

## 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 eight deep water wells throughout the city. Four of these are back-up or emergency wells and are only used when needed.

## 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).

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 (µg/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.
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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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



# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water Testing  
Performed  
In 2016

For more information please contact:  
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## 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 on the back of this sheet.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2	2	2	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.154	.112	.154	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2	NA	2	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.3	.2	.3	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.81	1.95	2.81	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	3.8	1.2	3.8	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	3.01	.51	3.01	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	3.6	1.8	3.6	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides</b>								
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	2.19	NA	2.19	2016	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
<b>Inorganic Contaminants were tested for in 2016</b>								
Contaminants	Action Level		Your Water	Exceeds AL		Typical Source		
Copper (ppm)	1.3		.098	No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		
Lead (ppb)	15		.001	No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		