

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2020
Town of Moreau Water Department
351 REYNOLDS ROAD
MOREAU, NY 12828
(Public Water Supply ID# 4500177)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Town of Moreau Water Department will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking 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. 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.

We in the Town of Moreau get our water from two different sources, the Town of Queensbury and Saratoga County. Both of these municipalities take water from the Hudson River and treat it. We at the Town of Moreau, by using both, supply a blend of water to our residents. On the following pages you will find reports from both Queensbury and Saratoga County and within these reports are facts and information to ensure that good potable water is being sent to our residents.

Listed on the following pages are the Town of Moreau disinfection by-products reports and lead and copper testing results for 2020.

In an effort to reduce the costs of printing and mailing this report to over 2,000 water customers annually, we will be making this Annual Drinking Water Quality Report available for review on the town's website at www.townofmoreau.org/Water/AnnualWaterQualityReport.pdf. If you do not have access to a computer and would prefer to continue receiving these reports manually please call the Town Clerk's Office at (518) 792-1030 ext. 3 and you will be put on a mailing list.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact **Jesse Fish, Town of Moreau Water Superintendent at 792-5541**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings. The meetings are held on the 2nd & 4th Tuesdays of each month at the Town Hall, 351 Reynolds Road, Moreau, NY.

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 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Town of Moreau purchases drinking water from the Queensbury Water District and the Saratoga County Water Authority. The Queensbury Water District source is the Hudson River, a surface water supply that is located at the Sherman Island Dam and The Saratoga County Water Authority source is the Hudson River, a surface water supply. During 2020, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYS Department of Health has evaluated the Hudson River's susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraph below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for this water supply. The Queensbury Water District and Saratoga County Water Authority provide treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

Based on documented polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs) contamination of sediments upstream of the intake, the Queensbury Water District is tested quarterly for PCBs. During 2020, PCBs were not detected in source or finished drinking water. It should also be noted that rivers in general are highly sensitive to microbial contaminants.

HOW IS OUR WATER TREATED?

Town of Queensbury water is pumped from the river into a complete treatment facility consisting of the following: chemical pre-treatment, flocculation, coagulation, sedimentation, pre-chlorination, filtration, post-chlorination, and corrosion control. The treatment plant is manned 24 hours a day, 365 days per year under the supervision of two IA operators. The water source for the SCWA is also the Hudson River. Water treatment consists of addition of a coagulant and filtration through 0.1 micron membrane filters and granular activated carbon filters. Caustic soda is added for pH adjustment and orthophosphate is added for corrosion control. Sodium hypochlorite is added for disinfection and to maintain a residual through the transmission system.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Moreau Water District provides water to approximately 6,600 people through 2,300 service connections. The total amount of water used in 2020 in the Town of Moreau was 250,147,000 gallons. The daily average water used in the distribution system is 686,000 gallons. Our highest single daily usage was 1,420,000 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

Moreau Water District staff are responsible for testing the water in the distribution system. The water is tested monthly for Total Coliform bacteria (7 samples per month), quarterly for disinfection byproducts, and once every year for lead and copper. Source water monitoring is completed by the Queensbury Water District and Saratoga County Water Authority. The Queensbury Water District and Saratoga County Water Authority test the source water for inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, nitrate, and radiologicals. The tables presented below summarize what was detected in your drinking water. The State allows some contaminants to be tested less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the (New York State Department of Health – Glens Falls District Office) at (518) 793-3893.

Table of Detected Contaminants Queensbury Water District							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (5 filters)</i>							
Turbidity ¹	No	10/07/2020	0.11	NTU	N/A	TT=<1 NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity ¹	No	October	100%	%	100%	TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff
<i>Primary Inorganic Chemicals</i>							
Barium	No	2/5/2020	0.005	mg/l	2.0 mg/l	2.0 mg/l	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<i>Secondary Inorganic Chemicals</i>							
Sodium ²	No	2/5/2020	19.1 ²	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring, road salt, animal waste, sodium carbonate
Chloride	No	2/6/2019	9.4	mg/l	N/A	250 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits, water disinfection by-product
Sulfate	No	2/6/2019	19.2	mg/l	N/A	250 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from fertilizer
Zinc	No	2/6/2019	0.002	Mg/l	N/A	5.0 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	No	2/6/2019	0.005	mg/l	N/A	0.3 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrates							

