

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Bayview Water and Sewer District

We're pleased to present to you the 2025 Annual Quality Water 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. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources are two wells located in Farragut State Park. As of year end 2025, we had 524 service connections serving a population of 1,415 full time and part time residences.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Bob Hansen, Licensed Water System Operator, at 208-265-4270**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water service. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the **3rd Thursday of every month at 3:30pm at the Bayview Water & Sewer District office located at 16401 E. Emerson in Bayview**. Visit our website at <http://bayviewwaterandsewer.com> for more details.

Bayview Water and Sewer District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2025** unless otherwise indicated. 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.

What does this mean?

MCL's (Maximum Contaminant Levels - see definitions below) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having a health effect.

As you can see by the table below, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. However, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We at Bayview Water and Sewer District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office at (208)683-3948 if you have questions.

2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

I. Water System Information

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Water System Name: Bayview Water and Sewer District | PWS ID #: 1280014 |
| Water System Operator: Bob Hansen | |
| Address: PO Box 637 | Tel #: 208-683-3948 |
| City, State, Zip Code: Bayview, ID 83803 | |
| Population Served: 1,415 | Number of Connections: 524 |
| Date of CCR Distribution: 6/18/2026 | For Calendar Year: 2025 |
| Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): Visit http://bayviewwaterandsewer.com for dates and times. | |

II. Water Sources

| | |
|--|--|
| Groundwater Sources (springs, wells, infiltration galleries): | |
| 1) Source #: 1 | a) Sample Site Location: Pump house #7 |
| | b) Location Description: Farragut State Park, Highway 54 |
| 2) Source #: 2 | a) Sample Site Location: Pump house #8 |
| | b) Location Description: Farragut State Park, Kinglet Road |
| Groundwater/Surface Water Contamination Sources (if known): Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Source Water Assessment or Protection Plan Available? Yes, online at: http://www2.deq.idaho.gov/water/swaOnline/Search | |

III. Special Compliance Violations

| |
|--|
| Treatment techniques: na |
| Monitoring/Reporting: 0 |
| Public notification/Record keeping: na |
| Special monitoring requirements: na |
| Administrative or judicial orders: na |
| Consent orders: na |
| Notice of Violations (NOV): na |

IV. Definitions

| |
|---|
| Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| 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. |
| Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000. |
| Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000. |

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

WAIVER (Waived) - Waivers are granted for chemicals known to NOT be contained within a geographic area. The Bayview Water and Sewer District is within the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer Wellhead Protection Area, which is protected from certain constituents by the State of Idaho.

None Detected (ND) – no contaminant detected.

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 or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/>.

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 or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/>.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

VI. Level of Detected Chemical, Radiological, and Bacteria 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.

| Contaminant | Violation (Y/N) | MCL | MCLG | Lowest Level Detected: | Highest Level Detected: | Date Tested (mm/yy): | Typical Source of Contamination | Health Effects Language |
|-------------|-----------------|-----|------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
|-------------|-----------------|-----|------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|

| Radioactive Contaminants & Inorganic Contaminants (Units) | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----|----|------|------|------|---|--|
| Arsenic (ppb) | N | 10 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 9/25 | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. | |
| <i>Well #7</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Well #8</i> | | | | 2 | 2 | 9/25 | | |
| Nitrate (ppm) | N | 10 | 10 | .125 | .125 | 9/25 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. | |
| <i>Well #7</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Well #8</i> | | | | .123 | .123 | 9/25 | | |
| Radium 228 (PCI/L) | N | 5 | 0 | .029 | .029 | 9/25 | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| <i>Well #7</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Well #8</i> | | | | .524 | .524 | 9/25 | | |

Bacteria

| | MCL | MCLG | Highest # Positive In a Month | Violation (Y/N) | Possible Source of Contamination | Health Effects Language |
|----------------|-----|------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Total Coliform | > 1 | 0 | 0 | N | Possible sampling tap contamination. | Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. |

VII. Reporting Lead/Copper

Lead/Copper:

| Contaminant | Date(s) Collected | 90th Percentile | Action Level | MCLG | #of sites above Action Level | Violation Y/N | Possible Source of Contamination |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|------|------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 9/25 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 0 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (ppm) | 9/25 | .085 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits. |

VIII. Level of Detected Contaminants and Associated Health Effects Language for Systems that must comply with the Disinfection/Disinfection by Products Rule, Surface Water Treatment Rule, and the Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule.

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

| Contaminant | Violation (Y/N) | MCL | MCLG | Highest Level Detected | Running Annual Average* | Range* | Typical Source of Contamination | Health Effects Language (include only if system exceeds MCL) |
|--|-----------------|-----|------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------|---|--|
| Disinfection By Products (applies to all systems practicing chlorination) * running annual average and range apply only to systems collecting disinfection by products on a quarterly basis. Systems that collect DBPs on an annual or less frequent basis should report detections in the highest level detected column and omit running annual averages and range data. | | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes | N | 80 | n/a | 3.24 | | | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. | |
| Haloacetic Acid Group 5 | N | 60 | n/a | 0 | | | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. | |

Chlorine:

| Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Contaminant | Violation (Y/N) | MCL | MCLG | Highest Level Detected | Running Annual Average | Sample Date | Typical Contamination Source | Health Effects Language (include only if MCL is exceeded) |
|---|-----------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---|---|
| Chlorine | N | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | 1.0 | .23 | Monthly | Water additive used to control microbes | |