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 the detection of the following constituents in your drinking water for the period of January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018.

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

Questions? Comments? Please contact:
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208-599-3842
dsonnentag@mountain-home.us

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2018

CONSTITUENT TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Violation (Y/N)</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Lowest Level Detected</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Year Tested</th>
<th>Typical Sources of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic (ppb)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (ppb)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.3 (AL)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.251</td>
<td>0.508</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAA5 (ppb)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHMs (ppb)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

The City of Mountain Home supplies drinking water from eight groundwater wells (Wells #1, #6, #9, #11, #12, #13, #14, #15).

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.

Immu-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant, 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.

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 the drinking water of the City of Mountain Home meets the EPA standards of contaminant levels.

Microbial contaminants: viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants: includes 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: may come from 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.

Recordkeeping Violation

It is our duty as your drinking water caretakers to describe one violation that occurred in the system during 2018. In the month of September 2018, our system mislabeled a sample conducted to detect any Coliform presence within the drinking water wells. This led to a discrepancy with the Department of Environmental Quality and triggered a violation notice. At no time were you or your family at risk.

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 have your water tested.

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.

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