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| ***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*** |
| **The Utilities Board of the Town of Cedar Bluff** |
| January-December 2019 |

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. **Our water source is treated ground /surface water from Waterloo Springs.** We purchase water from Northeast Alabama Water, Sewer and Fire Protection District which receives its water from Waterloo Springs (combination ground/surface water) which supplies the Waterloo Spring Water Treatment Plant, the Tennessee River/Lake Guntersville (surface water), which is the source for the Monsanto Water Treatment Plant and the Tennessee River (Surface Water) which is the source for the Highpoint Water Treatment Plant The Northeast Alabama Water, Sewer and Fire Protection District purchases water from the following:

1) Municipal Utilities Board—Albertville, AL. Source --Tennessee River -- Short Creek

2) Water Works and Sewer Board of the City of Centre. Source --Weiss Lake

3) Cherokee County Water & Sewer Authority. Sources --Bristow & Sanford Springs

4) Fort Payne Water Works Board. Sources -- Allen Branch Reservoir, Big Willis Reservoir, and the Tennessee River

5) Water Works Board of Section and Dutton. Source Tennessee River

6) Cave Spring, Georgia Source –2 underground springs

7) DeKalb-Jackson WSD Source- Tennessee River

All the water treatment plants filter the water and chlorine is added to the water as disinfectant and the required residual is maintained to protect your drinking water from any possible outside contaminants. The Utilities staff routinely completes a water storage facility inspection plan, and utilizes a Bacteriological Monitoring Plan and a Cross Connection Policy is in place to insure good safe drinking water for our customers. A Source Water Protection Plan has been completed for each of the water treatment plants and can be review at the Northeast Alabama Water, Sewer and Fire District office. It provides more information such as potential sources of contamination.

The Utilities Board of the Town of Cedar Bluffand Northeast Alabama Water, Sewer and Fire District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019**.** 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 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 (800-426-4791).

If you have any questions concerning this report or your utility, please call Jenni Burt at (256)779-6359. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled meetings held at 4:00 P.M. onthe third Tuesday of each month at the Cedar Bluff Utilities Board office located at 4971 Alabama Hwy 68, Cedar Bluff, Alabama

**The members of the Board of Directors are:**

Water Drop **Norman Burton, Chairman** Water Drop **Cindy Early, Vice Chairman**

**Water Drop Linda Pickelsimer, Treasurer** **Water Drop James Martin** Water Drop **Donald Sanders**

***PLAIN LANGUAGE DEFINITION***

* *Not Required* (**NR**) – Laboratory analysis not required due to waiver granted by the Environmental Protection Agency for the State of Alabama.
* *Parts per million (****ppm****) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
* *Parts per billion (****ppb****) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
* *Parts per trillion (****ppt****) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)* - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
* *Parts per quadrillion (****ppq****) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)* - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
* *Picocuries per liter (****pCi/L****)* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
* *Millirems per year (****mrem/yr****)* - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
* *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (****NTU****)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
* *Variances & Exemptions (****V&E****)* - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
* *Action Level* – *(AL*) the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
* *Treatment Technique (****TT****)* - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
* *Maximum Contaminant Level* - (mandatory language) The “Maximum Allowed” (**MCL**) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
* *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* - (mandatory language) The “Goal”(**MCLG**) is 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 or 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 or 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

