

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2023

GLENWOOD WATER DISTRICT

6 Third Street, P.O. Box 296, Glenwood Landing, NY 11547
(Public Water Supply ID # 2902850)



Prepared by:
D&B Engineers and Architects, D.P.C.
330 Crossways Park Drive, Woodbury, New York 11797

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Spanish

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

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Glenwood Water District annually issues a report describing the quality of your water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water exceeded all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact the Kevin McMahon, Plant Operator, at the Glenwood Water District at (516) 671-3382, the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791, or the Nassau County Department of Health (NCDH) at (516) 227-9692.

We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please visit the EPA website at www.epa.gov/safewater, the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) website at www.health.state.ny.us, and attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings on every first and third Wednesday of each month.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, 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 activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for the public health.

One hundred percent of the water distributed to the District consumers is pumped from Roslyn Water District wells that obtain water from the Magothy aquifer which underlies northwest Nassau County. The water levels in this aquifer furnishing water to the District dropped in the drought period of the mid-1960s and have risen in response to generally favorable precipitation that has occurred between 1970 and 2023. Available well supply from the aquifer has not diminished.

The Roslyn Water District has several wells located at separate sites throughout its district. The Glenwood Water District purchases source water from Roslyn Water District through two six-inch metered interconnections. It also maintains two emergency interconnections with Liberty New York Water in Sea Cliff. The Glenwood Water District owns and maintains the system piping that delivers water to the District consumers. The Glenwood Water District is 100% metered and has an active cross connection control program in compliance with the State sanitary code.

During 2023, the Roslyn Water District treated their source water with sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) in an amount necessary to maintain a pH level between 7.5 and 8.5 in order to reduce corrosivity. Disinfection is required by the NCDH. The Roslyn Water District disinfects its water supply by feeding small amounts of calcium hypochlorite into the distribution system at each pumping station. In addition to treatment for pH adjustment and disinfection, an organic chemical removal facility using granular activated carbon (GAC) adsorption is in use at two well stations.

The Glenwood Water District maintains emergency hypochlorination equipment in one of its master meter vaults. In the event of localized disinfection requirements, the District can adequately disinfect its mains. This is done with small amounts of sodium hypochlorite. This equipment is tested quarterly.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 1,000 residents through 198 service connections. The total amount of water purchased from the Roslyn Water District during 2023 was 44,450,000 gallons. Approximately 39,516,314 gallons were delivered to the consumers in the Glenwood Water District through metered sales. In addition, 1,441,000 gallons were sold to Liberty Water through

our interconnection. An estimated total of 3,492,686 gallons of water was used to flush mains; fight fires; fill road sweepers and tanker trucks; lost during smaller water main breaks, leakage in mains and water services; and unauthorized use of hydrants (approximately 7.9% of the amount purchased). In 2023, District customers were charged \$4.20 per 1,000 gallons of water. The 2023 annual average water charge per service connection was \$838.22.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total Coliform, Escherichia Coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds.

It should be noted that 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791 or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692.

The table presented on the next page, Table 1, shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. Table 1 depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. Not included in the table are the more than 80 other contaminants which were tested for and not detected in the system. These undetected contaminants are listed herein:

Organics (including Other Principal Organics and Synthetic Organics) – 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloropropene, 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloropropane, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichloropropane, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 2,2-dichloropropane, 2-chlorotoluene, 4-chlorotoluene, benzene, bromobenzene, bromochloromethane, , bromomethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, chloroethane, chloromethane, dibromomethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, ethylbenzene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, isopropylbenzene (Cumene), methyl tert-butyl ether, methylene chloride, styrene, tetrachloroethene, toluene, trichloroethene, trichlorofluoromethane, vinyl chloride, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, cis-1,3-dichloropropene, m,p-xylene, n-butylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, o-xylene, sec-butylbenzene, tert-butylbenzene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1,2-dibromoethane (EDB), alachlor, aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, methoxychlor, PCB screen, toxaphene, gamma-BHC (lindane), 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 2,4-D, dalapon, dicamba, dinoseb, pentachlorophenol, picloram, atrazine, benzo(a)pyrene, butachlor, bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, metolachlor, metribuzin, propachlor, simazine, 3-hydroxycarbofuran, aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, carbaryl, carbofuran, methomyl, oxamyl, glyphosate, endothall, and diquat.

