCLG                                 | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.  |
| MCL                                  | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.   |
| AL                                   | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.   |
| MRDLG                                | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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 contaminants. |
| MRDL                                 | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.                              |
| MNR                                  | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated  |
| MPL                                  | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level   |

## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

| Contaminants  | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range |       | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source  |
|---|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------------|-----------|---|
|   |               |                  |                      | Low   | High  |             |           |   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |               |                  |                      |       |       |             |           |   |
| Arsenic (ppb)   | 0             | 10               | 1                    | NA    | 1     | 2022        | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes                    |
| Barium (ppm)  | 2             | 2                | .100                 | NA    | .100  | 2022        | No        | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits                                |
| Chromium (ppb)  | 100           | 100              | 0                    | NA    | 0     | 2022        | No        | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Fluoride (ppm)  | 4             | 4                | .2                   | NA    | .2    | 2022        | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (ppm)   | 10            | 10               | 2.67                 | 1.48  | 2.67  | 2022        | No        | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits                               |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>   |               |                  |                      |       |       |             |           |   |
| Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)  | 0             | 5                | 0.931                | 0.00  | 0.931 | 2022        | No        | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Uranium (ug/L)  | 0             | 30               | 3.50                 | 1.910 | 3.50  | 2022        | No        | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| <b>Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides</b> |               |                  |                      |       |       |             |           |   |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)   | 0             | 6                | 0.00                 | NA    | NA    | 2022        | No        | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories  |
| <b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>                                      |               |                  |                      |       |       |             |           |   |
| Dichloromethane (ppb)   | 0             | 5                | 0.00                 | NA    | 0.00  | 2022        | No        | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories  |

| Contaminants                  | MCLG                                      | AL  | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source   |
|-------------------------------|---|-----|------------|-------------|------------------------|------------|--|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> |   |     |            |             |                        |            |  |
| Copper (ppm)                  | 1.3                                       | 1.3 | .094       | 2022        | 0                      | No         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb)                    | 0   | 15  | 1          | 2022        | 0                      | No         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Hardness                | 238 ppm or 14 grains as of our last test. |     |            |             |                        |            |  |

The City of Ammon had 3 Wells with Monitoring Violations for failure to collect SOC samples. These samples are being taken and the City will be in compliance in 2023.