Potential Contaminants

Inorganic contaminants: salts and metals, either naturally-occurring or resulting from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or agriculture.

Pesticides and herbicides: chemicals that may come from 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.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

City of Ucon

Consumer Confidence Report 2022

PWS# ID7100094

City of Ucon 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 reflects your drinking water quality for the period of **January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022.**

Drinking Water Regulations

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 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.

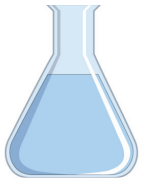
MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

CONTAMINANT TABLE

Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	N	0	10	NA	1	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from glass/electronics production, orchards
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	NA	0.096	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	100	100	NA	1	2019	Discharge from steel/pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	NA	0.083	2022	Corrosion of household; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	NA	0.4	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	1.72	1.82	2022	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	50	50	NA	3	2019	Discharge from petroleum/metal refineries, mines; Erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	0	15	3.080	3.280	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	0	30	1.040	1.060	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	N	0	5	NA	1.058	2019	Erosion of natural deposits

We are pleased to report that our system had zero violations in 2022!



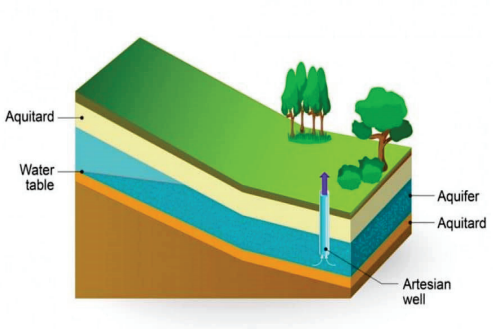
Units of Measurement

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

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measurement of radioactivity per liter of water

Micrograms per Liter (ug/L): a measurement of a substance per liter of water



The City of Ucon supplies drinking water from two groundwater wells:

Well #1 & #3

For more information, please contact:
Daniel Morgan, Primary Water Operator
208-523-3971
cityofucon@gmail.com

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.

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

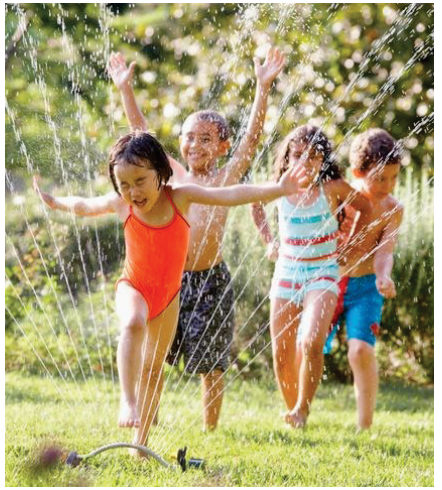
These individuals should consider seeking advice from a health care professional.

Reduce Your Water Bill!
6 Easy Ways to Conserve Water

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water versus 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth and shaving to save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead to save up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full to save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Fixing or replacing leaky toilets and faucets can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.

Additional Information for Arsenic:

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. 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.



More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by reaching the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791** or **www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/**