Nitrate	No	2/6/2019	0.11	mg/l	10 mg/l	10.0 mg/l as Nitrogen	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from fertilizer
<i>Principal Organic Compounds</i>							
Bromomethane	No	2/3/16 4/6/16 7/13/16 11/2/16	0.58 ND ND ND	ug/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<i>Disinfection Byproducts</i>							
Total Organic Carbon	No	Monthly	Annual Range ⁵ 1.2 – 2.1 Average – 1.66	mg/l	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
<i>Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR)⁴</i>							
Giardia	No	Jan – Sept 2018	Range 0-21 Average 5.6	Total Count	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff
Cryptosporidium	No	Jan – Sept 2018	0-1 Average 0.3	Total Count	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff
<i>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation 3 (UCMR3)⁸</i>							
Strontium ⁸	No	Quarterly Samples 2/13/15, 4/13/15, 7/16/15, 10/15/15	22 – 28 Annual Range	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chlorate ⁸	No	Quarterly Samples 2/13/15, 4/13/15, 7/16/15, 10/15/15	44-160 Annual Range	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Agriculture Runoff
Vanadium ⁸	No	Quarterly Samples 2/13/15, 4/13/15, 7/16/15, 10/15/15	0.2-0.5 Annual Range	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chromium ⁸ (hexavalent)	No	Quarterly Samples 2/13/15, 4/13/15, 7/16/15, 10/15/15	ND-0.03 Annual Range	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits

1 - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We measure it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest combined filter effluent turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 10/7/2020 (0.11 NTU). State regulations require that combined filter effluent point turbidity must always be below 1.0 NTU. The regulations also require that 95% of the combined filter effluent point turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. All levels recorded were well below the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment violation.

2 - Water containing more than 20 mg/l sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted diets. This represents 4.73 mg of sodium in one 8 fluid oz. glass of water.

3 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 32 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, 32 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 20.0 ug/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested with the highest level being 27.0 ug/l.

4 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 32 samples collected. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 32 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 4.2. Of the 32 samples taken, 24 results were **NON-DETECTS**. The highest level being 190.0 ug/l. ND (**NON-DETECTS**) is any sample less than 1.0 ug/L. The sample that detected 190.0 ug/L was tested from a; location that was not used often at the residence. Retesting the residence at a more commonly used location resulted in 2.9 ug/L.

5 - Total Organic Carbon is not regulated, but it's calculated removal and compliance ratio must equal or exceed performance requirements established by the US-EPA. All levels recorded were well below the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

6 - Stage 2 of the Disinfection Byproduct Rule calculates the highest average at a single location- Locational Running Annual

Average (LRAA).

7 – The Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule was implemented by the US-EPA to monitor drinking water sources. Specifically, Giardia and Cryptosporidium which are highly resistant to traditional water treatment practices. Our system is required to test monthly for two years, starting October 2016. Please note that these results are prior to any water treatment. For more information, please review the US-EPA website.

8 - In 2015, we were required to collect and analyze drinking water samples under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation 3 (UCMR3). The contaminants currently do not have a maximum contaminant level but are being tested for future regulations. More information can be found on the EPA website under UCMR3.

9 – In 2019, we tested according to unregulated contaminant monitoring rule #4 (UCMR4) similar to UCMR3. The contaminants currently do not have a maximum contaminant level.

INFORMATION ON CRYPTOSPORIDIUM – QUEENSBURY

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. During 2018, as part of our routine sampling, eight samples were collected of untreated Hudson River source water and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. Of these samples, one showed the presence of oocysts. Therefore, our testing indicates there was presence of Cryptosporidium in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

INFORMATION ON GIARDIA - QUEENSBURY

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Giardia is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection. During 2018, as part of our routine sampling, monthly samples were collected of untreated Hudson River source water and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples five showed cysts, with the yearly average being 5.6. Therefore, our testing indicates the presence of Giardia in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Giardia may cause giardiasis, an intestinal illness. People exposed to Giardia may experience mild or severe diarrhea, or in some instances no symptoms at all. Fever is rarely present. Occasionally, some individuals will have chronic diarrhea over several weeks or a month, with significant weight loss. Giardiasis can be treated with anti-parasitic medication. Individuals with weakened immune systems should consult with their health care providers about what steps would best reduce their risks of becoming infected with Giardiasis. Individuals who think that they may have been exposed to Giardiasis should contact their health care providers immediately. The Giardia parasite is passed in the feces of an infected person or animal and may contaminate water or food. Person-to-person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other settings where hand washing practices are poor.

Saratoga County Water Authority							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (Highest Result - Entry Point)	No	8/17/2020	0.207 ¹	NTU	N/A	TT-1.0	Soil runoff
Inorganics							
Nitrate	No	3/10/2020	0.15	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	No	4/8/2020	2	ug/l	N/A	300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination
Sodium	No	4/8/2020	8.7	mg/l	N/A	270*	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.

Chloride	No	4/8/2020	11.3	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Barium	No	3/10/2020	5	ug/l	2	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Giardia	No	Monthly	0.5 ND-2	Total count	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff
Cryptosporidium	No	Monthly	0.09 ND-1	Total count	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff

1 – Turbidity is 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 level detected represents the highest level detected. The standard for distribution, or transmission, system turbidity is 5 NTU.

