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MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 SEP 13 PM 2:01

Certification

Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:
Distribution Method I

Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:
Distribution Method I OR
Distribution Method II, III, and IV

Water system serving less than 500 people must use:
Distribution Method I OR
Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR
Distribution Method III and IV

OFFICE USE ONLY

Public Water Supply name(s): Keownville	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): 0730004
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Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)

I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:

<input type="checkbox"/> *Provided direct Web address to customer <input type="checkbox"/> Hand delivered <input type="checkbox"/> Mail paper copy <input type="checkbox"/> Email	*Add direct Web address (URL) here: Example: "The current CCR is available at www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.	Date(s) published: June 28, 2023
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request. List method(s) used (examples - newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).	Date(s) notified: July 2023
	Location distributed: Water Bills

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office. <input type="checkbox"/> "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)	Date: July 10, 2023
	Locations posted: Keownville Rural Water Building

Certification
This Community public water system confirms it has distributed its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and that the information contained in its CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.

Name: Dan Richey	Title: Secretary	Date: 9-13-2023
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Submittal
Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.gov regardless of distribution methods used.
1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certification 3. Proof of delivery method(s)

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Keownville Water Association
PWS#: 0730004
June 2023

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 19 AM 7:52

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. 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.

Contact & Meeting Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ellis W. Chism at 662.538.4562. 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 meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at Keownville Water Building.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Coffee Sand Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Keownville Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

Period Covered by Report

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2022, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Terms and Abbreviations

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 (MCLG): 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 (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2022	1.7	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2022	.498	.119 - .498	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2019/21*	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022	.193	.117 - .193	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2019/21*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2019*	81000	51000 - 81000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2022	5.82	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	3.89	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1.7	1 - 2	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments (s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During June 2022 we had one sample on our system that tested positive for total coliform. The resamples were clear and show we are meeting drinking water standards. During the past year we were required to conduct and completed 1 (one) Level 1 assessment. In addition, we were required to take and completed 1 (one) corrective action.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

LEAD INFORMATION

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. Our water system 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>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

VIOLATIONS

As you can see by the table, our 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 some contaminants have been detected, however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. 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.

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/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 1.800.426.4791.

Our water system works 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.

Please note: This report will not be mailed to each customer, however you may request a copy from our office.

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Reynolds Water Association
 RWAA 0710004
 June 2023

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water you use in your daily life. Our primary goal is to provide you with water and information about the quality of your water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Contact & Mailing Information

If you have any questions about this report or anything else, please contact the Reynolds Water Association at 1000 Reynolds Blvd., Reynolds, VA 22081. We will be happy to answer your questions. Our contact phone is 703-661-1100. We will be happy to answer your questions. Our contact phone is 703-661-1100. We will be happy to answer your questions. Our contact phone is 703-661-1100.

Source of Water

Our water source is the Reynolds River. The water is treated at the Reynolds Water Treatment Plant. The water is treated at the Reynolds Water Treatment Plant. The water is treated at the Reynolds Water Treatment Plant. The water is treated at the Reynolds Water Treatment Plant.

Period Covered by Report

We routinely monitor contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2022, the data reflects the most recent testing date in compliance with the law, rules and regulations.

As water flows over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activities. Industrial processes and other activities, such as agriculture, can also contribute to the presence of substances in water. Some of these substances are naturally occurring, while others are the result of human activity. Some of these substances are naturally occurring, while others are the result of human activity. Some of these substances are naturally occurring, while others are the result of human activity.

Terms and Abbreviations

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

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant when, if exceeded, treatment of the water is required to protect public health.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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 Permissible Concentration (MPC): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. There is no known or expected risk to health. MPCs do not reflect the benefits of the use of manufactured or synthetic materials.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRL): The level of a drinking water disinfectant above which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of manufactured or synthetic materials.

Parts per billion (ppb) or milligrams per liter (mg/L): one part by weight of a substance to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Lead & Copper Test: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine if possible why lead and copper contamination have been found in the water system.

Contaminant	Unit	Date Detected	Level Detected	TEST RESULTS		MCLG	MCL	Other Source of Contaminant
				Range of Levels in 9 of 10 Samples	90th Percentile			
Inorganic Contaminants								
3 Arsenic	ppb	2022	0.01	No Range	0.01	0.01	0.01	Drinking water, pesticides, fertilizers, herbicides, wood preservatives, and other products used in agriculture, industry, and home.
10 Barium	ppb	2022	427	115 - 427	200	2	2	Drinking water, natural sources, and other products used in agriculture, industry, and home.
11 Cadmium	ppb	2022	0.001	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	Drinking water, natural sources, and other products used in agriculture, industry, and home.
10 Fluoride	ppm	2022	0.85	0.77 - 0.85	0.70	4	4	Drinking water, natural sources, and other products used in agriculture, industry, and home.
11 Lead	ppb	2022	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	Drinking water, natural sources, and other products used in agriculture, industry, and home.
Unregulated Contaminants								
10000 Chlorine	ppm	2022	0.90	0.82 - 0.90	0.50	0	0	Drinking water, natural sources, and other products used in agriculture, industry, and home.
Disinfection By-Products								
0.10000 Chloroform	ppm	2022	0.01	No Range	0.01	0	0	Drinking water, natural sources, and other products used in agriculture, industry, and home.
0.10000 Dichloroacetic Acid	ppm	2022	0.01	No Range	0.01	0	0	Drinking water, natural sources, and other products used in agriculture, industry, and home.

* Data reported to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 2022.

