



Grayson County Public Service Authority

P.O. Box 217, Independence, VA 24348

March 10, 2022

MEETING MINUTES Of the Public Service Authority

Members Present

Michael S. Hash
John S. Fant
Kenneth R. Belton
Tracy A. Anderson

Staff Present

Paul Hoyle
Mitch Smith
Keith Anderson

Member(s) Absent

R. Brantley Ivey

Staff Absent

CALL TO ORDER

- Mr. Hoyle, Director, called the meeting to order.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA/CONSENT AGENDA

- Mr. Hash made the motion to approve the agenda/consent agenda; duly seconded by Mr. Belton. Motion carried 4-0.

OLD BUSINESS

- None

NEW BUSINESS

- None

UPDATES

- Cleaning of Meadow Creek & Marion Heights water tanks have been completed. Both were done quickly and without any problems; received a grade of "good or very good" for both tank; next cleaning will be in three (3) years. Did have some very small rust spots that they repaired.

- Status report on leak insurance proposal: discussed with other entities in the county and the Town of Fries is looking at it and likes the idea and agrees would be better to do jointly. Also spoke with Troutdale and the Town of Independence and they are both in agreement. Once they all have their proposals, we'll bring it back before the board and should be able to have the information before the next board meeting.

- Upcoming Lead & Copper Rule Revision requirements – federal law changed – minimal impact on the county, will be mostly paperwork reviews, installs of meters, leader lines and record reviews. Our entire system was engineered after lead was no longer authorized for construction; possibility there will be a few houses that have lead in the house built prior to when our water system went in and we will investigate as best we can. Deadline is at least two (2) years out. Mr. Hoyle noted that the County is responsible to the meter but also responsible to identify beyond the meter where practicable – the County doesn't have to fix it beyond that, but we do have to provide resources to help them get through the process (minus the financial part). The Town of Fries and the Town of Troutdale will also be required to go through this process and Mr. Hoyle will discuss with both to offer support even though it's not our jurisdiction.

- Status of proposal for Louisville Lane Extension – spoke with Hurt & Proffitt who done the initial work in 2018. In 2018 to carry water in the existing line along Fisher's Gap Road and take it out to Louisville Lane, even though it didn't happen, would have cost approximately \$250,000 regardless of how it would have been funded. We are in a position now to move forward to reevaluate the cost structure of it and am looking for permission from the Board to engage the engineering firm to give us updated cost estimates so we can determine how we want to move forward or if we even do want to move forward. Mr. Smith noted that Mr. Belton had a request from someone in that project asking when the funding could be put back in stating that they really need water. Mr. Hoyle noted that a knock on the door survey was done back in 2018 and 51%+ noted they would sign on. We would need to follow up and formalize agreements with the property owners that they do/do not intend to sign on. Mr. Hoyle noted he just needs permission to have the engineer firm for updated costs. Mr. Belton made the motion to approve; duly seconded by Mr. Hash. Motion carried 4-0.

- Proposal for Baywood extension/Baywood well system – in order to house the health care/childcare facility, a water system is needed. A new well will need to be drilled. A well is in the current package for the Baywood project - \$30,000 is set aside for the well. Another alternative that has been discussed is to bring water out from Nuckolls Curve, bringing it under Rt. 58, down Delhart, coming up Old Baywood Road to Crossroads intersection. Mr. Hoyle noted there is very little need for water along Rt. 58 but there are residences along Old Baywood Road. Rough count would be approximately 120 -140 residences. Even if this is the route taken, it won't be ready in time for when the health facility moves in, would still have to have a well. A water tower would be an option for the Baywood extension and Mr. Hoyle will do some more research on this. Rural Water funding is going to be very favorable for the next year so now might be the time to do it with funding available. Will have more information

at the next meeting. Also had a proposal to take water on down Fishers Gap and connecting Edmonds which would bring more residences into the system. Will provide more data once it's in hand. Mr. Anderson inquired about the sewer system at the Baywood School and Mr. Hoyle noted that's part of the Baywood project under engineering and is not part of the PSA. Mr. Fant noted that he thought connecting Edmonds was part of the proposal to connect the loop. Mr. Smith stated that if the first phase had gotten done, then that would have been the second phase. Mr. Hoyle noted that he would have the engineering firm look at both and give us cost estimates on both. Mr. Hoyle noted that low interest rates for loans/grants is very positive, and the timing is good now if we want to do it. A survey would need to be completed for the residences and would need to make Galax City aware of what we are doing.

- We have received the water quality reports from Troutdale for the Grant Project and are in the process of sending out the reports to the customers. Rating is good. Mr. Fant requested the reports be placed in the packet as part of the data base.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

- None

ADJOURN

- Mr. Hash made the motion to adjourn; duly seconded by Mr. Anderson. Motion carried 4-0.

City of Galax

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for calendar year 2021 is designed to inform you about your drinking water quality. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and we want you to understand the efforts we make to protect your water supply. The quality of your drinking water must meet state and federal requirements administered by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH).

If you have questions about this report, please contact: Edwin Ward, City Engineer (276) 236-2422

If you want additional information about any aspect of your drinking water or want to know how to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of your drinking water, please contact: Michael T. Brown, Chief Operator at 276-236-3831.

The times and location of regularly scheduled board meetings are as follows:

The Galax City Council meets regularly at the Galax Municipal Building in the Council Chambers, 111 East Grayson Street. Call Dana Woodel at (276) 236-5773 for specific dates and times.

The Annual Drinking Water Quality Report will not be mailed to consumers but is available upon request.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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 activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. (2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. (3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. (4) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. (5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled drinking 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 can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 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 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).

SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

The source of your drinking water is surface water as described below:

The water source is Chestnut Creek which is made up of several smaller streams. The smaller streams are outflows of springs located in southern Carroll and Grayson Counties.

A source water assessment of our system was conducted in 2019 by the Virginia Department of Health. The creek was determined to be of high susceptibility to contamination using the criteria developed by the state in its approved Source Water Assessment Program. The assessment report consists of maps showing the source water assessment area, an inventory of known land use activities of concern, and documentation of any known contamination with the last 5 years. The report is available by contacting Edwin Ward at the phone number or address given elsewhere in this drinking water quality report.

DEFINITIONS

Contaminants in your drinking water are routinely monitored according to Federal and State regulations. The table on the next page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. In the table and elsewhere in this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. The following definitions are provided to help you better understand these terms:

Maximum Contaminant Level, or MCL - 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, or 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.

Non-detects (ND) - lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity, or cloudiness, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG - the level of 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.

Level 1 assessment - a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 assessment - a very detailed study of the waterworks to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli*/PMCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation (Y/N)	Range	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.56	N	-	2021	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.64	N	-	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.017	N	-	2021	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.40	N	1.00 – 1.70	2021	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5	0.8	N	-	2020	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT, met when ≥ 1	1.00	N	-	2021	Naturally present in the environment
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	31	N	11 – 58	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	40	N	14 – 63	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT, 1 NTU Max	0.15	N	0.04 – 0.15	2021	Soil runoff
			TT, ≤ 0.3 NTU 95% of the time	100%	N		

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Date of Sampling	# of Sampling Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	2.09	9/24/2019	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.133	9/24/2019	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Monitoring Results for Sodium (Unregulated-No Limits Designated)		Guidance
Level Detected (unit)	Sample Date	Typical Source
8.5 (mg/L)	9/8/2021	Naturally Occurring; Addition of treatment chemicals/processes
		For individuals on a very low sodium diet (500 mg/day), EPA recommends that drinking-water sodium not exceed 20 mg/L. Should you have a health concern, contact your health care provider.

The water quality results in the above tables are from testing done in 2021. However, the state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In developing the standards EPA assumes that the average adult drinks 2 liters of water each day throughout a 70-year life span. EPA generally sets MCLs at levels that will result in no adverse health effects for some contaminants or a one-in-ten-thousand to one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect for other contaminants.

Violation Information

There were no MCL, TT, and monitoring, reporting, or other violations during 2021.

Additional Health Information

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 City of Galax 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 two 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 (800-426-4791).

In 2019, the City of Galax began monitoring for Cryptosporidium in the source water (before treatment) as required by EPA's Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR). Cryptosporidium is a microscopic parasite found in surface water throughout the United States. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Under the LT2ESWTR, the average Cryptosporidium concentration determines if additional treatment measures are needed. Twenty-four samples are required for analysis over a two-year period. During 2021, the average Cryptosporidium concentration was 0 oocysts per liter for the 1 sample collected. While our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water (before treatment), the current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Based on the Cryptosporidium monitoring results so far and the current performance of the treatment plant, we anticipate meeting the future treatment requirements of the LT2ESWTR.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Independence

(System Name)

INTRODUCTION

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If you have questions about this report, please contact:

Water Operator – Billy Cornett Phone: 276-773-3884 Fax: 276-773-3656

If you want additional information about any aspect of your drinking water or want to know how to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of your drinking water, please contact:

Town Manager – Reid Walters Phone: 276-773-3703 Fax: 276-773-2634

The times and location of regularly scheduled board meetings are as follows:

Second Tuesday of each month at the fire hall, 329 Davis St., Independence, Virginia at 7:00pm

GENERAL INFORMATON

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 activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (i) microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; (ii) inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (iii) pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; (iv) organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; (v) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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SOURCES OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

The sources of your drinking water is groundwater and groundwater under the direct influence of surface water as described below:

Groundwater is supplied from four wells owned by the Town of Independence. Groundwater under the direct influence of surface water and surface water is treated by the Virginia Carolina Water Authority membrane plant before being delivered to the Town of Independence.

The Virginia Department of Health conducted a source water assessment of the Virginia Carolina Water Authority during 2019 and the Town of Independence system during 2020. All well sources were determined to be of high susceptibility to contamination using the criteria developed by the state in its approved Source Water Assessment Program. The assessment report consists of maps showing the source water assessment area and an inventory of known land use activities of concern. The report is available by contacting Billy Cornett at the phone number or address given elsewhere in this drinking water quality report. A source water assessment of the Virginia Carolina Water Authority has not yet been completed.

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WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation (Y/N)	Range	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.4	N	0.3 – 1.4	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.78	N	ND – 0.78	2021	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.03	N	ND – 0.03	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	0	15	1.2	N	ND – 1.2	2018 & 2021	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5	1.28	N	0.53 – 1.28	2018 & 2021	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.66	N	0.50 – 0.90	2021	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT, 1 NTU Max	0.11	N	0.02 – 0.11	2021	Soil runoff
		TT, ≤0.3 NTU 95% of the time	100%	N	NA		

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Date of Sampling	# of Sampling Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.638	2021	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Monitoring Results for Sodium (Unregulated-No Limits Designated)

Level Detected (unit)	Sample Date	Typical Source	Guidance
20.3 (mg/L) Range: 4.7 – 20.3	2021	Naturally Occuring; Addition of treatment chemicals/processes	For individuals on a <u>very</u> low sodium diet (500 mg/day), EPA recommends that drinking-water sodium not exceed 20 mg/L. Should you have a health concern, contact your health care provider.

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data presented in the above tables, though accurate, is more than one year old.

VIOLATION INFORMATION

Your water system did not have any reporting, MCL, TT, or other violations during the year.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In developing the standards, EPA assumes that the average adult drinks 2 liters of water each day throughout a 70-year life span. EPA generally sets MCLs at levels that will result in no adverse health effects for some contaminants or a one-in-ten-thousand to one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect for other contaminants.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TOWN OF TROUTDALE
PWSID #1077775

INTRODUCTION

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If you have questions about this report, please contact:

Town of Troutdale, William Mitchell @ 276 677-3842

If you want additional information about any aspect of your drinking water or want to know how to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of your drinking water, please contact:

Town of Troutdale, William Mitchell, Mayor, PO Box 16, Troutdale, VA 24378; 276-677-3842

The times and location of regularly scheduled board meetings are as follows:

Town Council meets the 2nd Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Fire Department.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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SOURCES OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

The sources of your drinking water are groundwater as described below:

Well No. 1 (also called the Ross Well), Well No. 2 (also called the Westinghouse Well), and Well No. 3 (also called the Mr. Casuals Well) are all located in Troutdale.

The Virginia Department of Health conducted a source water assessment of our system during 2019. The wells were determined to be of high susceptibility to contamination using the criteria developed by the state in its approved Source Water Assessment Program. The assessment report consists of maps showing the source water assessment area, an inventory of known land use activities of concern, and documentation of any known contamination with the last 5 years. The report is available by contacting your water system representative at the phone number or address given elsewhere in this drinking water quality report.

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

Level 1 assessment - a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 assessment - a very detailed study of the waterworks to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli PMCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation (Y/N)	Range	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.43	N	0.32 – 1.43	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.425	N	0.058 - 0.425	2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/l)	0	5	2.2	N	0.24 – 2.2	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	0	15	1.8	N	0.69 – 1.8	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.41	N	0.60 – 2.20	2021	Water additive used to control microbes
Halocetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	23	Y	-	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	58	Y	-	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Date of Sampling	# of Sampling Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.265	9/28/2019	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Monitoring Results for Sodium (Unregulated-No Limits Designated)

Level Detected (unit)	Sample Date	Typical Source	Guidance
9.79 (mg/L) Range: 4.02 – 9.79 mg/L	12/15/2020	Naturally Occurring; Addition of treatment chemicals/processes	For individuals on a <u>very</u> low sodium diet (500 mg/day), EPA recommends that drinking-water sodium not exceed 20 mg/L. Should you have a health concern, contact your health care provider.

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data presented in our tables, though accurate, is more than one year old.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In developing the standards EPA assumes that the average adult drinks 2 liters of water each day throughout a 70-year life span. EPA generally sets MCLs at levels that will result in no adverse health effects for some contaminants or a one-in-ten-thousand to one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect for other contaminants.

VIOLATION INFORMATION

We did not have any PMCL or TT violations during the year.

During the February 2021 monitoring period we failed to collect the proper number of samples for present/absent total coliform bacteria examination. One sample was required and none was submitted for analysis. We have resumed collecting and submitting for analysis the proper number of samples. The health effects as a result of not sampling are unknown.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH LANGUAGE

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 Town of Troutdale 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 two 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