Microbiological - total coliform, Escherichia coliform, and turbidity.

TABLE 1

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected Avg / Max (Range) ₍₁₎	Unit Measurement	MCLG OR MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or MRDL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	8/21/2023	0.015 (0.01 - 0.015)	mg/L	2	MCL - 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	8/21/2023	8 (7.3 - 8.7)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	8/21/2023	12.4 (ND - 12.4)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Magnesium	No	8/21/2023	3.55 (3.3 - 3.8)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	8/21/2023	0.000985 (0.00067 - 0.0013)	ug/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	8/21/2023	23.3 (20 - 23.3)	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 ₍₂₎	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	8/21/2023	9 (ND - 9)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Inorganic Contaminants (Nitrate and Nitrite)							
Nitrate as N	No	8/21/2023	2.8	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	No	8/21/2023	2.8	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Physical Characteristics							
Calcium Hardness	No	8/21/2023	21.7	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Corrosivity	No	8/21/2023	-2.5	-	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH	No	8/21/2023	6.3	units	n/a	n/a ₍₃₎	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	8/21/2023	53.9	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	8/21/2023	130	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	8/21/2023	37.5 (31.7 - 37.5)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Disinfectant							
Chlorine Residual	No	8/21/2023	0.48 (0.22 - 0.79)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL - 4 ₍₄₎	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products - Routine Sampling							
Bromodichloromethane	No	8/21/2023	1.2 (ND - 1.2)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Bromoform	No	8/21/2023	0.99 (ND - 0.99)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Chloroform	No	8/21/2023	0.92 (ND - 0.92)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Dibromochloromethane	No	5/22/2023	1.7 (ND - 1.7)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	5/22/2023	4.5 (ND - 4.5)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity	No	1/21/2022	2.64 (ND - 2.64)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	No	1/21/2022	3.25 (0.189 - 3.25)	pCi/L	0	50 ₍₅₎	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Combined Radium 226/228	No	4/6/2022	1.63 (0.265 - 1.63)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	1/21/2022	1.32 (ND - 1.32)	ug/L	0	MCL - 30	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants ₍₆₎							
Dacthal (DCPA)	No	9/13/2023	6.7 (ND - 6.7)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 50	Released to the environment through its use and application as an agricultural herbicide on corn and cotton crops to control annual grasses.
1,4-Dioxane	No	4/19/2023	0.52 (ND - 0.52)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 1.0	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	9/14/2023	5.8 (ND - 5.8)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	12/13/2023	2.9 (ND - 2.9)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 10	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes

TABLE 1 (cont.)

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 Contaminants ⁽⁷⁾							
HAA5	No	11/12/2019	1.39 (ND - 1.39)	ug/L	n/a	MCL - 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
HAA6Br	No	11/12/2019	1.93 (ND - 1.93)	ug/L	n/a	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
HAA9	No	11/12/2019	2.50 (ND - 2.50)	ug/L	n/a	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Manganese	No	11/12/2019	33.2 (ND - 33.2)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 300	Naturally occurring; indicative of landfill contamination.
Unregulated Contaminants							
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS)	No	8/8/2023	6.6 (ND - 6.6)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	No	10/17/2023	4.1 (ND - 4.1)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	No	12/19/2023	2.0 (ND - 2.0)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	4/20/2023	1.5 (ND - 1.5)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	No	4/20/2023	0.50 (ND - 0.50)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	12/13/2023	2.6 (ND - 2.6)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	4/20/2023	2.7 (ND - 2.7)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	No	4/20/2023	0.92 (ND - 0.92)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	4/20/2023	2.8 (ND - 2.8)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	No	4/20/2023	0.56 (ND - 0.56)	ng/L	n/a	50,000	Released into the environment through consumer products and industrial processes
Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	90 th Percentile and Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper Contaminants							
Copper	No	8/23/2023	0.064 (0.0046 - 0.075) ⁽⁸⁾	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	8/23/2023	1.3 (ND - 2.8) ⁽⁹⁾	ug/L	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Notes:							
(1) When compliance with the MCL is determined more frequently than annually, the data reported is the highest average or maximum of any of the sampling points used to determine compliance and the range of detected values.							
(2) Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely-restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately-restricted sodium diets.							
(3) NCDH recommends a pH value between 7.5 - 8.5							
(4) The value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). MRDLs are not currently regulated, but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.							
(5) The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.							
(6) NYSDOH established an MCL for 1,4-Dioxane at 1.0 ug/L effective August 26, 2020. NYSDOH established an MCL of 10.0 ppt for PFOA and PFOS effective August 26, 2020. PFOS and PFOA have been used to make carpets, leathers, textiles, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging, and other materials that are resistant to water, greas, or stains. It is also used in firefighting foams at airfields. Many of these uses have been phased out by its primary U.S. manufacturer; however, there are still some ongoing uses.							
(7) The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) is a United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) water quality sampling program which monitors unregulated but emerging contaminants in drinking water. The results of the sampling will determine if such contaminants will need to be regulated in the future.							
(8) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 15 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, fifteen samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the fourteenth highest value (0.064 mg/L).							
(9) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 15 sites tested. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.							
Definitions:							
AL: Action Level; The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.							
HAL: Health Advisory Level; A HAL is based on new science and considers lifetime exposure, indicating that some negative health effects may occur with concentrations of PFAS in water. An interim HAL will remain in place until the EPA establishes a National Primary Drinking Water regulation for the contaminant.							
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level; The level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible.							
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; 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.							
mg/L: Milligrams per Liter; Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).							
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; 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.							
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; 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 contamination.							
n/a: not applicable, i.e., no value is assigned by regulatory authorities.							
ND: Non-Detects, laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.							
ng/L: Nanograms per Liter; Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).							
pCi/L: Picocuries Per Liter; A measure of the radioactivity in water.							
ug/L: Micrograms per Liter; Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).							

