

Idaho City Consumer Confidence Report 2021

The Idaho City Water Department 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.



Potential Contaminants

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 agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Microbial contaminants: viruses and bacteria, often from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Organic chemical contaminants: byproducts 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	N/A	0.031	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	N/A	0.042	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	15	15 (AL)	N/A	3	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	N/A	0.071	2021	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Radium [226/228] (pCi/L)	N	0	5	N/A	0.42	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	Y	4	4	0.78	1.46	2021	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA5 (ppb)	N	N/A	60	24.2	44.2	2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	N	N/A	80	7.84	52.09	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Turbidity (NTU)	Y	0.3	N/A	0.05	4.17	Highest detect 5/26/21	Soil Runoff



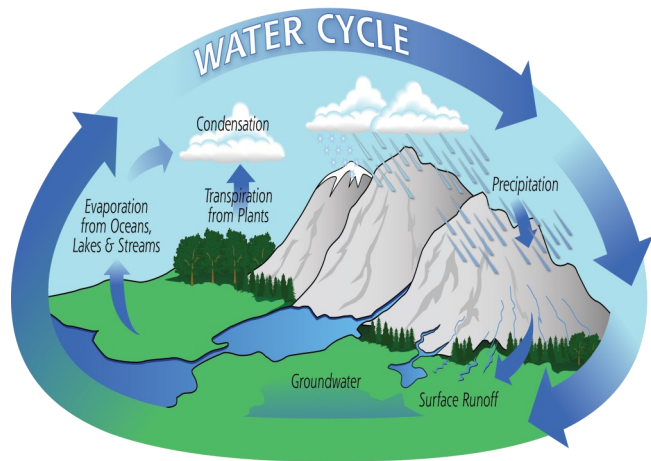
Units of Measurement

Parts per billion (ppb): equal to one minute in 2,000 years

Parts per million (ppm): equal to one penny in \$10,000

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): a measurement of cloudiness in water



Where does my drinking water come from?

Idaho City supplies drinking water from *Elk Creek*.

After collection, Your water is treated by *disinfection*. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water.



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.

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, 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.



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

Kenny Everhart
208-509-0458
bcwsm01@yahoo.com

Conserving Quantity 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.

