



# elco

# Annual Water Quality Report

Covering Data For Calendar Year 2022

2022 Annual Water Quality Report for East Larimer County Water District (PWSID C00135233)

May 2023

## Office Hours and Location

The ELCO office is located at 232 South Link Lane, Fort Collins, Colorado and is open from 8:00 am to 4:30 pm, Monday through Friday. The phone number is 970-493-2044.

## Emergencies

Customers in need of emergency service can call 970-493-2044 after regular office hours. Emergency calls are routed to an answering service which can dispatch on-call personnel.

## For Your Information

This report and other important information about ELCO Water District can be found on the District's website. The address is: [www.elcowater.org](http://www.elcowater.org)

## Introduction

**Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.**

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. If you have any questions about information contained in this report or the services provided by East Larimer County Water District (ELCO or District) please contact

Alex Ainsworth at 970-493-2044. You are also invited to attend any regularly scheduled meeting of the ELCO Board of Directors. Meetings occur at 5:30 p.m. on the third Tuesday of each month at the ELCO offices, 232 South Link Lane, Fort Collins, CO 80524.

## General Information

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 (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting [epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water](http://epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

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, 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:** viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants:** 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:** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants:** can be 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

## Lead in 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. We

are 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



## Lead in Drinking Water ...

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. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish

to have your water tested, contact ALEX AINSWORTH at 970-493-2044. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may have provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. You may obtain a copy of the report by visiting <http://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr>. The report is located under "Source Water Assessment Reports", and then "Assessment Report by County". Select LARIMER County and find 135718 SOLDIER CANYON FILTER PLANT or by contacting 970-482-3143.

The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that *could* occur. It *does not* mean that the contamination *has or will* occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for

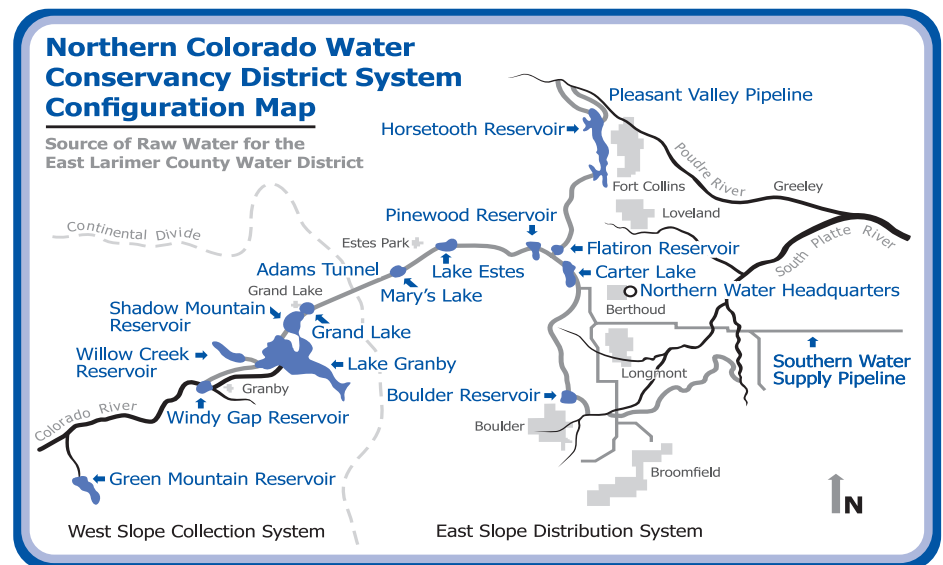
developing a source water protection plan. Please contact the treatment facility at 970-482-3143 to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

ELCO Water Sources	
Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
PUR 135718 SOLDIER CANYON (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites, EPA Toxic Release Inventory Sites, Permitted Wastewater Discharge Sites, Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Solid Waste Sites, Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Fallow, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, Road Miles

## Where does ELCO water come from?

ELCO receives treated water from the Soldier Canyon Filter Plant (SCFP), located at the base of the Soldier Canyon Dam on Horsetooth Reservoir. Water treated at the SCFP comes directly out of Horsetooth Reservoir and the Poudre River through the Pleasant Valley Pipeline. Once water rights owned or controlled by the District have been converted from agricultural to municipal use, it is expected that half of the District's water will be diverted from the Poudre River. ELCO's water distribution system is also connected to the City of Fort Collins Water Treatment Plant (CFCWTP), which is adjacent to the SCFP, and can receive a blend of water from SCFP and the CFCWTP.

