

DEAR WATER CUSTOMER,

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act requires that water utilities provide information to their customers with respect to the quality of their water. The City of Idaho Falls is proud of its water quality and views this requirement as an opportunity to share that pride with its water customers. To insure water quality and safety, the water is routinely sampled and tested. This test data is supplied to and monitored on a regular basis by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Idaho Falls water consistently meets or exceeds water quality standards and the results of these tests are maintained on file at the City's Water Department, the DEQ and the EPA.

Idaho Falls receives its water from nineteen (19) deep wells located throughout the City. Water supplied by these wells comes from the East Snake River Plain Aquifer and is of high quality. A small amount of chlorine is added to the water as a precautionary measure to protect against microbial contaminants that might enter the water system.

The source of any drinking water (either tap water or bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells.



As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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 and livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as 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 and farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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. We treat our water according to DEQ and EPA regulations. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide similar protection for public health.

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. The **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)** contains more information about contaminants and potential health effects.

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/DEQ guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

Learn more...

Check out the City website, including the Water Division's web page with answers to frequently asked questions along with public education brochures and activities. The Water Division webpage can be found at: <http://www.idahofallsidaho.gov/402/Water>

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- 1. How do I shut the water off to make plumbing repairs at my home?** Most water fixtures (faucets, toilets, etc.) will have shut-off valves. If those valves do not work, your home should have a master valve, usually located near your water heater, that will turn off the water to your home. If the master valve does not work, contact the Water Division to have the water shut off at the street. If your shut-off or master valves do not work, please have them replaced. You may need them in an emergency.
- 2. Where/how do I pay my bill?** Bills can be paid online with your account number through the City website at <https://www.idahofallsidaho.gov/467/Idaho-Falls-Utilities>. Or pay by phone with your credit or debit card by calling 1-844-235-2019.
- 3. I'm setting up my water softener, what is the water hardness?** The water hardness is 14 grains per gallon.
- 4. Why is there an irrigation charge and a water charge?** The irrigation charge is a monthly, flat rate charge assessed year-round as a level-pay system for culinary water used for landscape watering. The charge is based on the amount of water required for the landscaping of an average residential home or apartment and actual measured landscaping for commercial properties.
- 5. Where can I find more information on the City's water facility plan?** The plan can be found on City website: <https://www.idahofallsidaho.gov/404/Water-Facility-Plan>
- 6. Who's responsible for repairing a water leak?** A water service line is the smaller line that transmits water from the larger water main in the street to your home. Ownership and maintenance responsibility of service lines is separated at a valve, which is located at or near the property line. When this valve is shut off, it will terminate any leak on the homeowner's side. A leak found on the homeowner's side becomes their responsibility to contact a plumber or contractor to have it repaired. However, if the leak persists when the valve is off, the City is responsible for repairing the leak.

WE ARE HERE TO ASSIST YOU

If you have any questions or comments regarding the content of this report, please contact:

City of Idaho Falls Water Division
PO Box 50220, Idaho Falls, ID 83405
564 Hemmert Ave., Idaho Falls, ID 83401
Phone: 208-612-8471 Fax: 208-612-8385
Email: drichards@idahofallsidaho.gov



Water Quality Report for water testing during the 2018 Calendar Year



You Deserve Clean
Water

2018 Water Quality Data

HOW TO UNDERSTAND THE TABLE

Answers to Some Frequently Asked Questions

REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED BY SAMPLING CITY WELL SITES								
Contaminant Sampled	MCL or AL	MCLG	Well Site Average	Range Detected	# Well Sites Sampled	When Last Sampled	Is there a Violation?	Typical Sources of Contaminant
<i>Nitrate</i>	10	10	2	1.5-2.5	15	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<i>Arsenic</i>	0.01	0	0.001	0-0.002	15	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
<i>Barium</i>	2	2	0.09	0.06-0.13	15	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<i>Fluoride</i>	4	4	0.3	0.2-0.4	15	2018	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<i>Alpha Particles</i> (measured in pCi/L)	15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	3.4 pCi/L	0.0-7.2 pCi/L	15	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
<i>Uranium</i> (measured in pCi/L)	30 ppb	0 ppb	1.45 ppb	0.94-2.58 ppb	15	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED BY SAMPLING SELECTED SITES WITHIN THE SERVICE AREA								
Contaminant Sampled	MCL or AL	MCLG	Location Average	Range Detected	# Locations Sam-	When Sampled	Is there a Violation?	Typical Sources of Contaminant
<i>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</i>	80 ppb	N/A	4.1 ppb	1.6-6.3 ppb	2	Twice/yr 2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<i>Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</i>	60 ppb	N/A	0.64 ppb	0.59-0.73 ppb	2	Twice/yr 2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

REGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED BY SAMPLING AT TAPS FROM BUILDINGS IN THE SERVICE AREA								
Contaminant Sampled	MCL or AL	MCLG	Annual # or %Positive	Range Detected	Total # Samples	When Sampled	Is there a Violation?	Typical Sources of Contaminant
<i>Total Coliform Bacteria</i>	< 5%	0%	0.00% (0 of 840)	N/A	840	Twice Monthly	No	Naturally present in the environment
<i>Lead (90% Value)</i>	15 ppb	0 ppb	4.0 ppb	0-16 ppb	68	2018	No	Erosion of pipes within the water system, erosion of natural mineral deposits
<i>Copper (90% Value)</i>	1.3	1.3	0.21	0-0.42	68	2018	No	Erosion of pipes within the water system, erosion of natural mineral deposits

Are all contaminants sampled at the same locations?

The EPA requires that drinking water be regularly sampled for contaminants. Depending upon the contaminant, samples must be taken either at the well or at appropriate, previously approved sites within the system. For this purpose, rows in the table have been grouped and color coded based on where the samples were taken.

Does the table include all sampled contaminants?

Don't let the small size of the table fool you. The EPA currently requires water systems to sample for 87 different regulated contaminants, and the list continues to grow over time. This report shows contaminants that were detected during the sampling process. To view the EPA's complete list of contaminants, use the internet to access the following document: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/consumer/pdf/mcl.pdf>

Are all contaminants sampled every year?

Not all contaminants are required to be sampled each year. If a water system has proven that it consistently meets EPA standards, it can qualify for a waiver. Waivers allow the water system to sample on a less frequent basis for specific contaminants. Thanks to our excellent water quality, the City has qualified for multiple waivers. So enjoy a tall glass of clear water with the knowledge that it ranks among the best!

What do the abbreviations and terms in the table mean?

- ... **Public Health Goal** (Also known as the "Maximum Contaminant Level Goal" or "MCLG"): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- ... **MCL** (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- ... **AL** (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- ... **N/A**: Not applicable. No value has been established.
- ... **ND**: Contaminant was not detected in the sample at the testing limit
- ... **PPM**: Parts per million (also milligrams per liter)
- ... **PPB**: Parts per billion (also micrograms per liter)
- ... **% Positive**: Total coliform sample results are either positive or negative. The number of positive results are divided by the total number of samples taken during the year. This determines the % Positive value.
- ... **90% Value**: Lead and copper levels are computed by placing the results of all the lead or copper samples during a monitoring period in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. Each sample is then assigned an ascending number starting with number 1 for the sample with the lowest contaminant level. The number assigned to the sample with the highest contaminant level will be equal to the total number of samples taken. The number of samples taken during the monitoring period is multiplied by 0.9 to determine which sample is the 90% value.
- ... **pCi/L**: picocuries per liter.