Accessing this Information
If you are an individual experiencing difficulties accessing the information in this report due to physical impairment, 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.

About the Drinking Water System
City of Craigmont, Idaho
Water System ID: ID2310001
Population: 501
Service Connections: 290

Contact Your Water Team
Bob Samsel, Primary Operations Specialist
208-507-1417
craigmontpwd@gmail.com

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

IRWA
IDAHO RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION

City of Craigmont Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2024

The City of Craigmont provides an annual water quality report to provide customers with the resources to make informed decisions regarding their drinking water. This report includes information on the source of your water, what it contains, and how it compares to health and quality regulations.

In 2024, our system detected 3 contaminants that fell safely within required health and safety standards. While contaminants in drinking water are unavoidable due to the nature of drinking water sources, the City of Craigmont maintains consistent sampling schedules to monitor their presence. The following table reflects your drinking water quality for the period of **January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024.**

CONTAMINANT TABLE

Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3	N/A	0.017	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	0.51	0.62	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer/ aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	0	6.94	2024	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks/ sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Parts per billion (ppb): one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years
Parts per million (ppm): one part per million corresponds to one penny in $10,000

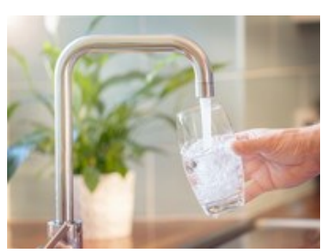
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)
The level of a contaminant below which there is no known risk to health.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)
The highest allowed level of a contaminant in your drinking water.

AL (Action Level)
The level of a contaminant that, if exceeded, requires action to treat.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)
The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known health risk.

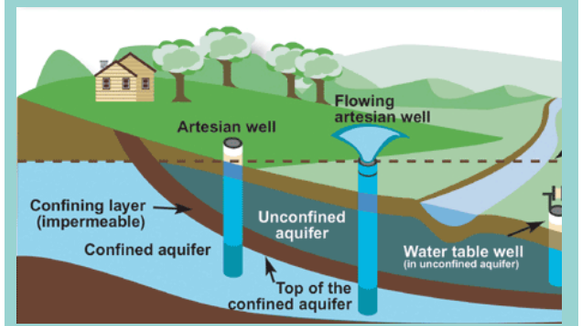
MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)
The highest allowed level of a disinfectant in your drinking water.



Some people may be more vulnerable to drinking water contaminants 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 from health care providers.

Where does my drinking water come from?

City of Craigmont supplies drinking water from three groundwater wells:
Well #1 NW, Well #2 E, and Well #3 S.



As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, potentially, radioactive material, as well as picking up substances from human or animal activity. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA enforces limits on the amount of contaminants in public water systems.

What is a Contaminant?

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

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/.

Potential Water Contaminants

Drinking water is reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. This does not necessarily mean the water poses a risk.

Microbial contaminants:
Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants:
Salts and metals, naturally-occurring or from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil/gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides:
Comes from agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Chemical contaminants:
Chemical 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.

Understanding Common Contaminants and Their Potential Health Effects

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from components 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. The city of Craigmont 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. You may request information from the LSLI from your Drinking Water Specialist.

Nitrate in Source Water

While your drinking water meets the standard for Nitrate levels, Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause 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, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

How is my drinking water treated?

Your drinking water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the use of chlorine and disinfectants to remove potentially dangerous microorganisms and bacteria from drinking water.

System Violations in 2024
During the month of April 2024, our system failed to deliver timely sample results for monitoring of chlorine disinfectant levels or the presence of total coliform in the drinking water. While we do not have information for potential impacts to your drinking water quality, we can report that regular monitoring conducted the rest of the year showed no abnormal levels of either Total Coliform or Chlorine.

Protecting your drinking water

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides—they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets. Animal waste can easily be carried into our streams, rivers, and lakes.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; fertilizers, pesticides, motor oil, and other chemicals.
- Dispose of pharmaceuticals properly.