* 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.

INFORMATION ON CRYPTOSPORIDIUM – SARATOGA COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. The Saratoga County Water Authority utilizes membrane filtration technology which removes these contaminants at higher rates than conventional water treatment technologies. During 2018, as part of our routine sampling, eight samples were collected of untreated Hudson River source water and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. Of these samples, no oocysts were detected. Therefore, our testing indicates there was no presence of Cryptosporidium in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

INFORMATION ON GIARDIA – SARATOGA COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Giardia is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection. During 2018, as part of our routine sampling, eight samples were collected of untreated Hudson River source water and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples, four showed two cysts, one showed four cysts and two showed no cysts. Therefore, our testing indicates the presence of Giardia in our source water. No results were detected in the treated water distributed to customers. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Giardia may cause giardiasis, an intestinal illness. The Saratoga County Water Authority utilizes membrane filtration technology which removes these contaminants at higher rates than conventional water treatment technologies. People exposed to Giardia may experience mild or severe diarrhea, or in some instances no symptoms at all. Fever is rarely present. Occasionally, some individuals will have chronic diarrhea over several weeks or a month, with significant weight loss. Giardiasis can be treated with anti-parasitic medication. Individuals with weakened immune systems should consult with their health care providers about what steps would best reduce their risks of becoming infected with Giardiasis. Individuals who think that they may have been exposed to Giardiasis should contact their health care providers immediately. The Giardia parasite is passed in the feces of an infected person or animal and may contaminate water or food. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other settings where hand washing practices are poor.

Moreau Water District							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

Total Trihalomethanes Amy Drive	No	Quarterly Samples 2/7/20, 5/7/20, 8/6/20, 11/5/20	69.8 ¹ (52-77) ²	ug/l	N/A	80 ug/l	By-products of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Total Trihalomethanes Spier Falls	No	Quarterly Samples 2/7/20, 5/7/20, 8/6/20, 11/5/20	37.5 ¹ (15-23) ²	ug/l	N/A	80 ug/l	By-products of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Total Haloacetic Acids Amy Drive	No	Quarterly Samples 2/7/20, 5/7/20, 8/6/20, 11/5/20	39 ¹ (20-38) ²	ug/l	N/A	60 ug/l	By-products of drinking water chlorination. HAA5's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Total Haloacetic Acids Spier Falls	No	Quarterly Samples 2/7/20, 5/7/20, 8/6/20, 11/5/20	25.7 ¹ (11.6-20) ²	Ug/l	N/A	60 ug/l	By-products of drinking water chlorination. HAA5's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Copper	No	8/28/19-9/5/19	0.108 ³ (0.006-1.08) ⁴	mg/l	1.3 mg/l	AL – 1.3 mg/l	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	8/28/19-9/5/19	7.6 ³ (ND-128) ⁴	ug/l	15 ug/l	AL-15 ug/l	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

1- The level presented represents the highest quarterly running annual average from the samples collected for 2020. The highest running annual average results occurred during the second quarter 2020 except for the highest THMs average at Amy Drive occurred during the third quarter.

2- The level presented represents the range of results of the quarterly samples collected in 2020.

3 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 sites tested in August-September 2019. 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 values detected at your water system. No sites exceeded the action level for copper. One site exceeded the action level for lead.

4 – This represents the range of lead and copper results.

Definitions:

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

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

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

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

Non Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Non-Applicable (NA)

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Micrograms per liter (ug/l): one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, neither our system, the Queensbury Water District nor the Saratoga County Water Authority exceeded any contaminant MCL levels. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the state. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2020, both the Queensbury WD and the Saratoga County Water Authority were in compliance with all applicable State drinking water requirements. All testing was performed and reported in the required time. During June – September 2019 we were required to collect 20 lead and copper samples. Of the 20 samples taken, one sample showed a higher level of lead than allowed and one sample showed a higher level of copper than allowed. No additional action needed to be taken.

INFORMATION ON LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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. The Queensbury WD 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>.

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, 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 from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ◆ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life.
 - ◆ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers.
 - ◆ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.
- You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:
- ◆ Automatic dishwashers use up to 10 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded.
 - ◆ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
 - ◆ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
 - ◆ Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
 - ◆ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes, if it moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS:

In 2020: We painted and numbered all of the fire hydrants (351). Upgraded meters.

In 2021: We will add more hydrants for fire protection in all Districts. And, we will be continuing to locate service lines in all Districts for our card file.

We have meters that are failing. Please help us when we leave a tag by calling to set up an appointment.

Thank you,

Jesse Fish
Water Superintendent