What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)?

We proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a CCR. CCRs provide customers with important information regarding the quality of their drinking water. They let customers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water, as well as associated potential health effects. We are pleased to report the results of the laboratory testing of your drinking water during the calendar year of 2025. For your information, we have compiled a list of tables showing the testing of your drinking water during 2025.

Our Mission

Central States Water Resources (CSWR) is working to bring safe, reliable, and environmentally responsible water resources to every community in the U.S.

Our Vision

CSWR is transforming how water utilities work by using technology and innovation to quickly assess and invest in reliable infrastructure that meets or exceeds stringent state and federal safety standards, ensuring all communities across the U.S. have access to safe, clean and reliable water resources while protecting the aquifers, lakes, rivers and streams that are essential to our world.

Name
Address Line 1
Address Line 2

RED BIRD
Utility Operating Company
A CSWR Managed Utility
1630 Des Peres Road Suite 140
Des Peres, MO 63131

RED BIRD
Utility Operating Company
A CSWR Managed Utility

Baywood Forest Subdivision PWS ID NC0392218 Annual Water Quality Report 2025

Puede solicitar una copia en español de su Informe de Confianza del Consumidor llamando al 1-855-565-5273 o enviando un correo electrónico a support@redbirduoc.com.

ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners!
Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants. It includes important information about their drinking water quality.

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

We are pleased to present our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report to you covering the period from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

PWS ID#: NC0392218

Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. **The water that is used by this system is groundwater fed through three groundwater wells located at the eastern, center, and northwest corners of the subdivision.**

Source Water Assessment

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCS). The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Baywood Forest Subdivision was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating. **All 3 wells at this system have a Susceptibility rating of moderate according to the most recent 2020 survey and can be viewed at https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600.** If you have any questions about the SWAP, please call Source Water Assessment staff at 919-707-9098.

What Contaminants Can Be In Our Drinking Water?

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water 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.

Am I at Risk?

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Special 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 (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead and Drinking Water

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. Baywood Forest S/D is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How to Participate

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect shared resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government and non-profit organizations.

What can you do?

Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints.

Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.

Take part in watershed activities or volunteer outreach programs.

Clean up heating or fuel tank leaks with cat litter. Sweep material and seal in bag. Check with local facility for disposal.

Lead Service Line Inventory

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by Oct 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be viewed online at: https://centralstateswaterresources.com/north-carolina-lsli/

2025 Water Quality Test Results Baywood Forest Subdivision NC0392218							
Disinfectants	**Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA)**	**Range of levels detected (Low-High)**		**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Sample Date**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.88	0.65 - 1.28		4	4	2025	Water additive to control microbes.
Lead and Copper	**Violation Y or N**	**90th Percentile**	**Range of levels detected (Low-High)**	**Number of Samples Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Date or Sampling Period**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	N	0.128	0.051 - 0.184	0	1.3	1.3	2023 - 2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	0	0 - 20	0	15	0	2023 - 2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	**Violation Y or N**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of levels detected (Low-High)**		**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Date or Sampling Period**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.763	0.126 - 0.763		4	4	8/27/2025	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	3.01	NA		10	10	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioniclides	**Violation Y or N**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of levels detected (Low-High)**		**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Collection Date**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Combined Uranium (pCi/L)	N	9.69	1.48 - 9.69		20.1	0	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particles (pCi/L)	N	6.2	NA		50*	0	8/27/2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Health Language:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six month 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, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

*Gross Beta: EPA considers 50 pCi/L to correspond to the 4 mrem/year standard.

All Lead and Copper Sampling Results are available for viewing upon request of the customer. Please contact support@redbirduoc.com or 1-855-565-5273 for additional information. **Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups.** Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

2025 Violations			
Violation Type	**Explanation, Health Effects**	**Time Period**	**Corrective Actions**
Nitrate: Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Between January and March 2025 we did not monitor or test or did not complete all monitoring or testing for Nitrate and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.	Jan - Mar 2025	The water system has corrected the violation by completing the required monitoring on 6/11/2025 and submitting the results to the appropriate regulatory agency. The system has also reviewed and updated its sampling schedule and reporting procedures to ensure all future monitoring and reporting requirements are completed on time. Staff have been retrained on regulatory compliance to prevent recurrence of this violation.
Lead & Copper Rule: Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	Lead Consumer Notice Violation: Baywood conducted lead and copper tap monitoring during June 1 through September 30 of 2024 for the 3-year compliance monitoring period of January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2025. A Lead Consumer Notice is required to be distributed to customers at the locations where lead was sampled during each monitoring period. A copy of the completed Lead Consumer Notice from this compliance period was not received by NCDEQ within the required timeframe; violations of 15A NCAC 1 BC .1507 [§141.85(d)].	Jan 1, 2023 - Dec 31, 2025	Lead Consumer Notices were distributed to customers at all sampled locations in September 2025, and documentation was submitted to NCDEQ to address the reporting deficiency and restore compliance.

***Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.**

Definition of Terms:

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Average (Avg): Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on a running annual average of monthly samples.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occassions.

Maximum Contaminant 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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Million fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of asbestos.

Millirems per Year (MREM): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.

Not Detected (ND): Not detectable at reporting limit.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of clarity or turbidity of the water.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water.

Parts per million (ppm): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq): Parts per quadrillion, or picograms pet liter (pg/L).

Parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact 1-855-565-5273 or support@redbirduoc.com.