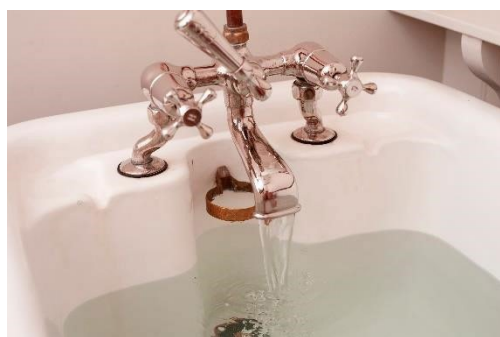


Soda Springs Consumer Confidence Report 2021

The City of Soda Springs 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. The following table shows the detection of the following contaminants in your drinking water for the period of January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021. Our system had zero violations in 2021!

CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	N/A	0.317	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	0	15 (AL)	N/A	5	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	0	15	2.03	5.25	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium [226/228] (pCi/L)	N	0	5	1.16	3.46	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	0	30	1.5	1.74	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0.29	0.42	2021	Water additive used to control microbes

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/.



Units of Measurement

Micrograms per Liter (ug/L): Equivalent to one part per billion
 Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measurement of radioactive substance per Liter.

Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.

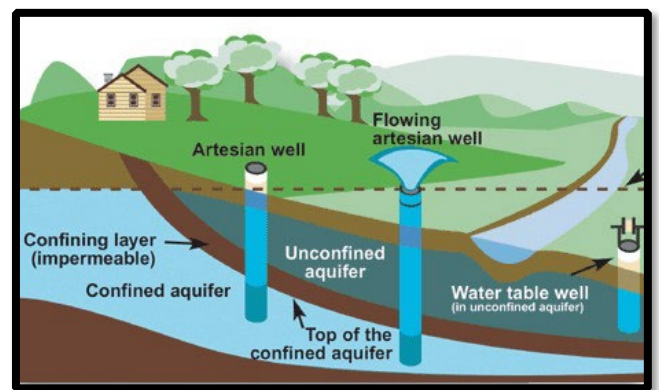
Parts per million (ppm): One part per million corresponds to one penny in \$10,000.

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: 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.

The City of Soda Springs provides drinking water from six groundwater springs (Ledge Creek Springs A, 1, 2, 4, 5, and Formation Well).

As water travels 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. Drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least 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 the public.



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 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to drinking water contaminants than others.



These individuals can include:

- persons undergoing chemotherapy
- persons who have undergone organ transplants
- people with HIV/AIDS, 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 up 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.

Reduce Your Water Bill! Tips for Conserving Water In Your Home

- Take short showers - 5 minute showers uses 5 gallons of water rather than 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving. Use a water efficient showerhead to save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.



For more information, please contact: Daniel Squires
208-547-2600; dsquires@sodaspringsid.com