City of New Plymouth
Consumer Confidence Report 2025

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants, detecting 5 in your water with only 1 in exceedance of federal quality standards. Learn more in the following report.

What is a contaminant?

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/.

Common 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.

The following table reflects your drinking water quality for the period of **January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025.** While contaminants in drinking water are unavoidable due to the nature of drinking water sources, City of New Plymouth maintains consistent sampling schedules to ensure that contaminants that are present are within safe ranges for public health and water quality.

CONTAMINANT TABLE

Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Detect	Highest Detect	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	Y	0	10	0	12.3	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes *Violation Notice: See Page 2*
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	N/A	0.37	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	0	1.7	2025	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	0	0.11	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	0	15 (AL)	N/A	2	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing; 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.

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.

SAFE SIPS

ADDRESSING COMMON CONTAMINANTS

Arsenic in Drinking Water

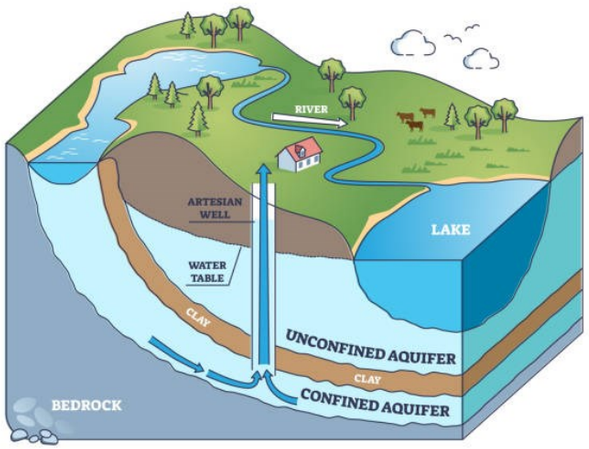
Your drinking water exceeded the federal limit for arsenic. Arsenic can come from natural deposits, orchard runoff, or industrial waste. The City is working to reduce arsenic levels in your drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic. Some people who drink 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.**

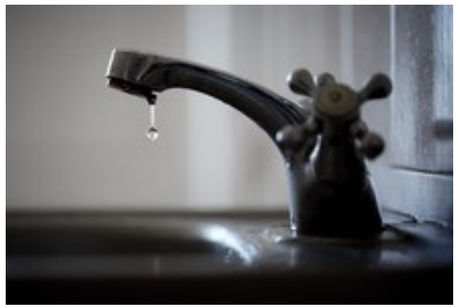
Lead Service Line Inventory

The City of New Plymouth is conducting a Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) as required by the EPA to identify the material of water service lines from the meter to homes. Lines marked "unknown" prompted recent letters to homeowners. You may report your line material or request assistance from Public Works.



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.



Where does my drinking water come from?

City of New Plymouth supplies drinking water from four groundwater wells **(Well #6, Well #7, Well #8, and Well #9).**

Reduce Your Water Bill!
Conserving Water in Your Home

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water versus 50 gallons for a bath.
- 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.

About the City of New Plymouth Drinking Water System

Water System ID: ID3380008
Population Served: 1600
Service Connections: 758

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.

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IRWA IDAHO RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION

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