2019 Water Quality Report for L.C.W.A. WSSN#3929

This report covers the drinking water quality for the L.C.W.A. water system calendar year 2018. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2018. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from 2 groundwater wells located at 9220 Rickett Rd. near the well house on the east side of Arbor Meadows. The State has performed an assessment of our source water. Such an assessment was completed on all of the sources of drinking water across the country that provides water to 25 people or more. Each system's wells were given a rating based on how susceptible the source water is to contamination from identified sources. This will help communities understand the potential threats to their water supplies and prioritize needs for protecting the water from contamination. This *does not mean* that your water is or will become contaminated. The possible susceptibility rating ranges from low to very high. **The rating for the wells in your community is moderate to moderately high.** A complete copy of the assessment report is available from the community. If you would like one, please contact the name and number at the bottom of the report.

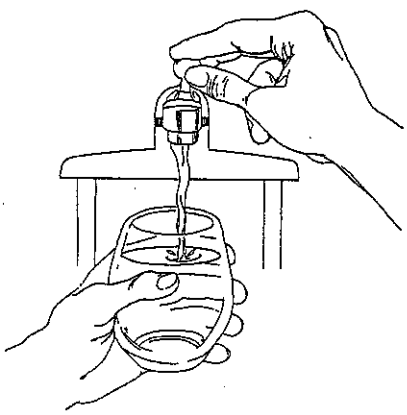
- **Contaminants and their presence in water:** Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).**

- **Vulnerability of sub-populations:** 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 systems 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).

- **Sources of drinking water:** The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from 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 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 stormwater 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 and residential uses.
  - **Radioactive contaminants**, which are naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
  - **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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.



Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2018 calendar year. The presence of these 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 January 1 – December 31, 2018. The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. All of the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- 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 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.
- N/A: Not applicable ND: not detectable at testing limit ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
- Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	(Our Water)	Range	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	N/D	N/A	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.14	N/A	2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium(ppm)	50	50	N/D	N/A	2017	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.17	N/A	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)(ppb)	80	N/A	ND	N/A	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(HAA5'S)(ppb)	60	N/A	ND	N/A	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine(ppm)	4	4	0.80 avg	0.1-2.2	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminant							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	1.1	NA	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.6	NA	2012	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant subject to AL	Action level	90%ofsamples≤ this level	Range	Sample date	Number Of Samples Above AL	Typical Source of Contamination

Lead(ppb)	15	0 ppb	NA	2017	0	Corrosion of household plumbing;erosion of natural deposits
Copper(ppm)	1.3	0.34 ppm	NA	2017	0	Corrosion of household plumbing;erosion of natural deposits;

Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant **	AveragLevel Detected	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	22	NA	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate(ppm)	37	NA	2018	Erosion of natural deposits

**Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

Microbial Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Number Detected	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 positive monthly sample (5% of monthly samples positive)	0	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements: The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2018.

CHLORINE (MRDL,MRDLG)-
Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing Chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

LEAD-
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 L.C.W.A 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.

COPPER-
Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen.

For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact:
Green Oak Township@ (810)231-1333 For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater/.