

SOUTHSIDE WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT

PWS #ID1090131

Report on Quality of Drinking Water in 2025

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires that all community drinking water systems must provide customers an annual report of the quality of their drinking water. This report is a summary of the quality of Southside Water & Sewer District Water for calendar year 2025. Included are details about where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and Idaho standards. Jason Barnhart operates our drinking water system. For further information about our water system (PWS #ID1090131), call Jason Barnhart at (208) 263-6103.

Our Water District Board meetings are open to the public and are held on the third Wednesday of the month, 2:00pm at the District Maintenance Shop location 1670 Lakeshore Dr., Sagle. For additional information contact Julia MacDonald at (208) 255-1041 or southsidewaterandsewer.swsidaho.org

Your water is provided by a **Groundwater Source** located approximately three tenths of a mile to the south of Brisboy Road. We own the land around the wells and restrict any activity that could potentially contaminate them.

Last year, we conducted tests for Bacteria, Nitrate, Lead/Copper and Disinfection By-products. We had detects of some contaminants, which are listed in the tables on page three.

Definitions and abbreviations used are listed below:

-Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

-Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): IDSE is an important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by some water systems, providing disinfection or chlorination, to identify distribution system locations with concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select monitoring locations for Stage 2 DBPR. Not all water systems were required to perform an IDSE.

-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.

-Maximum Contaminant 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

-Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The Level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

-n/a: not applicable.

-nd: not detectable at testing limit.

-ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

-ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.

-pCi/l: Pico curies per liter (a measure of radiation).

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 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 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 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. Southside Water and Sewer District 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 (800)426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Monitoring has been conducted on a regular basis in compliance with all Federal, State, and Local monitoring requirements.

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) continues to maintain a waiver program for Inorganic Chemical (IOC), Volatile Organic (VOC), and Synthetic Organic (SOC) compounds monitoring. These waivers help to reduce some of the financial burden placed on public water suppliers by testing which would normally be required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. The DEQ has performed numerous risk analyses to determine the potential for various chemical contaminants to be present in Idaho. The DEQ office has determined that few of these chemicals pose a risk of being present in drinking water sources in the northern region of the state and that waivers would be appropriate.

The State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality has completed the **Source Water Assessment** for the Southside Water & Sewer District Water System. The water system received a moderate susceptibility score for potential contaminants. Most of this susceptibility is due to natural risk factors associated with local geology. A **Source Water Protection Plan** for the Southside Water & Sewer District Water System is not available. For additional information, or a copy of the Source Water Assessment Report, please feel free to contact the District office at (208) 255-1041 or E-mail: southsidewaterandsewer@swsdidaho.org

SOUTHSIDE WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT PWS #ID1090131 2025 WATER QUALITY DATA REPORT

Microbiological Contaminants

	Highest # Positive In a Month	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	0	>1	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected:	Running Annual Average	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL = 4	MRDLG =4	0.56	0.41	Monthly	N	Water Additive used to control microbes

Disinfection By Products

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Our System Range Average	Range	Sample Year	Violation Y/N	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes	80	N/A	N/D	N/A	2025	N	By product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	N/D	N/A	2025	N	By product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Date(s) Collected	90 th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	#of sites above Action Level	Violation Y/N	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	08/26/25 10 samples	4	15	0	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	08/26/25 10 samples	0.144	1.3	1.3	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.

Chemical and Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected:	Highest Level Detected:	Date Tested (mm/yy):	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate (As N)	N	10	10	1.220	1.240	03/04/25 & 07/28/25	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

* Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these water quality tables is from testing done between January 1 – December 31, 2025.