

# Idaho City Consumer Confidence Report 2023

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, 2023 through December 31, 2023.**

## 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.

## 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

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



## 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.

## CONTAMINANT TABLE

Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG/MRDLG	MCL/MRDL	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
<b>Barium (ppm)</b>	N	2	2	N/A	0.031	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrate (ppm)</b>	N	10	10	N/A	0.62	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Copper (ppm)</b>	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	0.31	0.41	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead (ppb)</b>	N	15	15 (AL)	2	4	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>							
<b>Uranium (ug/L)</b>	N	30	0	0.0	0.58	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radium [226/228] (pCi/L)</b>	N	0	5	N/A	0.76	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>DISINFECTANTS &amp; DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>							
<b>Chlorine (ppm)</b>	N	4	4	0.8	3.1	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.
<b>HAA5 (ppb)</b>	N	N/A	60	17.4	20.6	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>TTHMs (ppb)</b>	N	N/A	80	N/A	15	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
<b>Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)</b>	N	0	5	N/A	4.28	2023	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
<b>Dichloromethane (ppb)</b>	N	0	5	N/A	0.67	2023	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
<b>Ethylbenzene (ppb)</b>	N	700	700	N/A	0.31	2023	Discharge from petroleum refineries
<b>Xylenes (ppm)</b>	N	10	10	N/A	2.26	2023	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
<b>SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES</b>							
<b>Dalapon (ppm)</b>	N	200	200	N/A	4.2	2023	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way



**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.

### Notice: Lead in Home Plumbing

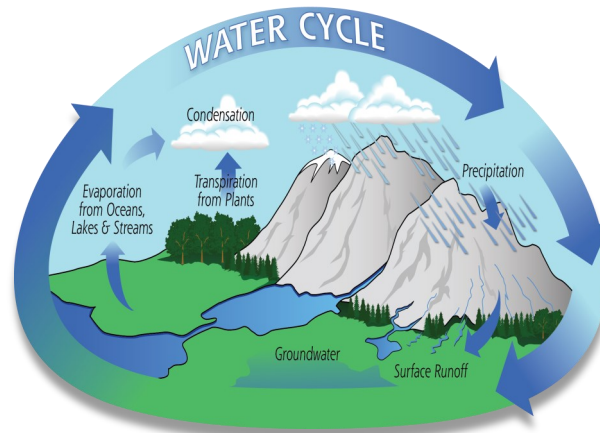
Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You can minimize the potential for 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.

### 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.



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/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/)



The Idaho City Water Department had one treatment technique violation at the Elk Creek Treatment Plant in April 2023. This violation pertains to turbidity, where the 95th percentile turbidity level exceeded the regulatory limit of 1.000 NTU. The violation indicates that the turbidity level was either not properly controlled or reported during this period.

As well as two monitoring violations for Well #2 in the first quarter of 2023. These violations pertained to routine major monitoring for synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs) and volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), indicating that the required sampling for these contaminants was not completed within the specified period.

### 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.



For additional information, please contact your water operator:

**Kenny Everhart**

208-509-0458

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