

CITY OF NEZPERCE

Public Works Department

502 5th Avenue

Nezperce, ID 83543

Your drinking water comes from ground water.

We have two wells: one on the east side of town and the other on the west side of town.

WE HAD NO VIOLATIONS!

If you have any questions, please call:

Rhonda Schmidt, City Clerk 208-937-1021

In emergencies please call:

Craig Cardwell 208-937-2652

Drinking Water Report*2025 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 **our office at 208-937-1021** 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	6.19*	6-24-25	No	Runoff from fertilizer
Lead (ppb)	0	15AL	ND – 2.0	2025	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	ND – 0.189	2025	No Samples Above AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	0	30	2.09	12-9-25	No	Naturally occurring
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.827	12-9-25	No	Naturally occurring

INFORMATION

***Nitrate 6.19:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age which causes blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, ask advice from your health care provider.

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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The State of Idaho has completed this assessment plan for our wells 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.

Contaminants that may be present include:

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

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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

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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Nezperce 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 Nezperce and Craig Cardwell. 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 MEETING

2nd Monday.....City Hall.....606 Maple Street

April – September @ 700 am & October – March @ 530 pm