



Accessing this Information

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 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

Hauser Lake Water Association, Inc.
Water System ID: ID1280084
Population: 1575
Service Connections: 525

Contact Your Water Team

Terry Leigh, Primary Operator
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This Consumer Confidence Report was developed in collaboration with the Idaho Rural Water Association.



Hauser Lake Water Association Consumer Confidence Report 2025



Hauser Lake Water Association 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.

What Do I Need to Know About My Drinking Water?

The Hauser Lake Water Association drinking water system routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. The following report shows the detection of the following contaminants in your drinking water for the period of January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025.

We are pleased to share that our system had zero violations in 2025!

CONTAMINANT TABLE						
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL/ MRDL	MCLG/ MRDLG	Highest Detect	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	N	10	0	1.15	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronic production waste
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0.03	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3 (AL)	1.3	0.119	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	N	15 (AL)	0	3	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes, from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	1.74	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	N	30	0	1	2022	Erosion of natural deposits

Units of Measurement

Parts per million (ppm): equal to one penny in \$10,000
Parts per billion (ppb): equal to one second in 2,000 years

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.

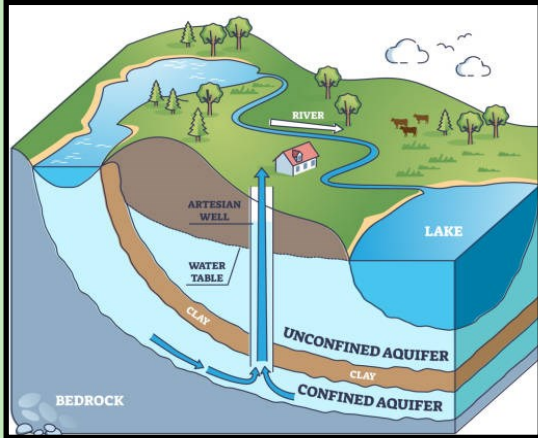
AL (Action Level)
The level of a contaminant that, if exceeded, requires action to treat.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)
The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known health risk.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)
The highest allowed level of a disinfectant in your drinking water.

Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

Hauser Lake Water Association provides drinking water from two groundwater



To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA enforces limits on the amount of natural and man-made contaminants in public drinking 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, most contaminants come from naturally-occurring substances or from human activity.

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.

Potential Source 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.

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 its website, epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

Common Contaminants in Drinking

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 components of 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 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 your Drinking Water

Arsenic in Source Water

While your drinking water meets federal requirements for arsenic levels, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained at epa.gov/safewater/hotline/

Nitrate in Source Water

While your drinking water meets the standard for Nitrate levels, Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Level 1 Assessment in 2025

In August 2025, during routine monitoring, our system collected 7 positive samples for coliform. Coliforms are a group of bacteria that, if found in a water system, can be indicators of other harmful microbiological presences within the drinking water. When coliform is detected, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. Our system conducted a Level 1 assessment in August 2025, and further sampling after the corrections showed no further sign of coliform presence.



4 Easy Ways to Conserve Water in Your Household

- ◇ Limit showers to five minutes; each uses about 5 gallons instead of 50 for a bath.
- ◇ Shut off the tap while brushing teeth, rinsing shampoo or shaving.
- ◇ Install a low-flow showerhead to cut up to 750 gallons monthly.
- ◇ Run washers and dishwashers only at full load to save as much as 1,000 gallons per month.