



City of Montpelier

Consumer Confidence Report

2025

The City of Montpelier provides an annual water quality report to provide the resources for our customers to make informed choices 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.

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.



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, City of Montpelier maintains consistent sampling schedules to ensure that contaminants that are present are within acceptable ranges for public health and water quality. In 2025, our water system detected 7 contaminants that fell safely within these required standards, and 1 that required additional response (E. Coli).

CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDLG	Lowest Detect	Highest Detect	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	N/A	0.046	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	0.109	0.110	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	0	15	0	3	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	0	2.29	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Septic tank leaching, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	50	50	N/A	1	2025	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	N	0	5	0	0.492	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (ppb)	N	0	30	0.55	0.7	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
E. Coli (Positive/Negative)	Y	0	N/A	N/A	Positive	2025	Human and animal fecal waste (MCL Violation: please see second page for more information)

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.

E. Coli Results & Level 2 Assessment

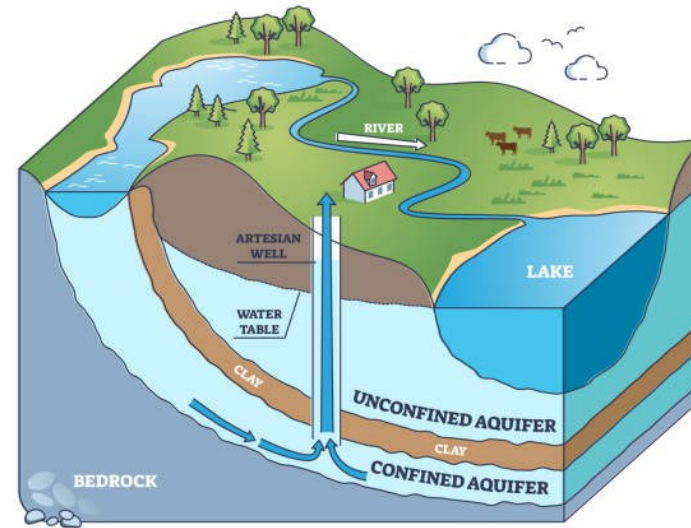
During regular monitoring for total coliforms and e. coli, our drinking water system received 2 positive samples for coliforms and 1 positive sample for e. coli on April 8, 2025, resulting in an acute MCL Violation. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. E. Coli is a bacteria whose presence indicates the water may be contaminated by human or animal wastes. Pathogens in these wastes can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms and pose special health risks for infants, young children, and immune-compromised persons.

The positive samples indicated the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution system. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify and to correct these problems. Our system conducted a Level 2 Assessment on April 16, 2025 to evaluate operations, sampling procedures, and infrastructure for potential issues. This assessment is an in-depth investigation for severe contamination that requires state approval. Corrective actions were conducted until sampling indicated that the contamination had been resolved.

Where does my drinking water come from?

The City of Montpelier supplies drinking water from four groundwater wells (**Well #1, Well #2, Well #3, and Well #4**).

As water moves through the ground, it can pick up naturally-occurring and man-made substances that are present in the area. These contaminants are monitored by your drinking water team and usually pose little to no risk at low levels.



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.



Lead Service Line Inventory

City of Montpelier 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.



About the City of Montpelier Drinking Water System

*Water System ID: ID6040021
Population Served: 2772
Service Connections: 1344*

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.

Primary Water Operations Specialist

Chris Bruce

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SAFE SIPS

ADDRESSING COMMON CONTAMINANTS

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 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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.



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