* *Microbial contaminants,* such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
* *Inorganic contaminants,* such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
* *Pesticides and herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water run-off, and residential uses.
* *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.
* *Radioactive contaminants,* which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or ADEM requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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| **Table of Primary Contaminants** | | | | | |
| At high levels some primary contaminants are known to pose a health risks to humans. This table provides a quick glance of any primary contaminant detections. | | | | | |
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| **CONTAMINANT** | **MCL** | **AMOUNT DETECTED** | **CONTAMINANT** | **MCL** | **AMOUNT DETECTED** |
| **Bacteriological** |  |  | Endothall(ppb) | 100 | ND |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | < 5% | ND | Endrin(ppb) | 2 | ND |
| Turbidity | TT | 0.24 | Epichlorohydrin | TT | ND |
| Fecal Coliform & E. coli | 0 | ND | Ethylbenzene(ppb) | 700 | ND |
| Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coiphage) | TT | ND | Ethylene dibromide(ppt) | 50 | ND |
| **Radiological** |  |  | Glyphosate(ppb) | 700 | ND |
| Alpha emitters (pci/l)(Northeast Alabama) | 15 | 2.50 | Haloacetic Acids(ppb) | 60 | 29.0 |
| Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr) (Northeast Alabama) | 4 | ND | Heptachlor(ppt) | 400 | ND |
| Combined radium (pci/l) (Northeast Alabama) | 5 | 0.49 | Heptachlor epoxide(ppt) | 200 | ND |
| Uranium(pci/l) | 30 | ND | Hexachlorobenzene(ppb) | 1 | ND |
| **Inorganic** |  |  | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene(ppm) | 50 | ND |
| Antimony (ppb) | 6 | ND | Lindane(ppt) | 200 | ND |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | ND | Methoxychlor(ppb) | 40 | ND |
| Asbestos (MFL) | 7 | ND | Oxamyl [Vydate](ppb) | 200 | ND |
| Barium (ppm)(Northeast Alabama) | 2 | .005 | Pentachlorophenol(ppb) | 1 | ND |
| Beryllium (ppb) | 4 | ND | Picloram(ppb) | 500 | ND |
| Bromate(ppb) | 10 | ND | PCBs(ppt) | 500 | ND |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 5 | ND | Simazine(ppb) | 4 | ND |
| Chloramines(ppm) | 4 | ND | Styrene(ppb) | 100 | ND |
| Chlorine(ppm) | 4 | 2.58 | Tetrachloroethylene(ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Chlorine(ppm)(Northeast Alabama) | 4 | 2.57 | Toluene(ppm) | 1 | ND |
| Chlorine dioxide(ppb) | 800 | ND | TOC (Northeast Alabama) | TT | 2.2 |
| Chlotite(ppm) | 1 | ND | TTHM(ppb) | 80 | 37.0 |
| Chromium (ppb)(Northeast Alabama) | 100 | ND | Toxaphene(ppb) | 3 | ND |
| Copper (ppm) (2019) | AL=1.3 | 0.047 | 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)(ppb) | 50 | ND |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 200 | ND | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene(ppb) | 70 | ND |
| Fluoride (ppm)(Northeast Alabama) | 4 | 1.10 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane(ppb) | 200 | ND |
| Lead (ppb) (2016) | AL=15 | ND | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane(ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Mercury (ppb) | 2 | ND | Trichloroethylene(ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Nitrate (ppm)(Northeast Alabama) | 10 | 1.21 | Vinyl Chloride(ppb) | 2 | ND |
| Nitrite (ppm) | 1 | ND | Xylenes(ppm) | 10 | ND |
| Total Nitrate & Nitrite | 10 | 1.21 |  |  |  |
| Selenium(ppb) | 50 | ND |  |  |  |
| Thallium(ppb) | 2 | ND |  |  |  |
| **Organic Chemicals** | | | | | |
| Acrylamide | TT | ND | p-Dichlorobenzene(ppb) | 75 | ND |
| Alachlor(ppb) | 2 | ND | 1,2-Dichloroethane(ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Atrazine(ppb) | 3 | ND | 1,1-Dichloroethylene(ppb) | 7 | ND |
| Benzene(ppbv) | 5 | ND | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb) | 70 | ND |
| Benzo(a)pyrene[PHAs](ppt) | 200 | ND | trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb) | 100 | ND |
| Carbofuran(ppb) | 40 | ND | Dichloromethane(ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Carbon Tetrachloride(ppb) | 5 | ND | 1,2-Dichloropropane(ppb) | 5 | ND |
| Chlordane(ppb) | 2 | ND | Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate(ppb) | 400 | ND |
| Chlorobenzene(ppb) | 100 | ND | Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthlates(ppb) | 6 | ND |
| 2,4-D | 70 | ND | Dinoseb(ppb) | 7 | ND |
| Dalapon(ppb) | 200 | ND | Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD](ppq) | 30 | ND |
| Dibromochloropropane(ppt) | 200 | ND | Diquat(ppb) | 20 | ND |
| 0-Dichlorobenzene(ppb) | 600 | ND |  |  |  |

