Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 byproducts 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

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, persons 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
Lead and Copper
Definitions:
- Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 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

### Lead & Copper
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Sampled</th>
<th>Action Level Goal (ALG)</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Lead Concentration (ppb)</th>
<th>Lead Source Of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>Non-detectable (within normal plumbing materials)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Corrosion induced plumbing systems (Corrosion of metal pipes)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water Quality Test Results
Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measurements, some of which may require explanation.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) 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.

ppb: micrograms per litre or parts per million or one in 1,000,000,000 gallons of water.
ppb: micrograms per litre or parts per billion or one in 1,000,000,000,000,000 gallons of water.

**Regulated Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant Use/Bactericide</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Levels Detected</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source Of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.9 - 1</td>
<td>MCLG</td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Non-detectable (within normal plumbing materials)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.68 - 10.94</td>
<td>No for the level</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Ne</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (TTTHM)</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12.39 - 33.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>