



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 Team 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 Shelley, Idaho
 Water System ID: ID6060071
 Population: 4409
 Service Connections: 1470

Contact Your Water Team

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



Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2025



The City of Shelley 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.

While contaminants in drinking water are unavoidable due to the nature of drinking water sources, the City of Shelley maintains consistent sampling schedules to monitor their presence. The following table reflects your drinking water quality for the period of **January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025**. The most recent sampling results in this window show the presence of 10 contaminants in the drinking water at levels within the federal safety standards.

CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Detect	Highest Detect	Test Year	Typical Sources of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	N	0	10	1	2	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass, and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	0.097	0.127	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes or from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	N	5	5	N/A	2	2025	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	100	100	2	2	2025	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	N/A	0.128	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	0.1	0.2	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	N	0	15 (AL)	N/A	1	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	2.05	4.51	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	N	0	30	1.48	1.68	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	N	0	5	0	0.673	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Parts per billion (ppb): corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years Parts per million (ppm): corresponds to one penny in \$10,000 Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measurement of radioactivity in water							

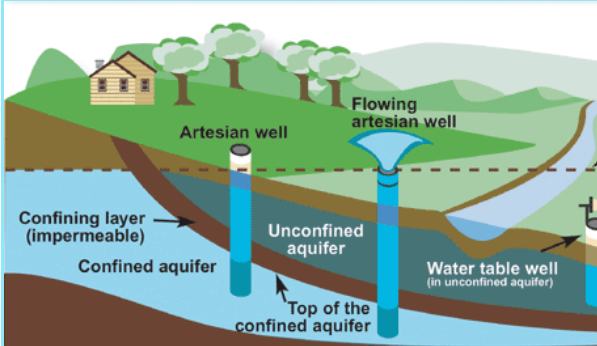
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)
 The level of a contaminant below which there is no known risk to health.

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.

Where does my drinking water come from?

The City of Shelley supplies drinking water from four groundwater wells (Well #1, Well #3, Well #4, and Well #5).



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?

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.

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 individuals should seek advice from health care providers.

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.

Arsenic in Source Water

While your drinking water meets federal requirements for arsenic levels, it does contain low levels of arsenic. 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 epa.gov/safewater/hotline/

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.

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.

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 epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

Conserve Your Drinking Water!

Conserving water is essential to ensure a sustainable supply for our community, protect natural ecosystems, and reduce the energy used to treat and deliver water. Here are some practical tips to help you use water more efficiently every day.

- ⇒ 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.
- ⇒ Fixing or replacing leaky toilets and faucets can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- ⇒ Reduce the amount of yard irrigation in your household. Irrigate no more than every other day, and avoid the hottest parts of the day (between 10 am and 5pm) when water is more likely to evaporate.



The City of Shelley 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 the City.