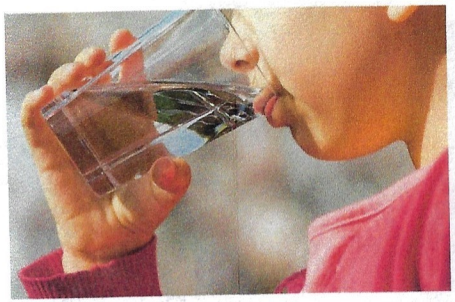
City of Challis
Consumer Confidence Report 2021



The City of Challis 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, 2021 through December 31, 2021.

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 Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Potential Contaminants

Inorganic contaminants: salts and metals, 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 agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Microbial contaminants: viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, wildlife, and agricultural livestock operations

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.

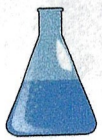
More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or the website, www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/

CONTAMINANT TABLE

Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	NA	0.07	2017	Discharge of drilling wastes, from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	NA	0.27	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	0	15 (AL)	NA	3	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	0	1.97	2020	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	0	15	0	4.2	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	N	0	5	NA	1.1	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	0	30	1	6	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANT & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0.46	1.37	2020	Water additive to control microbes
HAA5 (ppb)	N	NA	60	NA	1.4	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	N	NA	80	NA	20	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Turbidity (NTU)	Y	NA	0.3	0.03	0.5	August 2021	Soil runoff

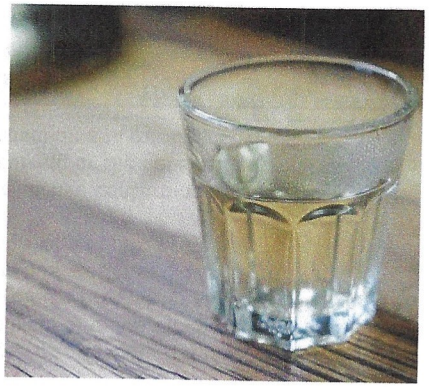
Units of Measurement

Parts per billion (ppb): corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years
Parts per million (ppm): corresponds to one penny in $10,000
Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): measures radioactivity per liter of water
Micrograms per Liter (ug/L): measures a substance per liter of water
Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): measures cloudiness in water

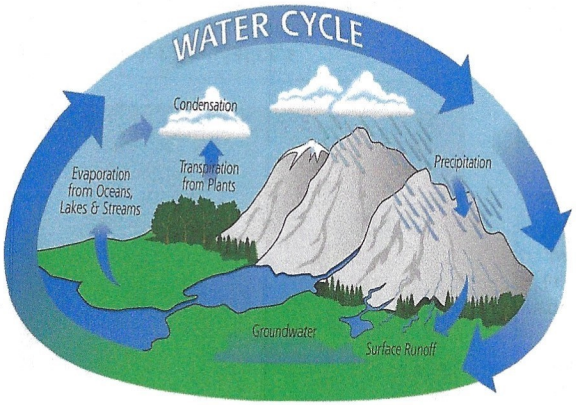


System Violations in 2021

As your drinking water stewards, it is our duty to inform you of violations that occurred within the system in 2021. In the months of April, May, and June 2021, our system failed to measure total carbon. And in the months of May and June, the system failed to measure total alkalinity levels from the raw water source.



The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or 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.



Where does my drinking water come from?

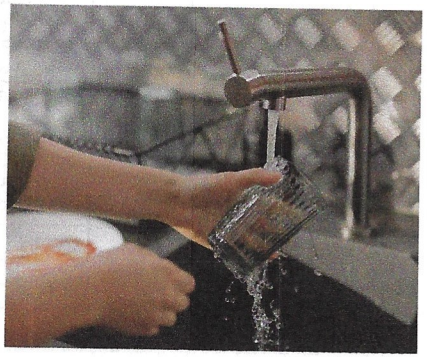
The City of Challis supplies drinking water from *Garden Creek* and two groundwater wells *(E Well #1 and W Well #1).*

After collection, your drinking water is treated by *disinfection.* Disinfection involves the use chlorine and other disinfectant to kill potentially harmful bacteria and microorganisms that may be present in the water.

For additional information, please contact :
Cameron Davis, primary water operator
208-833-4617 cityhall@custertel.net

Notice: Lead in Home Plumbing

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for up to 2 minutes before using water. You may wish to have your water tested if you have any concerns regarding your home plumbing.



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!
Conserving Water in Your Home

⇒ 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 and save up to 500 gallons a month.

⇒ 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 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.