



Soda Springs

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

PWS #ID6150017

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 as well as additional information on our drinking water.



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 pictured on the next page shows the detection of the following contaminants in your drinking water for the period of January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

What is in my Drinking Water?

CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	NA	0.064	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	100	100	NA	8	2023	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	NA	0.228	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	NA	0.3	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	N	0	15 (AL)	NA	4	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	50	50	NA	2	2023	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0.26	0.4	2023	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalo-methanes] (ppb)	N	NA	80	NA	0.67	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	N	0	15	2.03	5.25	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 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

Our system had zero violations in 2023!



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

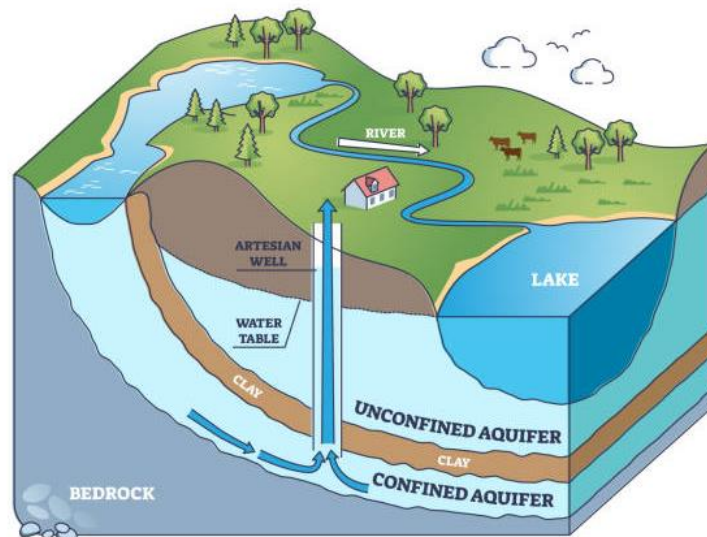
Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 wells (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, 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. The EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems, ensuring its safety to public health.

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 that 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):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal):** The 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:



- People 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 healthcare 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.

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/

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

- Take short showers - 5-minute showers use 5 gallons of water rather than 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off the 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 additional information, please contact your water operator.
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