

CAPITOL
WATER CORP.

Consumer Confidence
Report 2025

Capitol Water Corp. 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.

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 [epa.gov/safewater/hotline/](https://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, Capitol Water Corp. maintains consistent sampling schedules to ensure that contaminants that are present are within acceptable ranges for public health and water quality. Our system identified 6 contaminants present in the drinking water, with two at levels surpassing current federal health standards. More information on these two contaminants is on the second page. Our system had several monitoring and public notification violations in the year of this report, which are described on the second page.

CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Detect	Highest Detect	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppm)	N	0	10	0	3.5	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass/production wastes
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	N/A	0.472	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	0.9	4.0	2025	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Trichloro-ethylene (ppb)	N	0	5	0	2.05	2025	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	0	15	0	18.31	2025	Erosion of natural deposits <i>Average samples were within Federal health standards</i>
Uranium (ppb)	Y	0	30	4	31	2025	Erosion of natural deposits <i>Violation Notice: See page 2 of this report for more information.</i>
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
(Max. Contaminant Level Goal)
The level of a contaminant below which there is no known risk to health.

MCL
(Max. 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 specified action to treat.

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.

System Violations in 2025

Uranium Exceedence—July & August 2025
THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF A PREVIOUS VIOLATION IN 2025 AND HAS BEEN RESOLVED.

Our drinking water system received sample results indicating a presence of combined uranium in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 30ppb. The exceedance was present in samples taken in July and August 2025. The well was turned off to remove it from the water supply until the situation could be resolved. Customers were notified at the time of the occurrence. Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of cancer.

Current samples (in 2026) show Uranium levels are below the MCL.

Monitoring Violations

Our system failed to submit required sample result information to our regulatory agency, Idaho DEQ, by the required deadline for the contaminants listed below. We cannot account for the presence or lack of presence of these contaminants in your water.

Unmonitored Contaminants:

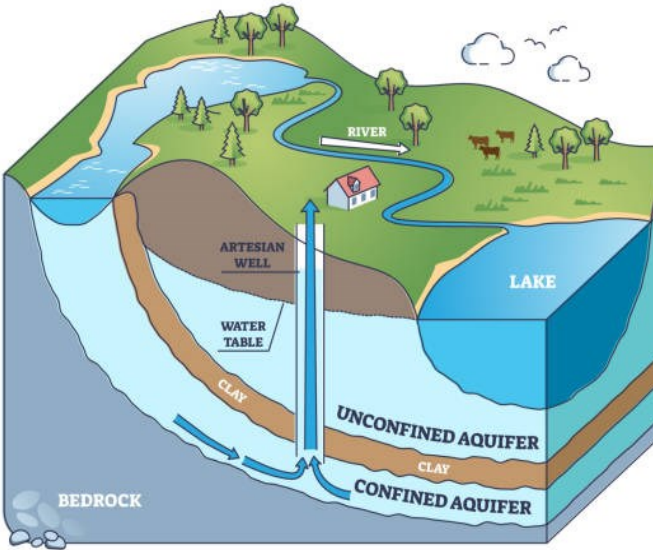
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane, 2,4,5-TP, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, BHC-Gamma, Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Di(20Ethylhexyl) Adipate, Dinoseb, Diquat, Endothall, Endrin, Ethylene Dibromide, Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lasso, Methoxychlor, nitrate (back-up well only), oxamyl, pentachlorophenol, picloram, simazine, synthetic organic contaminant group, total polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), and toxaphene.

The majority of these are organic chemicals present in a variety of agriculture and industry products that may be discharged from farms, chemical plants, factories, and other sources. While uncommon in your area, our system is required to monitor for the presence of these contaminants for their potential health impacts to water users. **Learn more at epa.gov/dwreginfo/chemical-contaminant-rules/**

Where does my drinking water come from?

Capitol Water Corp. supplies drinking water from four primary wells and one backup well. (Well #3, Well #4, Well #5 (NEW), Well #6 (Back-Up), and Well #7).

As water moves through the ground, it picks up naturally-occurring and manmade substances. It is common for all drinking water—including bottled water—to have some contaminant presence, and they do not necessarily pose a health risk.



SAFE SIPS ADDRESSING COMMON CONTAMINANTS

Nitrate in Drinking Water

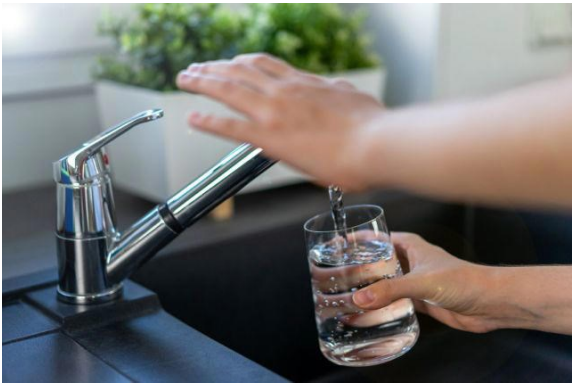
Your drinking water has a nitrate presence within federal safety standards. Nitrate commonly enters drinking water through excessive fertilizer application or failing septic systems. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. Nitrate in drinking 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. Capitol Water Corp. 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 utility.

Arsenic in Drinking Water

Your drinking water has an arsenic presence within federal safety standards. Arsenic can enter ground water from multiple sources, including the erosion of natural deposits or runoff from orchards or glass and electronics production wastes. The EPA continues to research the health effects of 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.



About the Capitol Water Corp. Drinking Water System

Water System ID: ID4010022

Population Served: 9000

Service Connections: 2811

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.

For More Information, Please Contact:

Michelle Frisch

208-375-0931

michelle@capitolwatercorp.com



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