SCFP is owned and operated by the Soldier Canyon Water Treatment Authority (SCWTA), which is jointly administered by ELCO, North Weld County Water District and Fort Collins-Loveland Water District. These three water districts all receive water from SCFP and supply water to customers in all or parts of the towns and adjacent rural areas of Fort Collins, Windsor, Eaton, Ault, Severance, Timnath, Pierce and Nunn as well as Sunset Water District and portions of the Northern Colorado Water Association. Approximately 75,000 residents of northern Colorado receive their water from SCFP.



Water in Horsetooth Reservoir originates as snow in the upper reaches of the Colorado River basin. Snowmelt is collected in reservoirs on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains and diverted through a series of tunnels and canals for use in northeastern Colorado.

Horsetooth Reservoir is part of the Colorado-Big Thompson (C-BT) Project, the largest trans mountain diversion project in the state. The C-BT project is administered by the Northern

Colorado Water Conservancy District. The Conservancy District oversees the delivery of water for agricultural, municipal, and industrial uses to almost 1.5 million acres of northeastern Colorado. The map below illustrates the location of some of the reservoirs and canals used by the Conservancy District to deliver C-BT water to the Front Range. Additional information about the Conservancy District can be found at [www.ncwcd.org](http://www.ncwcd.org).



## Is ELCO's water hard or soft?

Many industrial and domestic water users are concerned about the hardness of their water. Manufacturers of dishwashers and washing machines sometimes recommend settings that depend on the hardness of water. Hard water requires more soap and synthetic detergents for home laundry and washing, and contributes to scaling in boilers and industrial equipment. Calcium and magnesium dissolved in water are the two most common minerals that make water "hard".

The hardness of water is referred to by two types of measurements: grains per gallon and milligrams per liter (mg/l). The water supplied by ELCO has

a hardness of approximately 35 mg/l or 2 grains per gallon. The following table shows that **ELCO water would be classified as "soft water"**.

Water Hardness Scale		
Grains per Gallon	Milligrams per Liter (mg/l)	Classification
0 - 4.3	0 - 75	Soft Water
4.3 - 8.8	75 - 150	Moderately Hard Water
8.8 - 17.5	150 - 300	Hard Water
Over 17.50	Over 300	Very Hard Water

## Is there fluoride or chlorine in ELCO's water?

Small amounts of chlorine and fluoride are added to the water as it leaves the Soldier

Canyon Filter Plant. Chlorine is added to disinfect the water against any bacteria

that may still be in the water. Fluoride is added to help reduce tooth decay.

### Terms and Abbreviations

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

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

**Health-Based** – A violation of either a MCL or TT.

**Non-Health-Based** – A violation that is not a MCL or TT.

**Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.

**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 for control of microbial contaminants.

**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 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.

**Violation (No Abbreviation)** – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

**Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation)** – Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.

**Variance and Exemptions (V/E)** – Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation)** – Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.

**Compliance Value (No Abbreviation)** – Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90th Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).

**Average (x-bar)** – Typical value.

**Range (R)** – Lowest value to the highest value.

**Sample Size (n)** – Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).

**Parts per million = Milligrams per liter (ppm = mg/L)** – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter (ppb = ug/L)** – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.

**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 occasions.

## 2022 Detected Contaminants

### Water Quality Test Results for ELCO Water District

EAST LARIMER COUNTY WD routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires 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, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one-year-old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

**Note:** Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

#### Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System (ELCO Water District)

Contaminant Name	Time Period	90th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	06/29/2022 to 07/22/2022	0.19	30	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	06/29/2022 to 07/22/2022	4	30	ppb	15	2	No	

#### Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System (ELCO Water District)

**TT Requirement:** At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm or If sample size is less than 40, no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm

**Typical Sources:** Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	February, 2022	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 95%	1	20	No	4.0 ppm

#### Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System (ELCO Water District)

Name	Year	Average	Range (Low to High)	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	24.98	19.3 to 32.5	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	48.98	23.9 to 70.7	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	
Chlorite	2021	0.4	0.37 to 0.42	3	ppb	1.0	.8	No	



# East Larimer County Water District Violations in 2022

## Health-Based Violations (ELCO Water District)

**Maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations:** Test results for this contaminant show that the level was too high for the time period shown. Please read the information shown below about potential health effects for vulnerable populations. This is likely the same violation that we told you about in a past notice. We are evaluating, or we already completed an evaluation, to find the best way to reduce or remove the contaminant. If the solution will take an extended period of time, we will keep you updated with quarterly notices.

