



# City of Glenns Ferry Consumer Confidence Report 2019

The city of Glenns Ferry routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. This table provides information for the period of January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019.

CONSTITUENT TABLE							
Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3 (AL)	1.3	N/A	0.09	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	3.6	4.2	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>DISINFECTANTS &amp; DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>							
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0.32	0.9	2019	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N	60	N/A	13	17	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	N	80	N/A	42	54	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Radium [226/228] (pCi/L)	N	5	0	0	1.4	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Turbidity (NTU)	N	0.3	N/A	0.025	0.077	Highest Detect 11/24/19	Soil Runoff

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at its website, [www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/).



### Units of Measurement

- Micrograms per Liter (ug/L):** a measurement of a substance per liter of water
- Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L):** a measurement of radioactive substance per liter of water
- Parts per billion (ppb):** One part per billion equals one minute in 2,000 years
- Parts per million (ppm):** One part per million equals one penny in \$10,000
- Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):** measurement of cloudiness in water

## **Glenns Ferry provides drinking water to our customers from the Snake River.**

As water travels over the surface of the land, 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. Drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems, ensuring its safety to public health.

### Contaminants that may be present in source water can include:

- **Inorganic contaminants:** salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or agriculture.
- **Pesticides and herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Microbial contaminants:** viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **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.

### These regulations are the health and safety standards to which your drinking water is held:

- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- **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.
- **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 Disinfectant Level):** the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is now known or expected risk to health.

**Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.** These individuals can include persons undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, elderly individuals, infants, and young children. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

**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. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 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.

**For additional information, please contact your water operator.**  
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