During 2022, we had no violations of our water quality standards for lead and copper. The violations were due to the fact that we are not required to monitor lead and copper in drinking water. We are not required to monitor lead and copper in drinking water. We are not required to monitor lead and copper in drinking water.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants at a monthly level. Results of these monitoring are on this report. If you are concerned about the quality of your drinking water, you can contact the Reynolds Water Association at 1000 Reynolds Blvd., Reynolds, VA 22081. We will be happy to answer your questions. Our contact phone is 703-661-1100.

LEAD INFORMATION
 If properly installed, 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. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the amount of lead that is dissolved in your water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing procedures, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

VIOLATIONS
 As you know by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have worked through our monitoring and testing to ensure that your water is safe. However, the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS
 Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The presence of unregulated contaminants monitoring is not required by EPA in determining the maximum contaminant level in drinking water and whether public water systems are in compliance.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or from human activities. Some of these substances are naturally occurring, while others are the result of human activity. Some of these substances are naturally occurring, while others are the result of human activity. Some of these substances are naturally occurring, while others are the result of human activity.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly are particularly vulnerable. People with compromised immune systems, such as those with cancer, kidney disease, and heart disease, are also more vulnerable. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing procedures, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Our water system works every day to provide the highest quality water possible. We're proud of the quality of our water and the safety of our water. We're proud of the quality of our water and the safety of our water. We're proud of the quality of our water and the safety of our water.

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Kernville Water Association
PWSID: 0130004
June 2023

We're pleased to present to you the year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our foremost goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Contact & Meeting Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning any water utility, please contact Eric W. Olson at (805) 533-4500. 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 meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 PM in Kernville Water Building.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Coffee Sand Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available by viewing upon request. The wells for the Kernville Water Association have received a consistent, successful history of contamination.

Period Covered by Report

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2022, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity. Industrial contaminants such as wastes and leachate that may come from sewage treatment plants, pulp and paper mills, agricultural facilities, refineries, and other industrial operations, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring, as well as fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and other industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, and gas production, mining, or farming practices and activities, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses, organic (natural) contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial processes and petroleum products, and can also come from gas stations 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be occasionally expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Terms and Abbreviations

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The "Maximum Allowed" (MCLG) is the highest level of a contaminant that is deemed to be safe in drinking water. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The "Actual" (MCL) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Regulator (Total Residual Chlorine) (TRC): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (Total Solids): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine if a qualified analytical laboratory system have been found in our water system.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Level Reported	Range of Results of 8 Samples (Exceeding MCL/AL)	Unit (Maximum level)	MCLG	MCL	Notes/Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
1. Arsenic	N	2/22	0.01	No Range	ppb	0.01	0.01	Under 0.01 (action level) - will not trigger any treatment or other requirements.
2. Barium	N	2/22	400	100 - 400	ppm	2	4	Under 2 (action level) - will not trigger any treatment or other requirements.
3. Copper	N	2/22	1.0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Under 1.3 (action level) - will not trigger any treatment or other requirements.
4. Fluoride	N	2/22	1.88	1.17 - 2.33	ppm	4	4	Under 4 (action level) - will not trigger any treatment or other requirements.
5. Lead	N	2/22	0.0001	0	ppb	0.01	0.01	Under 0.01 (action level) - will not trigger any treatment or other requirements.
Unregulated Contaminants								
6. Selenium	N	2/22	0.0001	0.0001 - 0.0001	ppm	0.01	0.01	Under 0.01 (action level) - will not trigger any treatment or other requirements.
Disinfection By-Products								
7. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	2/22	0.02	No Range	ppm	0.06	0.06	Under 0.06 (action level) - will not trigger any treatment or other requirements.
8. Trihalomethanes (THM5)	N	2/22	0.10	No Range	ppm	0.10	0.10	Under 0.10 (action level) - will not trigger any treatment or other requirements.
9. Chloroform	N	2/22	0.1	0.1	ppm	0.1	0.1	Under 0.1 (action level) - will not trigger any treatment or other requirements.

* All test results comply with sample requirements for 2022.
 (1) California is required to monitor for 12 inorganic and 16 organic contaminants, including disinfection byproducts, in public water systems. The 2022 testing program for 2022 was completed. The 2023 testing program will be completed by the end of the year. The 2024 testing program will be completed by the end of the year.

During June 2022, we had the service on our system that would require for the 2022. The treatment was done and after we had completed the water treatment. During the year we were required to monitor and inspect 1 water line. In accordance with the additional we were required to take and completed 1 water line work order.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants to help protect your health. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We will continue to follow current monitoring and reporting requirements. MCLs are not to be exceeded at any time and are not to be exceeded at any time.

LEAD INFORMATION

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause various 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. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in drinking water systems. 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 want 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 State Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/leadandwater>. The Mississippi State Department of Health, Public Health Laboratory, offers lead testing. Please contact 601-538-7542 if you wish to have your water tested.

VIOLATIONS

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. We have worked through our monitoring and testing that when violations have been detected, we will follow the EPA and determine that your water is SAFE at these levels.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the cumulative risk of unregulated contaminants in drinking water with respect to future regulatory risk.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in the ground. These substances can be inorganic, organic, synthetic, and radioactive substances. As drinking water, including bottled water, may naturally 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 using the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4769.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, such as persons with kidney impairment, pregnant women who have undergone organ transplant, persons with hemodialysis, or other chronic system diseases, state 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 treat the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microscopic organisms are available from the State Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4769.