**Treatment technique (TT) violations:** We failed to complete an action that could affect water quality. Please read the information shown below about potential health effects for vulnerable populations. This is likely the same violation that we told you about in a past notice. We were required to meet a minimum operation/treatment standard, we were required to make upgrades to our system, or we were required to evaluate our system for potential sanitary defects, and we failed to do so in the time period shown below. If the solution will take an extended period of time, we will keep you updated with quarterly notices.

Name	Description	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
Storage Tank Rule	Failure to inspect storage tank(s) and/or failure to correct storage tank defects – F334	09/29/21 – 01/26/22	May pose a risk to public health	N/A	N/A
Storage Tank Rule	Failure to inspect storage tank(s) and/or failure to correct storage tank defects – F319	09/29/21 – 01/26/22	May pose a risk to public health	N/A	N/A
Cross Connection Rule	Failure to meet cross connection control and/or backflow prevention requirements – M615	09/29/21 – 01/26/22	We failed to complete the testing requirements for backflow prevention devices or methods	N/A	N/A
Cross Connection Rule	Failure to meet cross connection control and/or backflow prevention requirements – M614	09/29/21 – 10/21/2022	We failed to complete the testing requirements for backflow prevention devices or methods	N/A	N/A

### Additional Violation Information

**We have an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water.**

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.

### Describe the steps taken to resolve the violation(s), and the anticipated resolution date:

**F319:** Storage tank hatch gasket was found to not be air tight and could possibly allow contaminants in; The storage tank gasket was replaced on **January 27, 2022, and violation resolved.** The public was notified via a Tier 2 Notice of Violation that was issued on 12/24/2021.

**F334:** Developed a standard operating procedure for tank inspection and review to ensure sanitary defects are discovered, corrected and documented; **January 27, 2022, violation resolved.** The public was notified via a Tier 2 Notice of Violation that was issued on 12/24/2021.

**M614 & M615:** These violations are not a notification of contamination in your drinking water. We were required to have a backflow method/device testing ratio of all customer owned devices/methods in our district, of 0.90 (90%) or greater. We failed to reach this percentage; **January 26, 2022, M615 violation resolved. October, 21 2022, M614 resolved with a 2022 testing ratio of ~0.98 (~98%).** The public was notified via a Tier 2 Notice of Violation that was issued on 12/24/2021

## Non-Health-Based Violations (ELCO Water District)

These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, we would have notified you immediately. We missed collecting a sample (water quality is unknown), we reported the sample result after the due date, or we did not complete a report/notice by the required date.

Name	Description	Time Period
Public Notice (1)	Failure to notify the public/consumers; See below for description of this violation	10/30/21 – 03/04/2022
Public Notice (2)	Failure to notify the public/consumers; See below for description of this violation	07/30/2022 - 11/30/2022
Public Notice (3)	Failure to notify the public/consumers; See below for description of this violation	04/30/2022 - 05/24/2022
Public Notice (4)	Failure to notify the public/consumers; See below for description of this violation	01/30/2022 - 03/04/2022
Disinfection Byproducts	Failure to monitor and/or report; See below for description of this violation	01/01/2022 - 03/31/2022
Cross Connection Rule	Failure to Complete Annual Backflow Report for 2020; M613- See below for description of this violation	09/29/2021 - 07/08/2022
Cross Connection Rule	Failed to meet 100% BPCC of system surveyed by end of 2021; M612- See below for description of this violation	12/08/2022 - 12/14/2022
Cross Connection Rule	Failure to develop or implement a written backflow program document; M610- See below for description of this violation	09/29/2021 - 07/08/2022
Consumer Confidence Rule	Failure to deliver a Consumer Confidence Report to public/consumers; See below for description of this violation	07/01/2022 - 11/30/2022

### Additional Violation Information

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.

### Describe the steps taken to resolve the violation(s), and the anticipated resolution date:

**Public Notices (x4);** Failure to notify the public/customers- While the violations of M614 for backflow device testing was outstanding and awaiting resolution, we were required to update the public via public notice every 90 days. We failed to do so. **Customers are being notified via the 2023 Water Quality Report; anticipated date of resolution of these violations is 6/30/2023.**

**Disinfection Byproducts;** failure to monitor- In the month of January each year, we are required to collect samples, monitoring for disinfection byproducts. In 2022, we did not collect these samples until March 2022. **Samples for January 2023 have been collected, analyzed and submitted to the CDPHE. 3/31/2022, violation resolved.**

**M612;** We provided updated 2022 data, showing compliance. **12/14/2022, violation resolved.** The public is being notified in the 2023 Water Quality Report.