Inorganics and Physical Characteristics - antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, color, fluoride, free cyanide, manganese, MBAS, mercury, nitrite as N, nitrogen (ammonia), perchlorate, odor, selenium, silver, and thallium.

Disinfection By-Products [Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) and Trihalomethanes (THMs)] – bromoacetic acid, chloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, and total haloacetic acids.

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water is known as the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health is known as the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG). MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water is known as the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health is known as the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG). MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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

Sampling for radiological contaminants is done every 3 years in accordance with Nassau County Department of Health standards. The sampling results presented in this report are from the most recent radiological sampling that was done in 2022 by the Roslyn Water District. Samples were collected from the District's raw water and analyzed for gross alpha activity, gross beta, radium 226, radium 228, and uranium. The maximum contaminant level for gross alpha radioactivity in water is 15 pCi/L. The 2022 highest sampling result for gross alpha is 2.64 pCi/L. The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. The 2022 highest sampling result for gross beta is 3.25 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for combined radium 226/228 in water is 5 pCi/L. The 2022 highest calculated result for combined radium 226/228 is 1.63 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for uranium in water is 30 ug/L. The 2022 highest calculated result for uranium is 1.32 ug/L.

Sampling for lead and copper contaminants is done every 3 years in accordance with Nassau County Department of Health standards. The sampling results presented in this report are from the most recent lead and copper sampling that was done in 2023. Samples were collected from the distribution system at 15 sites and analyzed for lead and copper. Lead is measured in micrograms per Liter (ug/L). The Action Level (AL) for lead is 15 ug/L and the MCLG for lead is 0 ug/L. The AL for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. Copper is measured in milligrams per Liter (mg/L). The AL for copper is 1.3 mg/L and the MCLG for copper is 1.3 mg/L. The AL for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

The levels of lead and copper presented in Table 1 indicate the 90th percentile of those contaminants at the 15 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the

percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system. Fifteen samples were collected from your water system and the 90th percentile values for lead and copper were the fourteenth highest values for those contaminants. The 90th percentile for lead as shown in Table 1 is 1.3 ug/L and the 90th percentile for copper as shown in Table 1 is 0.064 mg/L.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by Table 1, our system had no monitoring violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements. We also are required to present the following information on 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. Glenwood Water District is 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 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 Glenwood Water District. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease-causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2023, the water main extension on First Street is underway and will serve the new development in this area of the District. In 2024, this water main is anticipated to be put into service.

In 2021, the EPA issued a revised lead and copper rule. As part of this rule, the District anticipates completion of an inventory of all service lines to identify potential lead service lines in advance of the October 2024 deadline. There are no other improvements planned for 2024.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with clean, quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers.