2020 Water Quality Report

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.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water comes from five wells drilled into the Lower Portneuf River and Eastern Snake Plain Aquifers. They are located throughout the city. This water is very high quality and is disinfected with chlorine before delivery to your home. Well No. 4 does have a special treatment system. It is described below.

The only man-caused contaminant in the water is Tetrachloroethylene (PCE or PERC). The source of PCE contamination is unknown at this time. If needed, we are able to treat the water using an air stripping process to remove high concentrations of PCE.

Source water assessment and its availability

The state has completed an assessment of our source water. That report is available for review at the City Offices

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).

How can I get involved?

The City has attempted to make this report informative and readable. This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have questions about the report or your drinking water, please call the City Public Works offices at (208) 237-2430, and further assistance will be provided. If you would like to have input on how your drinking water is provided, you may either call the number above, or attend the City Council meetings.

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 materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Chubbuck is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at http://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline

Additional Information for Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels 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.

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.

2019 Sampling Results

Regulated Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range of Detection	Year Sampled	Violation Y/N	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic(ppb)	0	10	3	2 - 4	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium(ppm)	2	2	.129	.089 - .168	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	11	9 - 13	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.300	.200 - .400	2019	N	Naturally occurring
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	4.540	3.580 - 5.500	2019	N	Run off from fertilizer
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2	1 - 3	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	4.3	.180 - 8.420	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranim (ug/L)	0	30	2.13	1.72 - 2.54	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 and 228 combined (pci/L)	0	5	.462	.393 - .531	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Tetrachloro-ethylene(ppb)	0	5	1.825	.600 - 3.050	2019	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloro-ethylene(ppb)	0	5	.540	ND - .540	2019	N	Discharge from metal degreasing factories
Lead & Copper Sampling at Residential Water Taps							
Lead (ppb) 90th percentile result	0	AL= 15	4	3 - 4	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits & Corrosive home plumbing
Copper(ppm) 90th percentile result	1.3	AL= 1.3	.364	.337 - .364	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits & Corrosive home plumbing
Disinfection By Products							
TTHMs Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	4.865	2.930 - 6.800	2019	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	1.405	1.140 - 1.670	2019	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level							
Chlorine	MRDLG 4	MRDL= 4	.38	.30 - .50	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Unit Description	
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.

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.
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances 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

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