



The City of Rigby Consumer Confidence Report 2025

The City of Rigby provides an annual water quality report to provide the resources for our customers to make informed decisions regarding their drinking water. This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the health and quality standards set by regulatory agencies. In 2025, our water system detected 7 contaminants that fell safely within these required standards. Our system had zero violations in 2025!



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.

Common Types of Contaminants

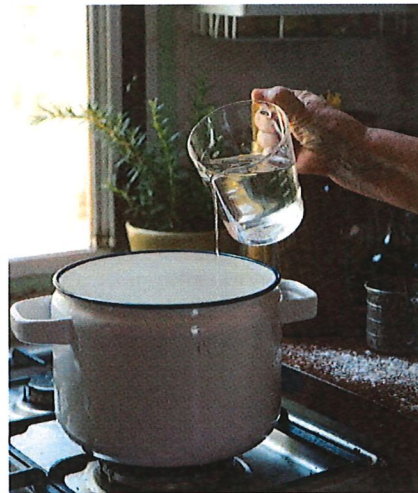
Inorganic contaminants: salts and metals, naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or agriculture.

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.



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/.

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, The City of Rigby maintains consistent sampling schedules to ensure that contaminants that are present are within acceptable 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							
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	0.06	0.07	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	100	100	0	1.78	2022	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	N/A	0.04	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	0.298	0.349	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	N	0	15 (AL)	N/A	8	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	0	10	0	1.16	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	N	0	5	0.03	0.63	2025	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

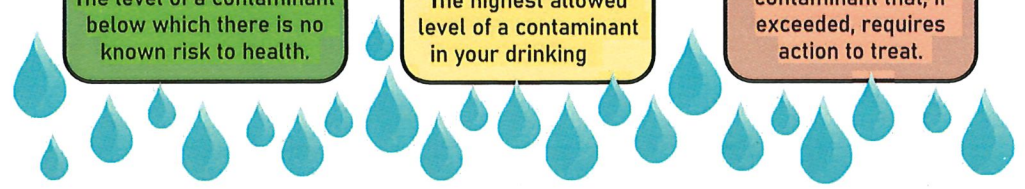
Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measurement of radioactivity in water

Rules & Regulations for Drinking 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

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

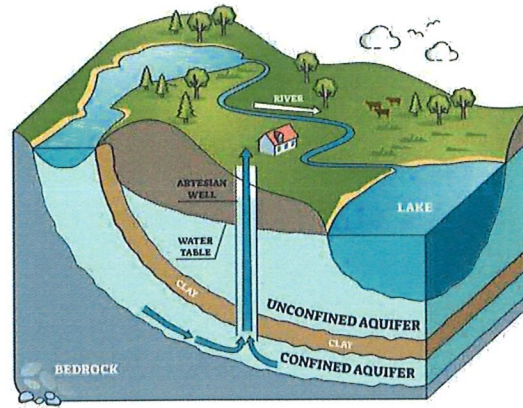


**Reduce Your Water Bill!
Conserving Water in Your Home**

- ◆ 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.

Where does my drinking water come from?

The City of Rigby supplies drinking water from five groundwater wells (WELL #1, WELL #2, WELL #3, HAILEY CREEK WELL #4, and WELL #5). Groundwater naturally comes into contact with minerals, metals, substances associated with animal and human activity, and radioactive substances. We monitor these contaminants when they appear, and take action to maintain safe and quality water.



About the City of Rigby Drinking Water System

Water System ID: ID7260032
Population Served: 5400
Service Connections: 1580

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.

Rigby City Hall

208-745-8111
publicworks@cityofrigby.com



**SAFE SIPS
ADDRESSING COMMON CONTAMINANTS**

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>.

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.



Lead Service Line Inventory

The City of Rigby 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. This is part of federal requirements under EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). For additional information on the LSLI, please contact Rigby City Hall.



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.



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