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| **Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| **CONTAMINANT** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Range** | | | **Amount Detected** | | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| **Bacteriological Contaminants January - December 2019** | | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity | 0 | TT |  | | | 0.14 | NTU | Soil runoff |
| **Radiological Contaminants January - December 2019** | | | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters (Northeast Alabama) (2011) | 0 | 1.5 |  |  |  | 2.50 | pCi/L | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beta particle and photon (Northeast Alabama) (2012) | 0 | 4 |  |  |  | ND | mrem/yr | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Combined Radium 226 & 228 (Northeast Alabama) (2012) | 0 | .5 |  |  |  | 1.05 | pCi/L | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Inorganic Contaminants January - December 2019** | | | | | | | | |
| Barium (Northeast Alabama) | 2 | 2 | .025 | **-** | .052 | .052 | ppm | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine | MRDLG 4 | MRDL 4 | 1.8 | **-** | 2.2 | 2.2 | ppm | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorine (Northeast Alabama) | MRDLG 4 | MRDL 4 | 0.60 | **-** | 2.58 | 2.58 | ppm | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorine Dioxide | MRDLG 800 | MRDL 800 | ND | **-** | ND | ND | ppb | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chromium (Northeast Alabama) | 100 | 100 | ND | **-** | .03 | ND | ppb | Discharge from steel and pulp mills erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (2019) | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | No. of Sites above action level 0 | | | 0.047 | ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Fluoride (Northeast Alabama) | 4 | 4 | ND | **-** | 1.10 | 1.10 | ppm | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (as N) (Northeast Alabama) | 10 | 10 | 0.26 | **-** | 1.21 | 1.21 | ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Turbidity (Northeast Alabama) | N/A | TT |  | **-** |  | 0.24 | NTU | Soil runoff |
| **Organic Contaminants January - December 2019** | | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | N/A | 60 | 6.0 | **-** | 29.0 | 11.8 | ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (Northeast Alabama) | N/A | TT | 0 | **-** | 2.2 | 2.2 |  | Naturally present in the environment |
| Total trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 0 | 80 | 6.1 | **-** | 37.0 | 11.8 | ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| **Secondary Contaminants January - December 2019** | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum (Northeast Alabama) | N/A | 0.2 | 0 | **-** | 0.103 | 0.103 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives |
| Chloride (Northeast Alabama) | N/A | 250 | 4.4 | **-** | 12.9 | 12.9 | ppm | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff |
| Sulfate (Northeast Alabama) | N/A | 250 | 3.3 | **-** | 21.2 | 21.2 | ppm | Naturally occurring in the environment |
| Total Dissolved Solids (Northeast Alabama) | N/A | 500 | 28 | **-** | 118 | 118 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Special Contaminants January - December 2019** | | | | | | | | |
| Calcium (Northeast Alabama) | N/A | N/A | 19.3 | **-** | 36.5 | 36.5 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Carbon Dioxide (Northeast Alabama) | N/A | N/A | 2.6 | **-** | 5.3 | 5.3 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Magnesium (Northeast Alabama) | N/A | N/A | 5.06 | **-** | 11.1 | 11.1 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits |
| pH (Northeast Alabama) | N/A | N/A | 6.5 | **-** | 8.1 | 8.1 | SU | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives |
| Sodium (Northeast Alabama) | N/A | N/A | 0.62 | **-** | 11.8 | 11.8 | ppm | Naturally occurring in the environment |
| Specific Conductance (Northeast Alabama) | N/A | <500 | 196 | **-** | 215 | 215 | umhos | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives |
| Sulfate (Northeast Alabama) | N/A | N/A | 3.3 | **-** | 21.2 | 21.2 | ppm | Naturally occurring in the environment |
| Total Alkalinity (Northeast Alabama) | N/A | N/A | 58 | **-** | 119 | 119 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Hardness (as CaCO3) (Northeast Alabama) | N/A | N/A | 19.3 | **-** | 132 | 132 | ppm | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives |
| **Unregulated Contaminants January - December 2019** | | | | | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane | N/A | N/A | 1.3 | **-** | 5.5 | 5.5 | ppb | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by-product of chlorination |
| Chlorodibromomethane | N/A | N/A | ND | **-** | 1.4 | 1.4 | ppb | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by-product of chlorination |
| Chloroform | N/A | N/A | 2.1 | **-** | 18.4 | 18.4 | ppb | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by-product of chlorination |

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| **Non-Compliance Microbiological (LT2ESWTR)** | | | | | | | | |
| **CONTAMINANT** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Range** | | | **Amount Detected** | | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| **Bacteriological** |  |  |  |  |  | **Unit** | |  |
| **Cryptosporidium**  \* Monsanto WTP  \* Waterloo Spring WTP  \* Highpoint WTP | 0 | TT | 0  0  0  0 | **-**  **-**  **-**  **-** | 0.90  0.49  0.90  0 | 0.49  0.90  0 | Organisms/  Liter | Wildlife and/or human waste |
| **Giardia**  Monsanto WTP  Highpoint WTP  Waterloo Spring WTP | 0 | TT | 0  0  0  0 | **-**  **-**  **-**  **-** | 2.1  0.3  0.1  2.1 | 0.1  0.1  2.1 | Organisms/  Liter | Wildlife and/or human waste |
| **Total Coliform**  Monsanto WTP  Highpoint WTP  Waterloo Spring WTP | 0 | TT | 0  133  0  63 | **-**  **-**  **-**  **-** | >2420  >2420  >2420  >2420 | >2420  >2420  >2420 | #/100 ml | Wildlife and/or human waste |
| **Non-Compliance Microbiological (LT2ESWTR)** | | | | | | | | |
| **CONTAMINANT** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Range** | | | **Amount Detected** | | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| **Bacteriological** |  |  |  |  |  | **Unit** | |  |
| **E. coli**  Monsanto WTP  Highpoint WTP  Waterloo Spring WTP | 0 | TT | 0  0  0  2 | **-**  **-**  **-**  **-** | 691  691  73  579 | 691  73  579 | #/100 ml | Wildlife and/or human waste |

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| **Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) Contaminants – 2019 and 2020** | | | | | |
| **UCMR4** | **Level** | | **Unit** | **Violation**  **Y/N** | **Likely Source Of Contamination** |
| **Contaminants** | **Detected Range** | | **Measurement** |
| **Manganese** | | **ND – 8.0** | **ppb** | **NO** | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes |
| **Total organic carbon (TOC)** | | **ND – 1.8** | **ppb** | **NO** | Soil runoff |
| **Bromide** | | **17.0 - 28.2** | **ppb** | **NO** | Naturally occurring in the environment or from discharge or runoff |
| **HAA5** | | **22.2 – 35.6** | **ppb** | **NO** | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| **HAA6Br** | | **7.7 – 10.6** | **ppb** | **NO** | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| **HAA9** | | **30.5 – 45.2** | **ppb** | **NO** | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

\*Cryptosporidium monitoring/testing was performed on the RAW WATER at each water source for each respective water treatment plant (i.e. MS & WS) at a frequency of once per month for twenty-four (24) consecutive months (May, 2006 thru April, 2008).

\*\* Cryptosporidium monitoring/testing is currently being conducted at Highpoint WTP Raw Water source at a frequency of once per month for twenty-four (24) consecutive months (February, 2011 thru January, 2013).

Cryptosporidium is a significant concern in drinking water because it contaminates surface waters used as drinking water sources, it is resistant to chlorine and other disinfectants, and it has caused waterborne disease outbreaks. Consuming water with Cryptosporidium, a contaminant in drinking water sources, can cause gastrointestinal illness, which may be severe in people with weakened immune systems (e.g. infants and the elderly) and sometimes fatal in people with severely compromised immune systems (e.g. cancer and AIDS patients).

The purpose of the LT2 rule is to reduce disease incidence associated with Cryptosporidium and other pathogenic microorganisms in your drinking water. The rule applies to ALL public water systems that use surface water or ground water that is under the direct influence of surface water.

Cryptosporidium was detected in the ***RAW WATER ONLY!*** and ***NOT*** in the ***Finished Drinking Water***.

MCL’s are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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.

Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

**Total Coliform**: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations of allowable limits of contaminants in drinking water. We’re proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 radioactive material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immuno-compromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, HIV/AIDS positive or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water 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).

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. Cedar Bluff 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>.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

We at The Utilities Board of the Town of Cedar Bluff work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future.