**M613;** Completed and submitted a 2020 annual backflow report; **7/8/2022, violation resolved.** The public was notified with distribution of information in its 2022 annual water quality report.

**M610;** Developed, implemented and submitted a written backflow program that includes all items required in Regulation 11.39(2)(a); **7/8/2022, violation resolved.** The public was notified with distribution of information in its 2022 annual water quality report.

**Consumer Confidence Rule;** The initial Water Quality Report distributed by ELCO in June 2022, was found to have missing information. ELCO quickly compiled necessary data and redistributed a corrected WQR in November 2022. **11/30/2022, violation resolved.**

# Important Information About Your Drinking Water

## East Larimer County Water District

### Had the following Violations Identified During a Drinking Water Inspection

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. Although this situation 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.

A routine drinking water inspection conducted on 12/8/2022 by the state drinking water program identified the following violations that may pose a risk to public health.

Identified Violation	Date Correction is Required	Steps We Are Taking
M612	12/08/2023	M612- Failure to reach a compliance ratio of 1.0 for surveying of system served for cross connection and backflow; Resolved 12/14/2022.

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. During the inspection it was identified that we did not complete all monitoring/testing, were not monitoring correctly, or were monitoring at an inappropriate location. Therefore we cannot be sure of the drinking water quality during that time.

### What does this mean? What should I do?

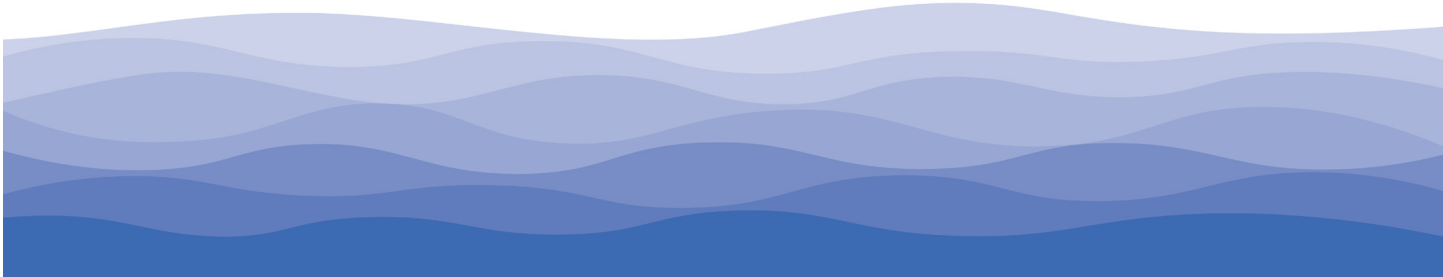
*There is nothing you need to do at this time. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.*

We anticipate resolving the problem by **12/14/2022**. For more information, please contact **Alex Ainsworth** at **alexandera@elcower.org** or **970-493-2044**, or **PO Box 2044, Ft Collins, CO 80524**.

*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.*

This notice is being sent to you by: East Larimer County Water District - C00135233

Date distributed: **May 31, 2023**



# Information Provided from Soldier Canyon Filter Plant Our Source Water Facility

Contact: Mark Kempton, 970-482-3413

## Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System (Soldier Canyon Filter Plant)

Name	Year	Average	Range (Low to High)	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Chlorite	2021	0.4	0.37 to 0.42	3	ppb	1.0	.8	No	

## Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water (Soldier Canyon Filter Plant)

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range (Low to High)	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum Ratio	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2022	1.11	1.01 to 1.20	12	Ratio	1.00	No	Naturally present in the environment.

If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified, then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.

## Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water (Soldier Canyon Filter Plant)

Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	Date/Month: March 24	Highest single measurement: 0.048 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Met all 12 months	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100%	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

## Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System (Soldier Canyon Filter Plant)

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range (Low to High)	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Barium	2022	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	4	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Flouride	2022	0.62	0.58 to 0.67	4	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2022	0.05	0 to 0.13	4	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

## Secondary Contaminants (Soldier Canyon Filter Plant)

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin, or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range (Low to High)	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Typical Sources
Sodium	2022	12.55	8.5 to 16.0	4	ppm	N/A

## Health Effects Information About the Above Tables

**Note:** If a contaminant is not listed above then it has not been detected.

**Nitrate** in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months 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.

If **arsenic** is less than the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to **lead** in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the **EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.

