



Idaho City 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

The City of Idaho City provides an annual water quality report to provide the resources for our customers to make informed decisions regarding their drinking water. This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the health and quality standards set by regulatory agencies. Our system detected 13 contaminants in your drinking water, with two at levels exceeding federal health standards.

What is a contaminant?

A contaminant is any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance present in water that, in high doses, may be harmful to health or affect water quality. Common in almost all water sources, most contaminants come from naturally-occurring substances or from human activity.

Types of 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.

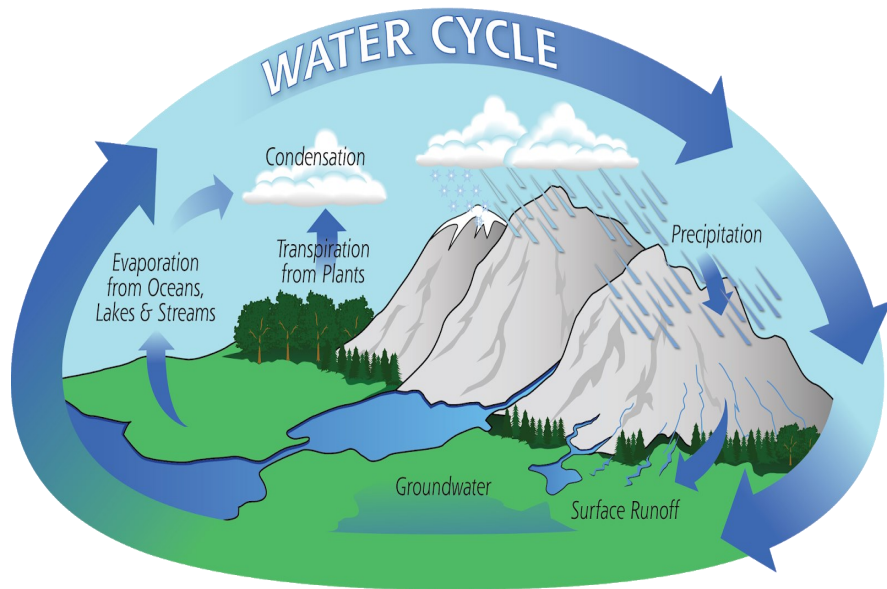
Radioactive contaminants
naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

<p>MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) The highest allowed level of a contaminant in your drinking water.</p>	<p>MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) The level of a contaminant below which there is no known risk to health.</p>
<p>MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) The highest allowed level of a disinfectant in your drinking water.</p>	<p>MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known risk to health.</p>
<p>AL (Action Level) The level of a contaminant that, if exceeded, requires action to treat.</p>	

The following table reflects your drinking water quality for the period of **January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025**. While contaminants are unavoidable due to the nature of drinking water sources, the City of Idaho City maintains consistent sampling schedules to monitor and protect public health and water quality.

CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Lowest Detect	Highest Detect	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
Arsenic (ppm)	Y	0	10	12	37	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass/electronics production wastes <i>Violation Notice: see health impacts of arsenic on second page.</i>
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	0	0.03	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	N/A	0.3	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	15	15 (AL)	0	2	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0.89	1.39	2025	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA5 (ppb)	N	N/A	60	N/A	53.7	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	Y	N/A	80	N/A	104	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection <i>Violation Notice: Some people who drink water containing excessive TTHMs for many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</i>
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	700	700	0	9.75	2024	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Xylenes (ppm)	N	10	10	0.004	0.066	2024	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dalapon (ppm)	N	200	200	0	1.8	2024	Runoff from herbicide use on rights of way
Uranium (ppb)	N	0	30	N/A	0.16	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	N	0	5	N/A	0.46	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	N	TT	0.3	0.12	4.98	Highest Detect 3/27/25	Soil runoff

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?

City of Idaho City supplies drinking water from both **surface water (Elk Creek) and ground water (Well #2) resources**. While contaminants in drinking water are unavoidable due to the nature of drinking water sources, the City of Idaho City maintains consistent sampling schedules to ensure that contaminants that are present are within acceptable ranges for public health and water quality.

After collection, your **drinking water is treated by disinfection**, which involves the addition of chlorine to kill dangerous bacteria that may be in the water.



About the City of Idaho City Drinking Water System

System ID: ID4080025
Population Served: 478
Service Connections: 255

Accessing this Report

If you are an individual experiencing difficulties accessing the information in this report, or have follow-up questions, please contact your Drinking Water Operations Specialist using the contact information below.

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

For questions, please contact:

Kenny Everhart
Primary Operations Specialist
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(208) 392-4584

ADDRESSING COMMON CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER

Nitrate in Drinking Water

While your drinking water sample results showed levels within the federal limits, it is important to know the potential impacts of nitrate in drinking water. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age, increasing the risk of Blue Baby Syndrome. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Arsenic in Drinking Water

The most recent sampling of your drinking water shows levels of arsenic that exceed federal health and safety standards. Arsenic can enter ground water from multiple sources, including the erosion of natural deposits or runoff from orchards or glass and electronics production wastes. The EPA continues to research the health effects of levels of arsenic. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of cancer. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by visiting www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing, which falls outside the control of your drinking water operators. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for up to 2 minutes before use. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Mores Creek Rim Ranch District conducted a **Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI)** to locate all lead plumbing within the drinking water system, within both the infrastructure and individual consumers' homes. To request information from the LSLI, please contact the Primary Operations Specialist.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. This can include persons undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, elderly individuals, and young children. If you or someone in your household fits one of these vulnerabilities, you may wish to consult with a health care provider if you are concerned about the impact of your drinking water on these conditions. **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/.**

This Consumer Confidence Report was developed in collaboration with the Idaho Rural Water Association.

