Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
2025
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Greater Bar Water District

Source of water

I am very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services delivered to you over the past year. The goal is and always has been, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. **The water sources consist of two active groundwater wells serving 144 connections with a population of 319 residents.**

Contaminant summary

I'm pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. There was no indication of any contamination in 2025 above the state action level.

Information

Report created 06/13/2026 by Ben Behrle.
If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact:

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Testing schedule

Greater Bar Water District routinely monitors contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Coliform Bacteria was tested once per month and had no detectors. The table in Section 7 shows the results of the 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Definitions

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Not Detected (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Not Analyzed (NA) – this contaminant was not analyzed and not required in the calendar year.

Parts per million (mg/L) 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 (ug/L) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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 - (mandatory language) The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.

Contaminant Table

(Table included for informational purposes only)

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria *E. coli*	N	ND	P/A	0	1	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	5.72	mg/L	5	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	ND	mg/L	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	Range: ND – 0.0810	mg/L		0.0200	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	N	Range: ND – 0.003	mg/L		0.001	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)						
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic acid	N	2.95	ng/L	10	N/A	Known as "forever chemicals". Manufactured chemicals that have been in industry and consumer products since the 1940's
PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	N	5.69	ng/L	15	N/A	Known as "forever chemicals". Manufactured chemicals that have been in industry and consumer products since the 1940's
PFBS Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	N	7.09	ng/L	345	N/A	Known as "forever chemicals". Manufactured chemicals that have been in industry and consumer products since the 1940's
PFHxA Perfluorohexanoic acid	N	3.40	ng/L	N/A	N/A	Known as "forever chemicals". Manufactured chemicals that have been in industry and consumer products since the 1940's
PFBA Perfluorobutanoic acid	N	2.66	ng/L	N/A	N/A	Known as "forever chemicals". Manufactured chemicals that have been in industry and consumer products since the 1940's
PFPeA Perfluoropentanoic acid	N	2.83	ng/L	N/A	N/A	Known as "forever chemicals". Manufactured chemicals that have been in industry and consumer products since the 1940's
Disinfection By Products						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	12.52	ug/L	N/A	80.4	Formed as a byproduct of water treatment when disinfectants like chlorine react with naturally occurring organic matter in the water
Halo-Acetic Acids (HAA5)	N	7.35	ug/L	N/A	60.4	Formed as a byproduct of water treatment when disinfectants like chlorine react with naturally occurring organic matter in the water
Radionuclides – S01						
Gross Alpha	N	ND	pCi/L	0	N/A	Measures the amount of radiation in your drinking water from either radium, uranium, and/or radon.
Radium 228	N	ND	pCi/L	70	5	Naturally radioactive elements occurring in rocks and soil

Health Effects Language

Microbiological Contaminants:

Total Coliform Bacteria - Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.
E. Coli – Escherichia coli are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and some strains can cause illness, particularly in vulnerable populations.

Inorganic Contaminants:

Copper - Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper more than the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper more than the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage.
Lead - Infants and children who drink water containing lead more than the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Nitrate - Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate more than the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
Nitrite - Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite more than the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

Explanation of possible health effects

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L 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 advice from your health care provider.

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. **Greater Bar Water 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 the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your 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

Explanation of no violations

As you can see from the table, this system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that sometimes constituents are detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Educational information

All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.
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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Explanation for potential violations

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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 the described health effect.

Information statements

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Nitrates: As a precaution the water supplier must notify the public if nitrate in drinking water exceeds the maximum contaminant level.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. Infants and children who drink water containing lead more than the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development, all potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

PFAS: PFAS in drinking water is linked to a variety of harmful health effects in humans and animals. Please contact your medical provider if you believe you have been exposed to PFAS.

Rates

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements to your water system. These improvements are sometimes reflected in rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Warning for vulnerable populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contact information

Please call me if you have any questions. Ben Behrle, GBWD manager, (509) 423-3210