

**CCR Accessibility**

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 Potlatch, Idaho  
 Water System ID: ID2290030  
 Population: 812  
 Service Connections: 392

**Contact Potlatch Public Works**  
 Harmony Nowack, City Clerk  
 (208) 875-0708  
 cityhall@cityofpotlatch.org

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



**Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2025**

*The City of Potlatch 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 Potlatch 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 conducted shows the presence of 3 contaminants in the drinking water.

CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Detect	Highest Detect	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	NA	0.093	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Radium [226/228] (pCi/L)	N	0	5	0.032	0.4	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0.01	0.16	2025	Water additive used to control microbes

Parts per million (ppm): corresponds to one penny in \$10,000  
 Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): a measurement of radioactivity in water

**Drinking Water Standards**

**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.

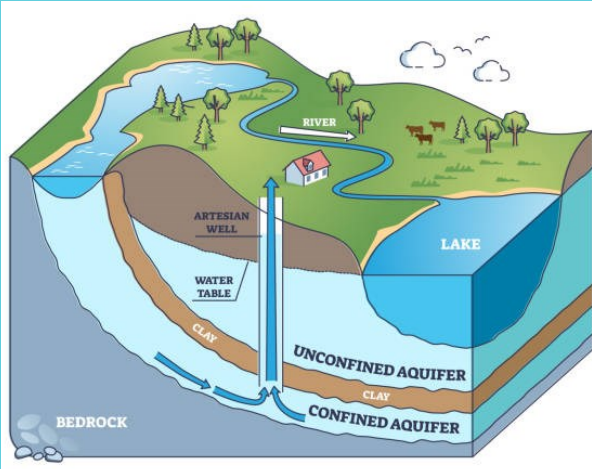
**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)**  
 The highest allowed level of a contaminant in your drinking water.



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. 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/](https://epa.gov/safewater/hotline/).

## Where does my drinking water come from?

City of Potlatch supplies drinking water from three groundwater wells (Well #1 Ridge W, Well #2 Scenic, and Well #3 Ball FL)



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, contaminants come from naturally-occurring substances or from human activity.

After collection, your drinking water is treated by **disinfection**, which involves the addition of chlorine to kill dangerous bacteria that may be in the water.

## 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 Lead in Drinking Water

### 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 materials 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 Potlatch 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.



## Level 2 Assessment

During routine monitoring in December 2025, our system received several sample results positive for coliforms. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. The positive samples indicated the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or the 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 in January 2026 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.

## Tips to Protect Your Source Water

- ◆ Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water.
- ◆ Pick up after your pets to prevent harmful bacteria from flowing through the ground into drinking water sources.
- ◆ Dispose of chemicals and pharmaceuticals properly as per the instructions on the product or by researching online.
- ◆ Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community.