CITY OF PAUL

PO Box 130

PAUL, ID 83347

Drinking Water Report***2024 Sampling Results

THIS IS OUR ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

We provide quality drinking water that meets all federal and state requirements.

During recent years we have sampled many different chemicals for contamination. Contamination is anything other than pure water. We sample total coliform bacteria as an indicator of microorganisms (bacteria, viruses and other small creatures) that should not be present. **The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the past calendar year or in our most recent tests as noted.** 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 a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling **208-438-4101** or **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

EPA's website is www.epa.gov/safewater

Terms and Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (**MCLG**): 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**. IDEAL GOAL**

Maximum Contaminant Level (**MCL**): the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED**

Action Level (**AL**): the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. **na**: not applicable **nd**: not detectable at testing limit **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter (1 drop in 1 million gallons) **ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (1 drop in 1 billion gallons) **pCi/L**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).

Regulated Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Our Water	Sample Date	Exceedance / Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	**ND**	**7-9-24**	No	Runoff from fertilizer
Lead (ppb)	0	15AL	**4.0 0-4.0**	**2022**	No Samples Above AL	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3AL	**0.059 0-0.059**	**2022**	No Samples Above AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	na	na	**74.9**	**8-14-23**	No	Naturally occurring
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	**3.77**	**8-9-22**	No	Naturally occurring
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	na	80	**ND**	**7-9-24**	No	Disinfection byproduct

WE HAD NO VIOLATIONS!

Your drinking water comes from ground water.

We have three wells: Meadowbrook Well, Idaho Street Well and West Minico Well.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The State of Idaho has completed this assessment plan which includes a map of where the water comes from, possible sources of contamination, and a review of the susceptibility of the source for contamination. This plan is available for public review.

Sources of drinking water: both tap water and bottled water originate as "surface water" from rivers and lakes or as "ground water" from springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. Water picks up wastes from both human and animal activities. Surface water is usually filtered and disinfected to remove bacteria, viruses, and protozoa. Ground water is usually filtered naturally.

Contaminants that may be present include:

Microbial contaminants such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoa are very small living creatures that may be natural and harmless or harmful if originating from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants such as heavy metals can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from agriculture and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants are naturally occurring.

Organic chemical contaminants are usually man-made (synthetic) and vaporize easily (volatile). Petroleum products and degreasers are examples of gas station and dry cleaner waste transported by storm water and sewers.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

EPA ensures that tap water is safe to drink by writing regulations that limits both natural and man-made contaminants. We follow both state and federal regulations. Interstate bottled water is regulated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

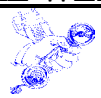
HEALTH TIP

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Paul is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact The City of Paul and Adam Peterson. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

MONTHLY MEETINGS

Our Council meets 7:00 p.m. on the Second Tuesday at City Hall, 152 S. 600 West

ALL ARE WELCOME



If you have any questions please call: Adam Peterson, Public Works Director
208-438-4181 or the OFFICE: 208-438-4101
In emergencies please call: Minidoka Sheriff's Office 208-434-2320