2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Upper Twin Lakes Water Company

We're pleased to make available to you the 2025 Annual Quality Water Report (Consumer Confidence Report). This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

This report is a summary of last year's water quality for the Upper Twin Lakes Water Company. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed citizens are our best allies.

Our water sources come from two wells drilled 165 feet into the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer. Because of its natural purity, we do not ordinarily treat our water with any chemicals. As of year end 2025, we had 91 service connections serving a population of 220.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Bob Kuchenski, Licensed Water System Operator, at 208-683-0500.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The Upper Twin Lakes Water Company routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The full report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2025.** All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

I. Water System Information

Water System Name: Upper Twin Lakes Water Company	PWS ID #: 1280194
Water System Operator: Bob "Kuch" Kuchenski	
Address: PO Box 878, Rathdrum, ID 83858	Tel #: 208-683-0500
City, State, Zip Code: Rathdrum, ID 83858	
Population Served: 220	Number of Connections: 91
Date of CCR Distribution: June 30, 2026	For Calendar Year: 2025
Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): None	

II. Water Sources

Groundwater Sources (springs, wells, infiltration galleries):	
1) Source #: 1	a) Sample Site Location: Well #1 b) Location Description: West Upper Twin Lakes Rd
1) Source #: 2	a) Sample Site Location: Well #2 b) Location Description: West Upper Twin Lakes Rd
Groundwater/Surface Water Contamination Sources (if known): Erosion of natural deposits	
Source Water Assessment or Protection Plan Available? Yes. The Upper Twin Lakes Water Company is ranked moderately susceptible to all classes of regulated contaminants. A copy of this report is available online at http://www2.deq.idaho.gov/water/swaOnline/Search	

III. Compliance Violations

Treatment techniques: na (not applicable)
Monitoring/Reporting: na
Public notification/Record keeping: LCR
Special monitoring requirements: na
Administrative or judicial orders: na
Consent orders: na
Notice of Violations (NOV): na

IV. Definitions

Maximum Contamination Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contamination Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Parts per million (ppm): Units for measuring contaminants.

Parts per billion (ppb): Units for measuring contaminants.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l): a measure of radioactivity.

V. Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)426-4791.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency=s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:
Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Lead Informational Statement (Health effects and ways to reduce exposure)
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 and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. ***The utility named above*** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

VI. Level of Detected Contaminants and Associated Health Effects Language

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this water quality table is from testing done between January 1 - December 31, 2025

Radioactive and Inorganic contaminants (units)

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected:	Highest Level Detected:	Date Tested (mm/yy):	Possible Source of Contamination
Combined Radium well 2 (PCI/L)	N	5	0	.071	.071	9/22	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha, Radon & Uranium (PCI/L)	N	15	0	.256	.256	9/16	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm) Well 1 Well 2	N	10	0	 .166 .166	 .166 .166	 9/25 9/25	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 (PCI/L)	N	5	0	.07	.07	9/22	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead/Copper & Bacteria detections

Contaminant	Date(s) Collected	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	#of sites above Action Level	Violation Y/N	Possible Source of Contamination	Health Effects Language
Lead (ppb)	9/25	2	15	0	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.	
Copper (ppm)	9/25	3.58	1.3	1.3	1	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.