2022 Testing Results for Crab Orchard Utility

Do I Need To Take Special Precautions?

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 under-gone 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 not only their drinking water, but food preparation, personal hygiene, and precautions in handling infants and pets 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).

Contaminant	MCLG in CCR Units	MCL in CCR Units	Level found in CCR Units	Range of detections	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1 positive sample	0	0	No	2022	Naturally present in the environment
* Turbidity	N/A	TT (95%<.30 NTU)	0.07 100% <.30	.05-.19	NO	2022	Soil runoff
Copper **	1.3	AL=1.3 ppm	90 th % 0.103 ppm	.009-.60 ppm	NO	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Total Organic Carbon*	35% removal required. 40% removal	TT	N/A	N/A	NO	2022	Naturally occurring in the environment
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.29 ave.	.25 -.31	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth;
Chlorine	MRDLG 4 ppm	MRDL 4 ppm	1.99 yearly avg.	1.5-2.5	NO	2022	Disinfectant to control microbes
Lead **	0	AL= 15 ppb	90 th % = 3 ppb	0-9 ppb	NO	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N/A	N/A	5.5	N/A	NO	2022	N/A
Total Trihalomethanes	N/A	80ppb ave.	40 ppb ave.	11-47 ppb	NO	2022	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	60ppb avg.	26 avg.	10 - 24 ppb	NO	2022	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorite	1.0	1.0	0.3	.17 - .49	NO	2022	By-product of disinfection
Chlorine Dioxide	0.8	0.8	.04 ppm	.0-.24	NO	2022	drinking water disinfection

* We meet the treatment technique requirement for total organic carbon and turbidity.

Lead :

During the most recent round of testing, we had **1** out of **30** households exceed the lead action level and **0** out of **30** households exceed the copper action

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. Crab Orchard Utility District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but we cannot control the variety of materials used in household plumbing. 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

Cross Connections:

Over the next few months, the warm weather will bring people outdoors to work in their yards and gardens and begin getting swimming pools ready. Crab Orchard Utility would like to ensure that our customers are aware of the dangers associated with these activites. An ordinary garden hose is a common way to contaminate a water supply when the hose is submersed in any liquid or attached to certain devices used to spray pesticides or herbicides. This forms a cross connection. A cross connection is a situation where a possible source of contamination is directly linked to our public water system. If the end of your hose is connected to a chemical container, swimming pool or other contaminent during a water main break or fire, the substance can be siphoned back into the water system. This condition, known as back siphonage, could cause public health hazard. Devices are available to prevent this problem; however, the best solution is to always be careful how you use your water hose. Please help us provide a safe supply of water to all of our customers. Remember, never place you water hose in anything you would not want to drink.

Note:

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data though accurate may be more than one year old.

What does this chart mean?

Turbidity: A measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The EPA has two requirements: (1)That the maximum level found must be less than 1 NTU; and (2) That the level must be under 0.3 NTU 95% of the time.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less that the number

NTU or **Nephelometric Turbidity Units:** A measue of clarity

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level(MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

BDL: Below Detectable Limit

Trihalomethanes & Haloacetic Acids: compounds are formed when natural organic compounds from decaying vegetation and soil react with chlorine

PPM = parts per million

PPB = parts per billion