City of Ucon Consumer Confidence Report 2021

Potential Contaminants

Inorganic contaminants: salts and metals, either naturally-occurring or resulting from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or agriculture.

Pesticides and herbicides: chemicals that may come from agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Microbial contaminants: viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Organic chemical contaminants: by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants: naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

City of Ucon routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. The following table reflects your drinking water quality for the period of January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021.

Drinking Water Regulations

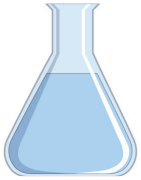
AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

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

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

CONTAMINANT TABLE

Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	N	0	10	NA	1	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from glass/electronics production, orchards
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	NA	0.096	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	100	100	NA	1	2019	Discharge from steel/pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	NA	0.092	2019	Corrosion of household; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	NA	0.4	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	0	15 (AL)	NA	2	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	1.75	1.78	2021	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	50	50	NA	3	2019	Discharge from petroleum/metal refineries, mines; Erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	0	15	3.080	3.280	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	0	30	1.040	1.060	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	N	0	5	NA	1.058	2019	Erosion of natural deposits



Units of Measurement

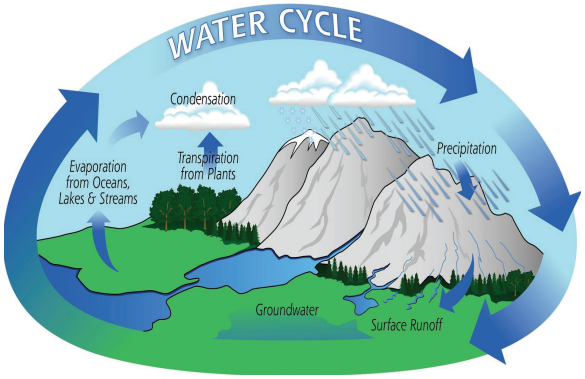
Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years

Parts per million (ppm): One part per million corresponds to one penny in $10,000

Micrograms per Liter (ug/L): a measurement of a substance per liter of water

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measurement of radioactivity per liter of water

The City of Ucon supplies drinking water from two groundwater wells: Well #3 and Well #1.



As water travels 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. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

These individuals can include:

- persons undergoing chemotherapy
- persons who have undergone organ transplants
- people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders
- Elderly individuals
- infants and young children

These individuals should consider seeking advice from a health care professional.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by reaching the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/

Arsenic Information

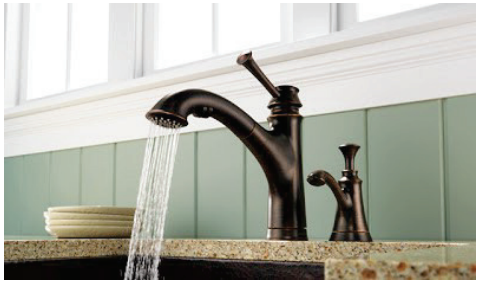
While your drinking water meets federal requirements for arsenic levels, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of cancer.

Level 2 Assessment Conducted

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment, 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 positive samples for coliform in 2021, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. We completed a Level 2 Assessment in June 2021, and determined that no follow-up corrective actions were necessary.

Notice: Lead in Home Plumbing

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for up to 2 minutes before using water. If you are concerned, you may wish to have your water tested.



Reduce Your Water Bill!

6 Easy Ways to Conserve Water

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water versus 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth and shaving to save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead to save up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full to save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Fixing or replacing leaky toilets and faucets can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.

For more information, please contact:

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