

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

January through December 2022

TOWN OF NAUVOO WATER WORKS BOARD

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We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water

Town of Nauvoo water source is purchased water from Lynn Water Work (Upper Bear Creek Reservoir). Nauvoo has approximately 710 number of customers. Nauvoo has one 35,000 capacity storage tank.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of the month at 1:00 P.M. in the office of Nauvoo Town Hall


Council Members

 **Mayor: Terry Burgett**  **Mayor Pro Temp.: Debrorah Barton**  **Roger Horner**

 **Denice Perry**  **Joan Wills**  **Helen Mote**

Employees

 **Town Clerk: Nicole Byars**  **Water Clerk: Susan Davis**

 **Operator: Zeb Cobb**

Source Water Assessment

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), a Source Water Assessment has been performed on our source water. This plan will assist in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. All the potential contaminants sited in the study area were rated as low risk to our water supply. The assessment has been performed, public notification has been completed, and the plan has been approved by ADEM.

Please help us make this effort worthwhile by protecting our source water. Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints and waste oil.

General Information

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. MCL's, defined in a List of Definitions in this report, are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, 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.

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 radioactive material, and it 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 run-off, 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, storm water run-off, 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations established limits for contaminants in bottled water. Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

The Bear Creek Reservoir is tested for pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. All test results were well within state and federal standards. For people who may be immune-compromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control is available online at www.epa.gov/safewater/crypto.html or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. This language does not indicate the presence of cryptosporidium in our drinking water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immune-compromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, HIV/AIDS positive or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

Information about Lead

Lead in drinking water is rarely found in source water but is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Use *only* water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and *especially for making baby formula*. Hot water is more likely to cause leaching of lead from plumbing materials. 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. These recommended actions are very important to the health of your family.

Lead levels in your drinking water are likely to be higher if:

- Your home or water system has lead pipes, or
- Your home has faucets or fittings made of brass which contains some lead, or
- Your home has copper pipes with lead solder, and you have naturally soft water, and
- Water often sits in the pipes for several hours.

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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

PLAIN LANGUAGE DEFINITION

- **Not Required (NR)** – Laboratory analysis not required due to waiver granted by the Environmental Protection Agency for the State of Alabama.
- **Parts per million (ppm) 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 (ppb) 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.
- **Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)** - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Milliems per year (mrem/yr)** - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- **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.
- **Variances & Exemptions (V&E)** - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **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)** - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level** - (mandatory language) 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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 run-off, 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, storm water run-off, 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 run-off, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or ADEM requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Table of Primary Contaminants

At high levels some primary contaminants are known to pose a health risks to humans. This table provides a quick glance of any primary contaminant detections.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
Bacteriological			Endothall(ppb)	100	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5%	ND	Endrin(ppb)	2	ND
Turbidity	TT	0.23	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0	ND	Ethylbenzene(ppb)	700	ND
Radiological			Ethylene dibromide(ppt)	50	ND
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND	Glyphosate(ppb)	700	ND
Alpha emitters (pci/l)	15	1.70	Haloacetic Acids(ppb)	60	43.75
Combined radium (pci/l)	5	0.3+/-0.5	Heptachlor(ppt)	400	ND
Uranium(pci/l)	30	ND	Heptachlor epoxide(ppt)	200	ND
Inorganic			Hexachlorobenzene(ppb)	1	ND
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene(ppm)	50	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	10	ND	Lindane(ppt)	200	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	7	ND	Methoxychlor(ppb)	40	ND

Barium (ppm)	2	0.002	Oxamyl [Vydate](ppb)	200	ND
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND	Pentachlorophenol(ppb)	1	ND
Bromate(ppb)	10	ND	Picloram(ppb)	500	ND
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND	PCBs(ppt)	500	ND
Chloramines (ppm)	4	ND	Simazine(ppb)	4	ND
Chlorine(ppm)	4	0.95	Styrene(ppb)	100	ND
Chlorine dioxide(ppb)	800	ND	Tetrachloroethylene(ppb)	5	ND
Chlotite(ppm)	1	ND	Toluene(ppm)	1	ND
Chromium (ppb)	100	ND	TOC	TT	3.40
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.037	TTHM(ppb)	80	45.25
Cyanide (ppb)	200	ND	Toxaphene(ppb)	3	ND
Fluoride (ppm)	4	N/A	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)(ppb)	50	ND
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene(ppb)	70	ND
Mercury (ppb)	2	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane(ppb)	200	ND
Nickel (ppm)	0.1	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane(ppb)	5	ND
Nitrate (ppm)	10	0.29	Trichloroethylene(ppb)	5	ND
Nitrite (ppm)	1	ND	Vinyl Chloride(ppb)	2	ND
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	10	0.29	Xylenes (ppm)	10	ND
Selenium(ppb)	50	ND			
Thallium(ppb)	2	ND			
Organic Chemicals					
Acrylamide	TT	ND			
Alachlor(ppb)	2	ND			
Atrazine(ppb)	3	ND			
Benzene(ppbv)	5	ND			
Benzo(a)pyrene[PHAs](ppt)	200	ND			
Carbofuran(ppb)	40	ND			
Carbon Tetrachloride(ppb)	5	ND			
Chlordane(ppb)	2	ND			
Chlorobenzene(ppb)	100	ND			
2,4-D	70	ND			
Dalapon(ppb)	200	ND			
Dibromochloropropane(ppt)	200	ND			
0-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	600	ND			
p-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	75	ND			
1,2-Dichloroethane(ppb)	5	ND			
1,1-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	7	ND			
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	70	ND			
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	100	ND			
Dichloromethane(ppb)	5	ND			
1,2-Dichloropropane(ppb)	5	ND			
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate(ppb)	400	ND			
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates (ppb)	6	ND			
Dinoseb(ppb)	7	ND			
Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD](ppq)	30	ND			
Diquat(ppb)	20	ND			

Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants								
CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Range			Amount Detected		Likely Source of Contamination
Bacteriological Contaminants January - December 2022								
Turbidity	0	TT				0.23	NTU	Soil runoff
Radiological Contaminants January - December 2022								
Combined Radium	0	5				0.3+/-0.5	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants January - December 2022								
Chlorine	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	0.4	-	1.5	0.95	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper (2020)	1.3	AL=1.3	No. of Sites above action level 0			0.06	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (2020)	0	AL=15	No. of Sites above action level 0			ND	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	0.29	-	0.29	0.29	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	10	10	0.29	-	0.29	0.29	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Organic Contaminants January - December 2022								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	60	24.0	-	68.0.0	41.62	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N/A	TT	3.40	-	3.40	3.40	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0	80	24.0	-	54.0	39.13	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Secondary Contaminants January - December 2022								
Chloride	N/A	250	10.4	-	10.4	10.4	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff
Sulfate	N/A	250	8.10	-	8.10	8.10	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids	N/A	500	59.0	-	59.0	59.0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	N/A	5	0.35	-	0.35	0.35	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Special Contaminants January - December 2022								
pH	N/A	N/A	6.70	-	6.70	6.70	SU	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sulfate	N/A	N/A	8.10	-	8.10	8.10	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment

Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	N/A	N/A	28.0	-	28.0	28.0	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Unregulated Contaminants January - December 2022								
Bromodichloromethane	N/A	N/A	3.00	-	5.30	4.23	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by-product of chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	N/A	N/A	ND	-	ND	ND	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by-product of chlorination
Chloroform	N/A	N/A	21.00	-	48.00	34.63	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by-product of chlorination

GENERAL INFORMATION

*Cryptosporidium monitoring/testing was performed on the RAW WATER at each water source for each respective water treatment plant (i.e. MS & WS) at a frequency of once per month for twenty-four (24) consecutive months (May, 2006 thru April, 2008).

** Cryptosporidium monitoring/testing is currently being conducted at Highpoint WTP Raw Water source at a frequency of once per month for twenty-four (24) consecutive months (February 2011 thru January 2013).

Cryptosporidium is a significant concern in drinking water because it contaminates surface waters used as drinking water sources, it is resistant to chlorine and other disinfectants, and it has caused waterborne disease outbreaks. Consuming water with Cryptosporidium, a contaminant in drinking water sources, can cause gastrointestinal illness, which may be severe in people with weakened immune systems (e.g. infants and the elderly) and sometimes fatal in people with severely compromised immune systems (e.g. cancer and AIDS patients).

The purpose of the LT2 rule is to reduce disease incidence associated with Cryptosporidium and other pathogenic microorganisms in your drinking water. The rule applies to ALL public water systems that use surface water or ground water that is under the direct influence of surface water.

Cryptosporidium was detected in the **RAW WATER ONLY!** and **NOT** in the **Finished Drinking Water**.

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.

Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

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 by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations of allowable limits of contaminants in drinking water. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 radioactive material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immuno-compromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, HIV/AIDS positive or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People at risk 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).

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. The Town of Nauvoo 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 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>.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. To maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

We at The Town of Nauvoo work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

DBP MCL VIOLATION

The Lynn Water Works has exceeded the average maximum contaminant level (MCL) for total haloacetic acids (HAAS) at the 265 Starling Road and 21905 Highway 13 monitoring sites for the January-March 2022 monitoring period. The running annual average for HAAS during the January-March 2022 monitoring period was 0.064 mg/L at the 265 Starling Road location and 0.061 mg/L at the 21905 Highway 13 site. These values exceed the HAAS MCL of 0.060 mg/L.

LYNN WATER WORKS HAS LEVELS OF DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS ABOVE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS.

OUR WATER SYSTEM RECENTLY VIOLATED A DRINKING WATER STANDARD. ALTHOUGH THIS IS NOT AN EMERGENCY, AS OUR CUSTOMERS, YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW WHAT HAPPENED, WHAT YOU SHOULD DO, AND WHAT WE ARE DOING TO CORRECT THIS SITUATION.

WE ROUTINELY MONITOR FOR THE PRESENCE OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS. TESTING RESULTS WE RECEIVED IN JANUARY OF 2022 SHOW THAT OUR SYSTEM EXCEEDS THE STANDARD OR MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) FOR TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS). THE STANDARD FOR TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS IS 0.060 MG/L. THE CHART BELOW LISTS THE LOCATIONS, DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT AND LEVELS THAT EXCEEDED THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL.

THIS IS NOT AN IMMEDIATE RISK. IF IT HAD BEEN, YOU WOULD HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY. HOWEVER, SOME PEOPLE WHO DRINK WATER CONTAINING TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS IN EXCESS OF THE MCL OVER MANY YEARS MAY EXPERIENCE PROBLEMS WITH THEIR LIVER, KIDNEYS, OR CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND MAY HAVE AN INCREASED RISK OF GETTING CANCER. HOWEVER, IF YOU HAVE SPECIFIC HEALTH CONCERNS, CONSULT YOUR DOCTOR.

LOCATION	CONTAMINANT	QUARTER	LEVEL (MG/L)
265 STARLING ROAD	HAAS	JAN-MAR 2022	0.064
21905 HIGHWAY 13	HAAS	JAN-MAR 2022	0.062

PLEASE SHARE THIS INFORMATION WITH ALL THE 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.

SINCE THE VIOLATION OCCURRED, EXTRA FLUSHING IS BEING DONE IN THE AREAS IN WHICH THE VIOLATION OCCURRED.

SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS CONCERNING THIS VIOLATION OR MONITORING REQUIREMENTS, PLEASE CONTACT: Joseph Bell or Kris Gray at Lynn Town 205-893-5250

DBP MCL VIOLATION

The Lynn Water Works has exceeded the average maximum contaminant level (MCL) for total haloacetic acids (HAAS) at the 265 Starling Road and 21905 Highway 13 locations for the April-June 2022 monitoring period. The running annual average for HAA5s during the April-June 2022 monitoring period was 0.064 mg/L at the 265 Starling Road location and 0.062 mg/L at the 21905 Highway 13 location. These values exceed the HAAS MCL of 0.060 mg/L.

LYNN WATER WORKS HAS LEVELS OF DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS ABOVE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

OUR WATER SYSTEM RECENTLY VIOLATED A DRINKING WATER STANDARD. ALTHOUGH THIS IS NOT AN EMERGENCY, AS OUR CUSTOMERS, YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW WHAT HAPPENED, WHAT YOU SHOULD DO, AND WHAT WE ARE DOING TO CORRECT THIS SITUATION.

WE ROUTINELY MONITOR FOR THE PRESENCE OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS. TESTING RESULTS WE RECEIVED IN APRIL OF 2022 SHOW THAT OUR SYSTEM EXCEEDS THE STANDARD OR MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) FOR TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS). THE STANDARD FOR TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS IS 0.060 MG/L. THE CHART BELOW LISTS THE LOCATIONS, DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT AND LEVELS THAT EXCEEDED THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL.

THIS IS NOT AN IMMEDIATE RISK. IF IT HAD BEEN, YOU WOULD HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY. HOWEVER, SOME PEOPLE WHO DRINK WATER CONTAINING TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES IN EXCESS OF THE MCL OVER MANY YEARS MAY EXPERIENCE PROBLEMS WITH THEIR LIVER, KIDNEYS, OR CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND MAY HAVE AN INCREASED RISK OF GETTING CANCER. HOWEVER, IF YOU HAVE SPECIFIC HEALTH CONCERNS, CONSULT YOUR DOCTOR.

LOCATION	CONTAMINANT	QUARTER	LEVEL (MG/L)
265 STARLING ROAD	HAAS	APR-JUN 2022	0.064
21905 HIGHWAY 13	HAAS	APR-JUN 2022	0.061

PLEASE SHARE THIS INFORMATION WITH ALL THE 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.

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